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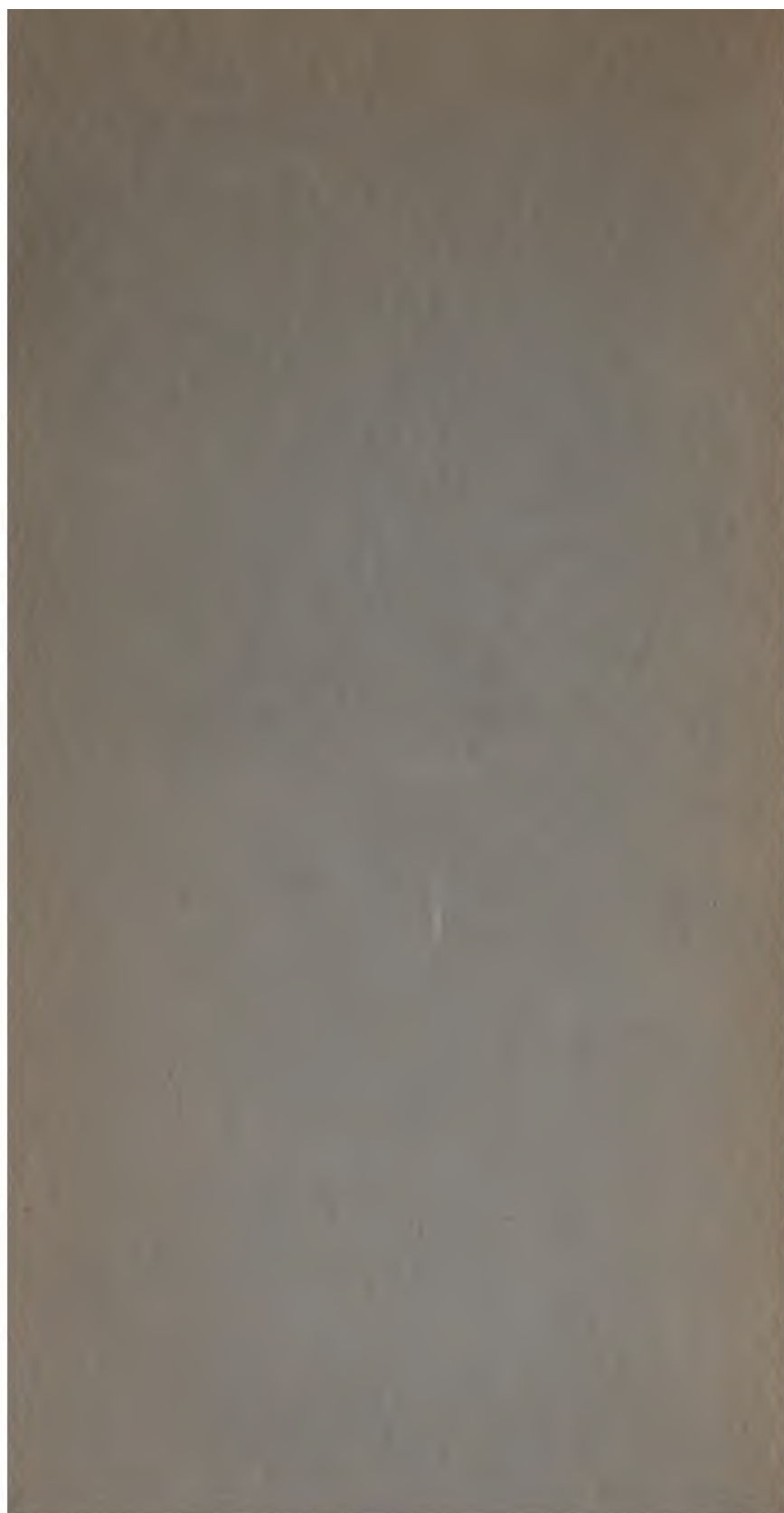




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GENERAL INDEX.

[Index of NAMES of Persons at the end of the volume.]

- Address by the Hon. Wm. H. Tuthill, 317
 Antiquaries, London Society of, American Members of the, 119
 Autographs—
 Curtis, Nathaniel, 1; Hooper, Robert, 225; Preble, Jedidiah, 415; Preble, Mehetable, 417; Prescott, William Hickling, 225
 Artell family, Notes on, 143
 Bainbridge, Commodore William, English Ancestry of, 18
 Bibliography of the local History of Massachusetts, 33, 150, 269, 434
 Births, Marriages and Deaths, Dartmouth, Mass., 66; Woodbridge, N. J., 343
 Books, periodicals and pamphlets received, 490
 Books noticed—
 Ballard's Account of the Poor Fund and other Charities held in Trust by the Old South Society, Boston, 455
 Bill's History of the Bill family, 221
 Brattle family, by Harris, 457
 Burgess, Right Rev. George, D.D., notice of, 104
 Canada, The Invasion of in 1775; including the Journal of Capt. Simeon Thayer, under Col. Benedict Arnold, with Notes and Appendix, by Stone, 101
 Chapman's Sketches of Dartmouth College Alumni, 373
 Claver, Peter, Life and Labors of, by Finotti, 371
 Coleman family, 104
 Congressional Quarterly, 379
 Court Sermon (1674), supposed to have been written by Bishop Burnett, 481
 Crane of Chilton, with pedigree, &c., by Appleton, 371
 Cutter genealogical record, by Morse, 223
 Dean's Memoir of Rev. Nathaniel Ward, 484
 Denton's Letters from New England (1686), with notes, &c., by Whitmore, 372
 Galaxy for June, 1868, 379
 Gale's Upper Mississippi, 377
 Guild's History of Brown University, 220
 Hansford's (Levi) Life and Adventures, 486
 Holson's History of Lexington, Mass., 488
 Iowa, Annals of, 374
 Johnson's Wonder Working Providence of Zion's Saviour in New England, with introduction, &c., by Poole, 213
 Minnesota Historical Society, Annual Report of, 374
 Morkinskinna, by Unger, 376
 Munsell's Collections on the History of Albany (Vols. 1 and 2), 104
 New Hampshire, Adjutant General's Report (1865), 432
 Oliver, Mary, Ancestry of, by Appleton, 371
 Origin and History of the Books of the Bible, by Stowe, 219
 Putnam, James L., Memorial of, 377
 Phoenix, John, of Kittery, Me., descendants of, 373
 Pitman family, by Thurston, 374
 Powers's Story of the Thirty-Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, 222
 Ripley family, by Ripley, 104
 Salem Witchcraft, with an account of Salem Village, &c., by Upham, 102
 Scholer's History of Massachusetts in the Civil War, 489
 Swall's History of Woburn, Mass., 483
 Sheppard's Life of Samuel Tucker, 370
 Stollen's History of the Haguenots, 373
 Stiles's History of Brooklyn, N. Y. (Vol. 1), 100
 Thornton, Edward, Descendants of, 487
 Todd Genealogy, by Greene, 379
 Tuthill family meeting, 375
 Westhampton, Mass., Memorial of the Reunion of the natives of (1866), 222
 White's Massacre of St. Bartholomew, 373
 Whitmore's American Genealogist, 376
 Wigglesworth's Day of Doom, with memoir of the author, &c., 103
 Boston Independent Cadet's Monument, Mt. Auburn, 87
 Bulkleys, the, 191
 Bunker Hill, the Command at the Battle of, 57
 Centennarians, 353, 355; death of, 197, 353
 Centennial and other Celebrations—
 Ashby, Mass., 89; Beverly, Mass., 89; Conway, Mass., 89; Fishkill, N. Y., 88; Hubbardston, Mass., 89; Middlebury, Vt., 349; Westminster, Vt., 89; Worcester, Mass., 88
 Cheney family, 139
 Church Records—Milton, Mass., 359, 440; Newington, N. H., 23, 156, 297, 447
 Cities, Large, Increase of, 12
 Coats of Arms—
 Henshaw, 105; Hutchinson, 236; Preble, 311; Wentworth, 120; Proposed Tax on, 255
 Continental Money, depreciation of (1781), 342
 Contributions to the History of Greenland, N. H., (1711-12, 1723), 451
 Current Events, 80
 Deaths, 90, 198, 354, 466
 Dorchester, Mass., Town Records of, 48
 Dower, early New England marriage (1675), 13
 Eastern expedition, an account of (1754), 406
 Elegy on Major Thomas Leonard, 141
 Epitaph, ancient, Ipswich, Mass., 149
 Errata, 104, 490
 Essex County, Old Houses in, 388
 Field family, notes upon the, 166
 Forefathers celebration (28th), at Middlebury, Vt., with a complete list of orators of the occasion, 349
 Genealogies—
 Armington, 354; Chester, 338; Field, 173; Fitts or Fitz, 70, 161; Fletcher, 389; Hooper, 287; Hutchinson, 236; Merriam, 160; Paine, 60, 187, 291; Peirce, 73, 174, 304, 428; Puffer, 288; Tuthill, 317; Wentworth, 120
 Genealogists, Hints to, 28
 Graduates of Yale and Harvard, names of, 419
 Gurney, Grisell, 43
 Hancock, John, seizure of the Sloop of, 402
 Holden, Deacon Joseph (1769), death of, 461
 Holmes, Rev. Obadiah, Newport, R. I., an extant autograph volume of, written in 1675, 351
 Houses, Ancient, 64, 388
 Hughes, Robert Ball, notice of, 185
 Inscription, ancient fac-simile (Leonard Chester, Wethersfield, Conn., 1648), 338
 Inscriptions, 387, 416
 Lake, walled, in Iowa, 30
 Lancaster, Mass., men lost at the Reduction of Montreal (1760), 282
 Leonard, Major Thomas, notice of, 140
 Letters from—
 Bulkley, Mary (1739), 296; Corby, Benjamin (1677), 296; Franklin, Benjamin, 9, 267, 268; Henshaw, Joshua, Jr. (1768), 402; Jones, John Paul, (1777), 421; Langdon, Hon. Woodbury (1774), 337; Preble, Jedidiah (1755), 408, 409; Stelle, Isaac (1753), 455; Wendell, John, 423; Wigglesworth, Rev. Edward, D.D. (1731), 55
 Library, social, subscription for, Bradford, Mass. (1765-1780), 446
 Longevity, 310, 353
 Louisburg Expedition, names of some of the officers and men in the, 116

- Lunt, Ancient English Wills in the name of, 232
 Marriages, 90, 198, 354, 466
 Massachusetts, Bibliography of the local History of, 33, 269, 434
 Members of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Obituaries of—
 Bradley, Hon. Charles William, 360; Bryant, David, 475; Copeland, Elisha, 206; Crooks, James Warham, 474; Dean, Amos, 364; Field, Rev. David Dudley, D.D., 362; Greene, Hon. Albert Gorton, 363; Hooper, Hon. Robert, 283, 475; Jewett, Charles Coffin, 365, 475; Linsley, Rev. Joel Harvey, D.D., 475; McConihe, Hon. Isaac, 207; Page, Kilby, 476; Peaslee, Hon. Charles Hazen, 361; Potter, Moses, 206; Putnam, Rev. Israel Warburton, D.D., 477; Reynolds, Hon. John, 93; Smets, Alexander Augustus, 472; Smith, Hon. Ballard, 352; Tefft, Israel Keckan, 203; Townsend, Capt. Robert, 474; Tucker, George Heriot, M.D., 360; Weld, Stephen Minot, 381, 475; Wendell, Jacob, 420, 474; White, Hon. Albert S., 205
 Memoirs and Notices of—
 Adams, Rev. Joseph, 20; Curtis, Nathaniel, 1; Henshaw, Hon. Joshua, 105; Hooper, Hon. Robert, 283; Preble, Abraham, 311; Preble, Brigadier General Jeddiah, 404; Prescott, William Hickling, 225; Weld, Hon. Stephen Minot, 381; Wendell, Jacob, 420; Wentworth family in England, 120
 Merriam family and connections, 160
 Milton, Mass., Church Records, 350, 440
 Muster Rolls, 174-176, 180-183
 Narraganset Grantees, 277
 New England Historic-Genealogical Society—
 Addresses by President Marshall P. Wilder (1868), 144
 Necrology, 93, 203, 360, 472
 Officers for 1868, 224
 Proceedings, 97, 208, 366, 473
 New Hampshire Grants, preparations for defence in the (1781), 56; Province of, 65; Ancient Inquest in, 72
 New Hampshire militia, First Regiment, a company of (1781), 455
 "New Haven Case Stated" (1662), 459
 Newington, N. H., Church Records, 23, 156, 297, 447
 Notes and Queries—
 Notes.—American Antiquarian Society, 84; Ante Gas age, 351; Arnold, Mrs. Mary, a centenarian deceased, 353; Bangor, Me., Historical Society, 351; Barber—Winslow—Elliot, 463; Book bindings, 81; Brown Estate, 463; Brown University, necrology for 1866-7, 85; Burke, Sir John Bernard, 353; Cambridge, dedication of a Roman Catholic Church in, 196; Chester, Col. Joseph L., 464; Coaches, John Cresset's protest against (1672), 83; Connecticut, oldest inhabitant in, said to be, 464; Ellery, 353; Expenses of New England in the expedition to Cape Breton, 352; Farms, long occupants of, 465; Fillmore, 463; Free Church Historical Society, Colchester, England, 463; Funerals, giving scarfs at, 464; General Scott's Will, 82; Gentleman's Magazine, 464; Grafton, Richard, 465; Grave of John Harvard, 196; Gun Making in 1775, 465; Halifax, N. S., commencement of, 352; Hawaii, a Massachusetts Judge for, 465; Jelf, Miss Sally, 353; Johns estate, 464; "Junius" again, 465; Light Horse Harry Lee, 353; Mudge, Zachary, Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Sloop Fly (1800), list of American vessels under convoy of, 464; Newport Historical Society, 351; Novanglus and Massachusetts, 352; Osgood family, 81; Portsmouth, N. H. Savings Bank, 464; Post paid envelopes, 353; Puffer Family, 462; Recorder, Robert, 82; Register, the, Mr. Upham's opinion on the value of, and similar publications, 196; St. John's Day in Boston in 1739, 82; Scott, Gen. Winfield, original anecdote of, 352; Sumner, William, 352; Washington medals, 196; Washington worshipped as a saint in Portugal, an engraved miniature of, 197; Wheelwright, Rev. John's wife, 83; Wheelwright deed, 350
 Queries.—Ball—Pratt—Wayte—Howe, 197; Brown estate, 463; Howard—Hewitt, 353; Lettin, 81; Lewis—Turner, 465; Peck, John, 352; Puffer, Matthias, 462; Reed—Richmond, 465
 Replies.—Tomato, the, 82
 Old Houses in Essex County, 388
 Orders, military, to Capt. Parsons's company on duty at Charlestown, Mass. (1781), 464
 Ordination Rock, near Tamworth, N. H., 72
 Pedigrees.—Bainbridge, 19; Field, 173; Greenwood, 303; Henshaw, 115; Willis, 186
 Portraits—
 Curtis, Nathaniel, 1; Henshaw, Hon. Joshua, 105; Hooper, Robert, 283; Prescott, Wm. B., 225; Weld, Hon. Stephen Minot, 381; Wendell, Jacob, 420
 Preble arms, description of the, 316
 Protest by the Selectmen of Wrentham against a proposed division of that Town (1726), 445
 Province Rate list (1723), for Greenland, N. H., 463
 Records—
 Dorchester, Mass., 48; Hartford, Conn., 192; Milton, Mass., 440; Newington, N. H., 23, 156
 Regicides, Goffe and Whalley, search warrants for the (1661), 345
 Remonstrance from Col. Jonathan Ward's regiment (1775), against secret enemies, with notices of the signers, 10
 Report of Committee on the Grants and Claims of Rehoboth (1695), 444
 Rogers family record, 425
 Roll of Capt. Nath'l Webb's company, 4th Connecticut regiment, in the war of the Revolution, 281
 Rosseter, Brayan, Petition to the General Assembly of Connecticut (1664), 456
 Sallsbury (Mass.) men in the Crown Point expedition, 336
 School, Free, first in Massachusetts supported by a tax (Dedham, 1644), 165
 Scill—Stevenson—Trumble—Chisholme—Shownally, 59
 Scott, Richard, of Providence, R. I., lineage of, 13
 Signboards, punning, 82, 461
 Soldiers' Monuments, dedication of—
 Antietam, Md., 86; Boston, Independent Cadet monument, Mt. Auburn, Mass., 87; Brimfield, Mass., 85; Deerfield, Mass., 86; Dorchester, Mass., 86; East Washington, N. H., 87; Grafton, Mass., 87; Leominster, Mass., 86; Sterling, Mass., 85
 Spectacle Island in Boston Harbor, Deed of, to Samuel Bill, of Boston, 47
 Tilden arms, description of the, 317
 Towns—
 Antietam, Md., 86; Ashby, Mass., 89; Attleborough, Mass., 444; Bangor, Me., 351; Beverly, Mass., 89; Bradford, Mass., 446; Brimfield, Mass., 85; Conway, Mass., 89; Dartmouth, Mass., 66; Deerfield, Mass., 86; Dorchester, Mass., 48, 86; East Washington, N. H., 87; Fishkill, N. Y., 88; Grafton, Mass., 87; Greenland, N. H., 451; Hartford, Conn., 192; Hubbardston, Mass., 89; Ipswich, Mass., 149; Lancaster, Mass., 282; Leominster, Mass., 86; Middlebury, Vt., 349; Milton, Mass., 359, 440; New Haven, Conn., 459; Newington, N. H., 23, 156, 297, 447; Newport, R. I., 351; North Mansfield, Conn., 387; Rehoboth, Mass., 444; Portsmouth, N. H., 393; Sterling, Mass., 85; Tamworth, N. H., 72; Westminster, Vt., 89; Woodbridge, N. J., 343; Worcester, Mass., 88; Wrentham, Mass., 445
 Vessels of War built at Portsmouth, N. H. (1690-1868), 493
 Ward, Dr. John, of Ipswich, Mass., Will of (1652), 31
 Welch family of Totyis, 335
 Western names, origin of, 453
 Whitfield, Rev. George, 302
 Wills—
 Gurney, Grisell, 44; Jewell, Thomas, 43; Ward, Dr. John, 31
 Wilton, N. H., Form on the fall of the meeting-house in (1773), 234

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No. 1.

MEMOIR OF NATHANIEL CURTIS, ESQ.

[We take pleasure in laying before our readers a memoir of one, who died not many years since, and who is still remembered by many of the living with great respect.

The name of NATHANIEL CURTIS belongs on that roll of distinguished merchants who gave to Boston a name for mercantile integrity, sagacity and enterprise, and who laid the foundation of her credit in the chief markets of the world, upon which the State itself during many years past has had repeated occasions to rely, and never in vain. This credit and fame have become the inheritance of the Commonwealth. Let them be perpetuated by the present generation! Let her merchants, now enjoying far more wealth with the added advancements made in Science and Art, and their application, see to it that they do not forget the example of their predecessors; that they too hereafter may receive the credit of that enterprise which the times demand, if Boston is to retain what she now has;—still more, if she is to advance to that pitch of commercial prosperity of which she is capable, and to which she is entitled.—ED.]

The subject of this sketch was born in Boston, on the 17th of March, 1774, at the residence of his parents, Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Curtis) Curtis, situated on the east side of Orange, now Washington street, being the estate bordering south on what is now known as Dover street. He was christened by Rev. Mather Byles, D.D., the first pastor of Hollis street Church.

He descended from those who were among the earliest of the families which emigrated to the shores of Massachusetts from England. In Bradford's Appendix to his History of Plymouth Plantation, in the enumeration of the passengers in the "Mayflower," on her first voyage, the following is recorded: "Among y^e names of those who came first in y^e year 1620 were Mr. William Mollines (modernized Mullins) and his wife and two children, Joseph and Priscilla, and a servant, Robert Carter. Mr. Mollines, his wife, his sone and his servant died the first winter, only his daughter Priscilla survived, and married with John Alden." Samuel Bass and Anne his wife came out in 1630, and settled in Roxbury, but in 1640 removed to Braintree,

now Quincy. He was deacon of the church over fifty years; representative of the town twelve, and died at the age of 94 years. His son John married Ruth, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mollines) Alden; from which last couple the subject of this memoir was a descendant of the fifth degree, in the maternal line. William Curtis and Sarah his wife came out from London in 1632, and settled in Roxbury. The Boston and Providence Railroad intersects the grounds he possessed, where the Boylston Street Station-house is situated, and the homestead is still the property of one of his lineal descendants.

His son Philip was a Lieutenant in Captain Henchman's company, which left Boston, November 1, 1675, to rescue two youths whom the savages had captured at Marlborough. On the fourth day the Indian plantation was reached, an attack made, and the youths rescued; but Lieut. Curtis and several of the company were killed. The engagement took place about ten miles beyond where the town of Mendon is situated.

The father of our subject was of the fourth, and the mother of the fifth generation from the said William; she being the daughter of his father's kinsman, the Rev. Philip and Elizabeth (Bass) Curtis, great granddaughter of John and Ruth (Alden) Bass, and sister of Rev. Edward Bass, D.D., who was the first Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, and who was ordained in England. Rhode Island and New Hampshire also put themselves under his jurisdiction. He graduated at Harvard College in 1744.

It is related of his paternal grandfather, that when quite a young man, and visiting at a friend's house, he was questioned by the lady, why he did not marry. He sportively replied, he would wait for her daughter, then sleeping in the cradle; and what was spoken in jest, afterwards proved reality, for Mehitable Crafts became the wife of Isaac Curtis. The Rev. Philip Curtis was the first of the name who graduated at Harvard College. He graduated in 1738, and was ordained, in 1743, pastor of the church of the 2d precinct of Stoughton, subsequently incorporated as a town by the name of Sharon; and there officiated 54 years. He fitted youth for college; among others, the celebrated councillor, and afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, Christopher Gore. His son Samuel graduated at Harvard in 1766, entered into the study and practice of medicine, and settled in Marlborough. He was a man of influence, and held various offices, such as selectman, and member of committee of correspondence. Losing his wife and child, he was induced to embark as surgeon in the frigate "Hancock," of 32 guns, commissioned by Washington, and commanded by the celebrated Capt. John Manly, who made many valuable captures. She had several sharp engagements, but was ultimately captured by the "Rainbow," of much superior force, and carried into Halifax, July, 1777. On landing, Dr. Curtis recognized among the spectators viewing the rebels, one of the family of Commodore Joshua Loring, of the British Navy, who had married his aunt. He addressed a note to him, asking aid, and promising to refund on his liberation; but received no reply, although on terms of intimacy before. Capt. Loring had just completed and furnished an elegant mansion at Jamaica Plain when the Colonies revolted. He was of the King's mandamus council, and had four sons in the British service; and although it was a painful sacrifice, deeming the American cause just, but believing it

could not succeed, he departed for Halifax, saying, I have always eaten the King's bread and always intend to. His property was confiscated, and the mansion became the property of David S. Greenough, Esq., and is now occupied by his grandson. The costly town house, now being erected, is on a part of the estate. One son of Com. Loring was deputy commissary of American prisoners in New York, lived in splendor, and was the intimate friend of Gen. Howe. Another was surgeon of a British regiment.

After six months imprisonment, Capt. Manly, his officers and crew, were placed on a transport, to be taken to New York, and quartered in the Jersey prison ship. One night they rose in mutiny, obtained the mastery and landed at Salem. Dr. Curtis subsequently settled in Amherst, N. H.

When our subject was an infant, the British took possession of Boston, and many of the inhabitants who were disinclined to remain in proximity to the troops, left it. His parents withdrew to the abode of his maternal grandfather, Rev. Philip Curtis, at Stoughton, and remained until the town was evacuated by the British forces on the 17th of March, 1776, and the second anniversary of his birth. During the sojourn of the family in the country, as stated above, his father having a vessel lying at Salem took her to Gloucester, loaded her with fish, and running out under cover of the night, evaded the British cruisers and proceeded to the Island of Barbadoes, then, as it was supposed, under the French. Arriving in the evening, he was boarded from a British frigate, and his vessel brought to anchor under cover of her guns. But his crew was not taken out, nor were an officer and men put on board. Fortunately for him, a heavy gale blowing out of the harbor accompanied with squalls of rain, sprung up that night, causing vessels to drag their anchors. The frigate's crew being occupied with her, Capt. Curtis cut his cable, and drove to sea without being discovered. The Island was then in possession of the British. Running down to St. Eustatia, a neutral Dutch Island, he sold his cargo very favorably for Spanish dollars. Not deeming it prudent to return to Massachusetts Bay, he made for Stonington, Conn., arrived there safely, and returned through Providence to Stoughton.

At this time, Col. Richard Gridley, the chief engineer of the army, was engaged at Mashapoag pond with a number of men, proving some mortars which had been cast to be placed upon Dorchester heights, to bombard the town or ships in the harbor. Capt. Curtis, having some knowledge of gunnery acquired in the French war, volunteered to assist Col. Gridley. Meanwhile, an impostor rode through the country, stating that the British had marched out of Boston; had then reached Milton bridge, and were devastating all before them. Capt. Curtis returned home to find the family fled to the woods, except a faithful negro, who had put out the fires and armed himself with a heavy club, with which he said he was determined to defend the house. He said that the bags of money were in the well, and pointed out the hiding place of the family.

As before stated, after the British retired from Boston, the family returned to their home. The son's education was acquired in the town schools, and partly perhaps in one held in Pleasant street, as a receipt given the father runs thus:—"Boston, June 5th, 1780.

Rec'd of Nathaniel Curtis, Two hundred and fifty eight pounds ten shillings £ money in consideration whereof, we as a Committee of the proprietors of School house in ward No. 12 in Pleasant St., do grant, sell and convey to said Curtis, one thirty-second part of s^d school house and the land belonging to the same, agreeable to the deed of Mr. Sparahawk, he conforming himself to the rules and regulations of said Proprietors. (Signed) Ebenezer Dorr, Wm. Cunningham, John May, Amasa Davis, J. Farrington, Committee." He attended school perhaps a part of the time in West street; for when the great conflagration of April, 1787, consumed in its fury all the buildings—over 100 in number, and some of them elegant and costly—from Beach to Nassau, now Common street, on both sides of Washington street, then Orange street, he, on returning from school, entered Hollis street Church, then enveloped in flames, and secured the pew cushions and psalm books. He had then just completed his twelfth year.

Having finished his education, he entered the commercial house of Leature & Hyman, doing business with Holland; Mr. Leature being Dutch Consul. This house dissolving, he entered the counting room of David Greene, Esq., an eminent merchant. In this house he remained until his mercantile training was sufficiently accomplished. A relative of Mr. Greene's, by marriage, being about to go on a voyage to Demerara, he embarked with him, having a predilection for the sea, and thus continuing, he soon became supercargo, then master likewise, and in very early manhood became prominent in the exercise of these two vocations combined. In December, 1791, he went as joint supercargo with Capt. Samuel Cobb, with an assorted cargo belonging to Mr. Ralph Smith, for disposal in North Carolina. The proceeds were invested in the staple commodities of that section, and the vessel despatched with them to Oporto, Spain. He remained, settled up the business, and received the consignment of another vessel which soon followed. Her cargo was sold, and the vessel ordered back to Boston with the proceeds, in conformity with instructions. In October, 1792, he was appointed by his father and Mr. Smith master and supercargo of the schooner Sally, of 100 tons, and made several voyages to the Islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe.

At this time, there were in Roxbury, west of the cross-road leading from the Mill Dam, known as Parker street, establishments for the packing of provisions, soap, candles, &c. There this vessel, and another belonging to the same parties, usually loaded with these articles. The channel of approach then was where Arlington, the finest street in the city, now is, and there was then nine feet of water in it at low tide. The back bay then was an expansive and beautiful sheet of water.

In November, 1794, he went to Havre, in the schooner Neptune, of only 60 tons, with a cargo of gum senegal, whalebone, oil, &c., consigned to him by Messrs. Loring & Curtis of Boston, and Joseph Thomas of Plymouth. Having disposed of his cargo, and invested the proceeds in laces, cambrics, looking-glass plate, window-glass, &c., he sent the vessel home, and subsequently received from them another consignment; on disposing of which, he proceeded to Hamburg to attend to another vessel sent to his address by Messrs. Curtis & Loring, to that port. He spent the winter in France, and was there at the downfall of Robes-

pierre. It may be remarked that he was then only in his twentieth year, and that he had assumed responsibilities and had trusts confided to him at an unusually early period of life.

Mr. Loring was the father of the universally lamented jurist, the late Charles Greely Loring, and Mr. Curtis was the father of the late Charles Pelham Curtis, and of Thomas Buckminster Curtis, now abroad; *par nobile fratrum*.

In September, 1795, he proceeded to Charleston, S. C., and took command of the ship "Diana," her master having died; and followed the Liverpool trade. When at the latter port, in November, 1796, he transferred his command to the ship "Commerce," proceeded in her to Philadelphia, and continued to run between New York and Liverpool, until he left her on a return passage to Boston, in July, 1797.

On the 3d of the following August, he was married to Miss Rosanna Reed, of Georgetown, District of Maine. Rosanna, when 12 years of age, and her sister Elizabeth 14, being favorites of their aunt Mrs. Elizabeth (Reed) Parker, wife of John Parker, Esq., were taken and brought up by them (they having no children), with all the affectionate care that loving parents could have bestowed. The elder was named for her aunt and married John Agry, Esq. of Hallowell, Me.

Entertaining the opinion that he should now enjoy the comforts of a home better than the perils of the sea, he purchased in Boothbay, Me. (the place of his wife's nativity), lying on the coast where the fisheries were carried on to some extent, a house, wharf, store, and a stock of goods, and commenced trade. Here, on the 5th of May, 1798, his son was born.

Having, hitherto, led a life of activity, his present occupation after trial proved too wearisome and monotonous, and consequently in the spring of 1800 he disposed of his property there, returned to Boston, occupied a house in Clark street, opposite Dr. Elliot's Church, and took possession of the quarter-deck again. On a voyage to St. Kitts, he was taken by a French armed vessel and carried to Cayenne, but by the influence of a friend at Antigua his vessel was released. His nautical career was now drawing to a close, and terminated in a voyage in the *Ruthy* to London. She was loaded by his father, Mr. Josiah Knapp, and himself, and returned via Gottenburg, with a cargo of iron. He then sold the vessel to the Hon. William Gray, the largest ship owner in the United States.

The winter of 1822 and 23, he passed at Savannah, purchasing cotton and shipping it to Liverpool on account of Messrs. Gardner L. Chandler, Henry Wainwright, John Smith and Henry Chapman, all of Boston. On his return in the spring, he thereafter remained permanently in Boston, doing business on his own account, and on commission. He was sometimes interested in vessels and voyages with Nathaniel Curtis and Sons, his father having taken his next two brothers in business with him. Two other brothers soon after settled in the Danish Island of St. Croix, did a successful business for many years, and at one time owned a plantation. He kept vessels running in the trade for a long period. After the war of 1812 was ended, located on India wharf, he had almost the entire importations of rum and sugar from St. Croix, for several consecutive years. He sold in one week 1630 puncheons or hogsheads of rum; probably nearly as

much as is now imported in ten years. Then, however, it was not all sold for home consumption; but partly for exportation, thereby obtaining a drawback or return of duty, and was reshipped to various parts of the globe.

Having, in connection with others, purchased Rowe's wharf, and obtained an act of incorporation, he removed into one of the new stores erected thereon, in which he remained until he retired from active business in 1826.

From the commencement to the close of his mercantile course, he owned shipping, comprising every rig and class, generally by himself, sometimes in connection with others. He despatched them to various points:—Cadiz, Lisbon, Bordeaux, and the Mediterranean, and regularly to the Havana, &c. During the war of 1812, a number of merchants, of whom he was one, purchased, loaded and despatched to New Orleans three Baltimore clippers, put into shares, designing to keep them running to that port. Two, however, were captured before completing the voyage round. The third succeeded in returning to Boston, and the profits resulting therefrom made up for the loss of the other two. Although he never had a partner in business, yet he was often interested in vessels or voyages with others; such as Messrs. Bryant & Sturgis, Daniel Pinckney Parker, &c., the canvass whitening distant seas.

His interest in navigation terminated with the ship "*Bowditch*," of the largest and finest class of her day, owned by himself and his brother Caleb Curtis, and named in compliment to the illustrious Nathaniel Bowditch. This ship probably made the shortest run on record from the Balize to the city of New Orleans, in fourteen hours and twenty minutes. Her last voyage before being sold was from Havana to St. Petersburg, with sugar, three-fourths on account of the father and uncle of the comely and youthful supercargo, and one fourth on the owners' account. In these latter days this individual was sent to Congress from one of the Suffolk districts, and the master of the ship was a candidate in the other district at the same time; and some of his friends entertained the belief that if there had not been unfairness in the count, he would have been declared elected. In which case a singular coincidence would have occurred. The latter established the *Boston Mercantile Journal*, now one of the leading papers of the day, and having the greatest circulation.

His mother died in 1794, and his father afterwards married Mrs. Lydia White, who possessed property in her own right. His father died in 1806, and he administered on the estate. He purchased of the heirs that portion of the estate on Washington street, on the division thereof, then extending across Front street, now Harrison avenue, to the channel where the draw of the Dover street bridge is. The house is 106 years old, and in possession of his heir at law who bears his name. The ground floor and adjacent buildings are converted into shops.

In 1778, the town granted to Stephen Gore and thirteen others, of which his father was one, land on both sides of Washington street, beginning south of Dover street and ending beyond where the Catholic Cathedral is being erected, 1400 feet from north to south, and extending 200 feet west of Washington, and embracing all east of that street to low water mark. This grant was on condition of erecting

certain barriers to keep off the sea, which sometimes washed across the land from east to west. An indenture of partition was made among these proprietors into fourteen lots on both sides of Washington street. Mr. Curtis's lot was embraced in what is now Ashland Place.

On removing to Boston, he purchased a pew in the Federal Street Church prior to the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Channing, and was one of the committee who built the beautiful Gothic structure in 1809, which has been lately superseded by the new church in Arlington street. He and his wife were communicants of this church, and continued to worship in it until he resided permanently at Jamaica Plain.

He was chosen fireward in 1808, and continued in office until 1820. Subsequently he received the following testimonial from the citizens of Boston:—

“At a legal meeting of the Freeholders and others, Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, holden on the 12th day of March, A.D. 1821—*Voted*, that the thanks of the Town be presented to Nathaniel Curtis, Esq. for his faithful services as a Fireward for many years past. Attest, THOS. CLARK, *Town Clerk*.”

He was a Representative of the Town from 1810 to 1819 inclusive, and, in 1820, was elected a member of the Convention for the amendment of the State Constitution.

While he resided in Roxbury, he was sent as Representative from that town, for four years.

He originated a project for converting the South Bay into a full basin, by damming the South Boston bridge, and opening an inlet at the termination of the bay which makes up between the Heights of South Boston and Dorchester, at the point where a narrow strip connects the two, where the old road and turnpike intersected each other, and over which the water flowed in high courses of the tide into the South Bay. The intention was to have the ingress from the sea through this inlet, and egress through gates at the South Boston Bridge. There would have been sufficient water in the basin to accommodate the shipping of that period, as their tonnage was much less than is that of the present day; the difference in size being more than double. The Hon. William Sullivan, a leading member of the Suffolk Bar, and other influential citizens, favored the design; but the war of 1812 intervening, the scheme was abandoned, and never thereafter revived.

In 1816, he was one of the applicants for the charter of the Merchants' Insurance Company, so successful under the presidency of his highly esteemed friend, the late Joseph Balch, Esq., and was one of the directors for many years. He remained director in the Tremont Bank until he retired from business. He was also one of the first board in the South Cove Corporation, and was treasurer of the South Boston bridge. Gov. Lincoln appointed him Justice of the Peace, which commission was renewed by several of his successors. He was Vice President of the Washington Benevolent Society of Massachusetts, of which Hon. Josiah Quincy was President, which existed more than half a century ago, but is long since extinct; and President of the Boston Marine Society for the usual term of three years.

He was often chosen to act on cases of reference, particularly in maritime matters. He had the settlement of some estates of great

value. In connection with President J. Q. Adams and the widow of Ward N. Boylston, he was executor and trustee in conformity with the latter's will. In token of regard and friendship, Mr. Boylston bequeathed him \$1000.

In and after 1819, he spent his summers at Jamaica Plain, passing his winters at his residence in South street, but, on his subsequent withdrawal from business, remained out of town the year round. When domiciliated there, however, he was not permitted to remain unoccupied.

At this period there was only one, called the third, church in Roxbury, at Jamaica Plain, of which the good and guileless Rev. Thomas Gray, D.D., was pastor. Our subject ere long was placed upon the Parish Committee, and thereafter chosen treasurer of the church. When he resigned this office at the close of 1831, "the unanimous thanks of the church" were presented to him "for his very faithful and successful services therein during the time he officiated." He was also, for many years, one of the Trustees of the Eliot School, established from funds left for that purpose by the "apostle," so called, of that name. On his resignation in January, 1856, the trustees voted:—

"That the thanks of this Board be presented to Nathaniel Curtis, Esq., for his able and faithful services during more than a quarter of a century in this board, over which he has been unanimously elected chairman for successive years. Under his presiding care our meetings have been uniformly pleasant, and the school in all its interests has prospered.

"*Voted*, that an attested copy of the above vote be transmitted to Capt. Curtis by the Secretary.

"A true copy.

Attest, LUTHER M. HARRIS, *Secretary*."

He likewise served as one of the Overseers of the Poor, for the third parish of the town of Roxbury, for several years.

On the 1st of September, 1840, he accompanied the Hon. John Quincy Adams and his son, the present Minister to Great Britain, on a tour to the Provinces, embarking in the Cunard Steamer Acadia on her first return trip, and reaching Halifax in forty hours from wharf to wharf. After visiting the places of interest in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the design was to pass through the strait of Northumberland or Canso, into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and return by the way of Quebec and Montreal. But the steamer which plied upon that route was undergoing repair, to wait for which would have protracted their stay too long; consequently that project was abandoned, and they came back by the way of Holton, through Maine and New Hampshire. Mr. Adams was the recipient of unlimited hospitality from the dignitaries in the Provinces, both civil and military, as also from distinguished citizens. The Americans on the route were liberal in the civilities they proffered to him. The excursion afforded much pleasurable enjoyment.

Mrs. Rosanna Curtis suddenly departed this life on the 2d of February, 1841, aged 65 years, and on the following Sabbath Dr. Gray preached a very impressive discourse, applicable to the sorrowful event. Mr. Curtis married, for his second wife, Mrs. Abigail B. Leeds, who survives him. He died after a brief and severe illness, which he bore with the utmost fortitude, on the 7th of April, 1857, aged 83

years. His descendants are a son, a granddaughter and two grandsons; all married, and all having issue; the issue being two girls and three boys living, one girl and two boys dead.

Nathaniel Curtis was of a light and ruddy complexion, robust and muscular, broad shouldered, full chested, of medium height, and of great physical strength. His personal appearance was prepossessing.

He was of a kindly disposition, but of a quick temper, which he knew how to govern and control. A man of the strictest integrity, his word was as good as his bond, and the latter was never dishonored during the whole course of his life. He possessed good judgment and a comprehensive and discriminating mind. He was one of a type fitted for any emergency, and whose self-possession never forsook him. He was considerate of others, and forgetful of self. He never sought or coveted office or its emoluments; but when pressed to accept it, if so disposed, took it on himself to be useful to the best of his ability. Gentle and affable, firm and resolute, he was possessed of many estimable qualities worthy of commendation and deserving of imitation.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER FROM DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
TO S. C. JOHONNOT.

[Communicated by JOHN JORDAN, Jr., Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa.]

Passy, Jan'y 7, 1782.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIEND,—I received your kind good wishes of a number of happy years for me. I have already enjoy'd and consum'd nearly the whole of those allotted me, being now within a few days of my 78th. You have a great many before you; and their being happy or otherwise will depend much on your own conduct. If by diligent study, now, you improve your mind, and practice carefully hereafter the Precepts of Religion and Virtue you will have in your favour the Promise Respecting the Life that now is, as well as that which is to come. You will possess true Wisdom, which is nearly allied to Happiness; *Length of days are in her right hand and in her left hand Riches and Honours, all her Ways are Ways of Pleasantness and all her Paths are Peace!*

I am glad to hear that you are intitled to a Prize. It will be pleasing News to your Friends in New England, that you have behaved so as to deserve it. I pray God to bless you a Comfort to them and an Honour to your Country. I am

Your affectionate Friend,

Mr. S. C. Johonnot.

B. FRANKLIN.

[This letter has never before been published, and was given, with other letters of Dr. Franklin, to Mr. Jordan by William Temple Franklin, over fifty years ago.]

Mr. S. C. Johonnot was a son of Gabriel Johonnot, merchant, of Boston, and grandson of Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooper. He was baptized at Brattle St. Church, March 13, 1768: grad. B. C. 1783; completed his education in France and Geneva; studied law under Gov. James Sullivan; began practice in Portland in 1789; remained there till 1791; then went to Boston and from thence to Demerara, where he married, and had issue; appointed U. S. Consul in 1793, for Demerara, and died there in 1806. *Ante*, Vol. vii. p. 142; and *Hist. of Portland*, Pt. ii. p. 217.—Ed.]

REMONSTRANCE FROM COL. JONATHAN WARD'S REGIMENT, IN 1775, AGAINST SECRET ENEMIES.

[Communicated by NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., of Worcester.]

Worcester, October 18, 1867.

MR. EDITOR,—The following Memorial from the 32d Regiment of the Continental Army, stationed at Dorchester in 1775, is copied from the original, in the possession of the American Antiquarian Society. Although it was published in the *Massachusetts Spy* of Oct. 19, 1775, and a part of it in Lincoln's *History of Worcester*, it may be new to many of the readers of your valuable magazine, and worth preserving in its pages. I have added brief notices of the signers of this spicy document, obtained from various sources.

Respectfully Yours,

N. P.

To the Hon. Board of Counsellors and House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in General Assembly now Sitting in Watertown.

The Memorial of the Company of foot Raised in the Town of Worcester and now in the Continental Army, in the Regiment whereof Jonathan Ward, Esq^r, is Colonel, together with the Principal part of said Regiment being raised out of the County of Worcester. *Humbly Sheweth,*

That the said Town and County has been Intolerably infested with a Cruel and Merciless set of Tories, who Exerted all their Wit, Sophistry and Influence to Proselyte Slaves to the Supreme Legislative Power of the British Parliament, and to disconcert every method used by the Wise and Zealous Friends of all the Free, Happy and most Noble Constitution of the Empire and Discover'd a most Merciless, Enemical temper towards our Provincial and Colony Charters, Stiling the sons of Freedom or Friends to the Constitution, Rebels and Traitors and Menacing Death and Cruel Tortures as their Just and Remediless Portion. That when the Bloody Era commenced and the Brave appeared in Arms to defend their Invaluable Rights against Troops Form'd, Posted and Ordered to Massacre all that would not submit to their Merciless Decrees, and all America with one Heart and Voice cordially United to take up Arms as their Dernier Resort for their Defence; then these Hardy Wretches trembled, some confess'd and like Vermin Crawl among the Roots of Vegetables endeavouring to secret themselves while they are a Nuisance to the cause of Justice and Judgment, or in Sheeps Clothing secretly watching for prey to gratify their Voracious appetites, or availing themselves of the good Opinion of the Prudent ascend into places of Power, Profit, and Render'd capable of acting their predecessor Judas's part, when Opportunity favours their design betray the good cause with All Hail and a Hypocritical Kiss. That others fled to Boston, there to advise and act as open and Avowed Enemies to their Bretheren, Encouraging the Dishearten'd and Chagreen'd Troops to all Merciless acts of Violence and Bloody scenes, Stimulating the British Ministry and all the tools of Tryanny to pursue their Bloody Devices with all Vengeance upon us,

by which means in our humble opinion they have forfeited all right to American property and even their Lives, with every Aggravation of Guilt as did ever a Bloody set of Merciless Robbers or Desperate Pirates.

That as some of those Vermin or worse Emissaries of Tyranny are Crawling out of Boston to their forfeited seats at Worcester, there is Reason to suspect, that either their Expectations fail and therefore would gladly return to their former seats and profits until a more favourable Opportunity presents to Cary their Evil Machinations into Execution; or they are contriving by Degrees to Slide back to their Seats and there to avail themselves of the good opinion of the People in order to play their parts to Divide and Sub-divide, or by some Methods weaken our Union or to form some Diabolical plan for the Ministry to save the Supremacy of Parliament under some soft, Sophistical, Reconciliatory Forms.

Wherefore, we your humble Memorialists Intreat your Honor's not to suffer any of those who Return (however humble and Penitent they may appear) to go at large or Return to their former Seats or even to be so far favour'd as to be Confin'd within the limits of Worcester, but treat them as they deserve. Enemies in a Superlative Degree, Confine them Close and render them incapable of doing harm, or Return them to Boston their favorite Assylum.

Your Honor's Petitioners can't but flatter themselves with a most Sanguine Expectation of this so Rational a Request being fully Granted; Especially as we are Risqueing our Lives in our Country's Cause, it must greatly Dishearten us to hear our most Notorious Enemies are tolerated and Winked at; while on the other Hand we find no Necessity to pay our Commander in Chief for a Detachment to apprehend and Confine Enemies who are secur'd properly by our Civil Fathers under whose Jurisdiction they appear, and thus Encourag'd as in Duty Bound shall ever Pray.

Camp at Dorchester, Sept^r the 27th, 1775.

Signed in behalf of }
said Regiment. }

J. WARD,
EBEN'R CLEVELAND,
SETH WASHBURN,
LUKE DRURY,
JOHN SMITH, } *Committee.*

NOTES.

J. WARD, the first signer of this spirited memorial, was Col. Jonathan Ward, of Southboro'. He was born Feb. 3, 1727, was son of Hezekiah Ward, also of Southboro'. At the time of the battle of Bunker Hill he was Lieut. Colonel of Artemas Ward's (afterwards General) Regiment, and if not in the battle, was in sight of it. Timothy Bigelow, of Worcester, was Major in the same regiment. After Artemas Ward was commissioned as Brigadier General, Jonathan was appointed Colonel of the Regiment, and held that office when he signed the above memorial. He died in Southboro', July 7, 1791.

BENEZER CLEVELAND, Chaplain of Col. Ward's Regiment, was at Yale College in the class of 1749, and was soon after settled as a minister at Gloucester, Mass. He was a brother of Rev. John Cleveland, of whom notice is made by Dr. Sprague in his valuable work

upon the American Pulpit. In that work allusion is made to John as being a Chaplain in a provincial regiment at Ticonderoga, in the expedition against Louisburg and in the Continental army at Cambridge in 1775. I think it must have been Ebenezer who was the Chaplain instead of John, as stated by Dr. Sprague, for I find no mention of John as the chaplain elsewhere, but in an orderly book of Capt. Cushing's company in Col. Ward's regiment Ebenezer Cleaveland is often spoken of. He died at Gloucester, July 4, 1805.

SETH WASHBURN, the next signer, a captain in Ward's regiment, was born at Bridgewater in 1723. He removed to Leicester about 1745, from which place he marched with his company to Cambridge on the memorable 19th of April, 1775, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. A full account of Captain, afterwards Colonel Washburn, may be found in Washburn's History of Leicester.

LUKE DRURY, also a captain in the same regiment, was from Grafton, and in 1774 and '75 he was one of his Majesty's deputy sheriffs for the County of Worcester.

JOHN SMITH, of Worcester, was a lieutenant in Capt. Jonas Hubbard's company which was enlisted in Worcester April 24, 1775, and became a part of Gen. Ward's brigade.

Capt. Hubbard will be remembered as one of the volunteers under Arnold, in the expedition against Quebec in the fall of 1775. In the attack on the fortress Dec. 31, he was severely wounded, but refused to be removed from the field, and having been laid upon the ice exposed to a hard snow storm, he died from exhaustion. His last words to his men are said to have been, "I came here to serve with you, I will stay here to die with you."

This memorial was presented to the Honorable Board by Col. Ward and Captains Washburn and Mellen, as appears from the *Massachusetts Spy* of Oct. 20, 1775.

INCREASE OF LARGE CITIES.—A new French volume presents some interesting statistics concerning the increase in population of large cities:—

In 1865 the population of Paris was calculated at 1,863,000; of London, at 3,028,000; of Vienna, at 560,000; of New York, a year earlier, at 1,025,300. The annual ratio of increase per inhabitant, was, in Paris, .002 (in other words 100 inhabitants became 102 in the year); in London, .0017; at Vienna, .0016; and at New York, .035. The average number of inhabitants in a single house is—for Paris, 27; London, 7; Vienna, 54; and New York, 14; so that Vienna is the most densely populated town of the four. From these data it appears that the increase of population at New York is equal to that of the three other towns taken together—a circumstance owing, of course, to the stream of emigration constantly in that direction. In 1790 the population of New York was 33,131, and it has since been four times doubled. With regard to the other towns, Dr. Vacher attributes their increase to the tendency of the country people to migrate to the large centres of population, for the mere excess of births over deaths cannot account for this increase. Paris has doubled in the course of 32 years, London in the course of 40, and Vienna in the course of 44. Yet the excess of births over deaths in Paris was only 41,934 from 1836 to 1856, while the increase of population during the same period was 305,908. In London, from 1841 to 1861, the excess of births over deaths was 321,189; the increase of population, on the contrary, was 926,026.

AN EARLY NEW ENGLAND MARRIAGE DOWER; WITH
NOTES ON THE LINEAGE OF RICHARD SCOTT OF
PROVIDENCE.

[Communicated by MARTIN B. SCOTT, of Cleveland, Ohio.]

To all people to whom these presents shall come. Richard Scott of Providence in y^e Colony of Rhode Island & Providence Plantations Etc. sendeth greeting. Whereas I s^d Richard Scot, did many years since, for & in consideration of a marriage then had & consumated between Christopher Holder & Mary y^e Daughter of me y^e s^d Richard Scot fully & absolutely Give, grant and pass over unto y^e s^d Christopher Holder & Mary his wife & y^e heirs of y^r two Bodys, Lawfully begotten, the Island commonly called & known by y^e name of Patience lying & being in y^e Naraganset Bay in y^e Colony Afores^d together wth all and singular the meadows, feedings, Pastures, Wast Grounds, heath, woods, underwoods, Waters, Fishings, fishing places, Stream Banks, Ponds & all other Liberties, Privileges, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, Emoluments, Hereditaryments, whatever to y^e s^d Island, or part or parcel of it belonging, or in any way appertaining. Although I y^e s^d Richard Scot may not have given such full, firm & absolute conveyance for y^e s^d Island as y^e Law doth require, & whereas also, since y^e s^d Gift by me made, my s^d Daughter is Deceased, and hath left such issue surviving as Above Expressed.

Now Know Yee that I y^e s^d Richard Scot being Desireous to prevent any future Troubles Inconviences or Disputes, that otherwise may arrise, & to Convey & Settle y^e s^d Island according to y^e True Intent & meaning of my Grant Avore recited; Do therefore by these presents, for me my heirs Execut^{rs} & Adm^{rs} fully clearly & absolutely Give grant Alien Enfeoff & Confirm unto him y^e s^d Christopher Holder, and his heirs on y^e body of my s^d Daughter Lawfully begotten & thear Heirs forever, & for want of such Issue, to y^e Right of him y^e s^d Christopher Holder forever, The s^d Island named Patience & all & Singular y^e Premises above mentioned, To have and to hold y^e Island & all & Singular y^e Premises above Expressed unto him y^e s^d Christopher Holder for & during y^e Term of his Natural Life, to his own use & behoof, & after his Decease to his heirs on y^e Body of his Wife Lawfully begotten & thear heirs of thear two bodys Lawfully begotten forever, & for want of such Issue, To y^e right heirs of y^e s^d Christopher Holder forever; & I y^e s^d Richard Scot for me my heirs, Execut^{rs} & Adm^{rs} Doe hereby Covenant, Promise, grant & Agree to & wth y^e s^d Christopher Holder and his Execut^{rs} & Admins^{rs} to y^e s^d Island named Patience and every parcel Thereof, together wth all & Singular the Premises, Shall hence forth forever remain & Continue unto him y^e s^d Christopher Holder & his heirs in manner & form above Expressed, freely & Clearly Acquitted, Exhonerated & Discharged of & from all & manner of former Bargains & Sales, Gifts, Grants, Leases, Jointure, Dowers, Thirds, or any other Title, Trouble, or Encumbrance, whatever, had, made, suffered, or Done, or to be had, made, suffered or Done, by me y^e s^d Richard Scott, or by any other person, or persons whatever, by my means, Title, Assent, Concent, or procurement. And

I the s^d Richard Scott, the s^d Island named Patience, together wth all and Singular the Premises, above by these presents Granted, unto him y^e s^d Christopher Holder & his heirs in manner & form as above Expressed, against me & my heirs & Assigns, will warrant & forever Defend by these presents.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand & Seal the sixth and twentyeth Day of February, in y^e Eight & twentieth year of y^e Reign of Our Sovereign Lord Charles y^e second King of England Annoq; Dm^o 1675.

RICHARD SCOTT *****
L S

Signed & Deliv^d in y^e presence of
Thomas Clifton
Walter Clarke
Walter Newbury.

Providence, 1. 6. 1682 (so called).

Whereas I Roger Williams of Providence in y^e Colony of Rhode Island & Providence Plantations, Did some years formerly [to my best remembrance] about y^e yeare 1651 sell & make over for valuable consideration, with Richard Scott of Providence Deceased, the Island called Patience in y^e Colony afores^d from myself my heirs Admins^{rs} & Assigns; I say to y^e Richard Scott, his heirs Adminst^r &c.—being now requested by Peleg Slocum, whose wife Mary & Elizabeth* her sister, affirm themselves to be Heirs to this Island. I do freely & readily ratify & Confirm my Above s^d sale & Deed unto Richard Scott deceased. Witness my hand & seal.

ROGER WILLIAMS *****
L S

In y^e presence of us.

Mr. Roger Williams Did acknowledge the above written instrument to be his Act & Deed made this first day of August in y^e year 1682 as attested by us,

Arthur Fenner, Joseph Jenkes, Assistants.

NOTES.

Richard Scott was among the first settlers of Rhode Island, and one of the fifty-four joint proprietors of the Roger Williams purchase from the Narragansett Sachems—embracing the entire territory of the present City and County of Providence (except the town of Cumberland and a part of Scituate), and a portion of the County of Kent.

After bestowing upon his children and grandchildren ample grants of land, and reserving a large tract on Pawtucket River (embracing Scott's Pond, an ancient land-mark) in the town of Smithfield, he transferred the balance of his "Purchase Right" to the Browns and Bowens of Providence.

A portion of the Smithfield estate continued in the possession of his descendants until about 1825, when it was sold to the Lonsdale Company, by the late Jeremiah Scott, a lineal descendant of Richard, in the fourth generation. On this estate is now the manufacturing village of Lonsdale.

* Daughters of Christopher and Mary Holder.

Richard Scott was a man of good abilities and acquirements.* He and his son John took an active part in the early Indian wars; the latter was severely wounded at Pawtucket. He was a Representative in the General Assembly, and in 1650 there was but one man in Providence that paid a higher tax. His family consisted of two sons and four daughters, one of whom was the wife of Governor Walter Clarke. Hopkins† says, Richard Scott was the first Quaker convert in New England. He died in Providence in 1681-2, but the place of his burial is not marked, the early Quakers rejecting gravestones as ostentatious.

In a history of the Capron family, written by Philip Capron in 1817, and published by Frederic A. Holden in 1859, some account is given of Richard Scott and his family, but so filled with errors that but few grains of truth can be extracted from it.

He starts out with the stereotyped legend, that "three brothers came from England;" one settled in Boston, one in Newport, and Richard in Providence. There was a Benjamin Scott in Boston, and Elizabeth his wife, from about 1630 to 1650, who left a numerous family, but it does not appear to be known where they came from. Some have supposed that Capt. James Scott, who married the widow of John Hancock, was a descendant of Benjamin; but it is mere conjecture. No man by the name of Scott was known in Newport prior to the 18th century. The first was probably Edward Scott, the earliest librarian of the Redwood Library, who died in 1768, some 85 years after the death of Richard, and was probably grandnephew of Richard.

Capron also says, Richard Scott was killed by an Indian in King Philip's War. King Philip's War closed in 1675-6, and Richard Scott's name appears on recorded documents as late as 1681. Capron further says, Richard had but one son that outlived him, whose name was Sylvanus; he in fact left but one son, whose name was John, the father of Sylvanus. The story about the Bible owned by Capron's aunt, A. Wilkinson, "two large quarto volumes," supposed to have been Richard Scott's originally, proves to have been only one quarto volume, originally owned by Sylvanus Scott, and contains a record of the births of his children. On a blank leaf is written, "Sylvanus Scott his book;" and underneath, "Rebeckah Wilkinson her book." Rebeckah Wilkinson was daughter of Sylvanus Scott. The writer is the present owner of said Bible, and the best evidence that it never belonged to Richard Scott is to be found in the fact that it was printed in London A.D. 1712, over thirty years after his death.

The last error I propose to notice is his statement that "Nathaniel Scott had but one heir, whose name was Jeremiah, and now (1817) owns and lives, &c.;" while it is an historical fact that Nathaniel had another son, Sylvanus, then living, in 1817.

These errors of Capron are noted, that they may not go down to posterity as a part of the history of Richard Scott and his descendants; how reliable is the remainder of his history of the Scotts, is problematical.

Many have supposed that Richard Scott of Providence was the son

* See "Howland's Recollections" and "Foster's Manuscript History of Rhode Island."

† Governor Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who married Sarah Scott, great granddaughter of Richard.

of Edward Scott (who married Sarah Carter) of Glemsford, Suffolk, England, who had a son Richard born 1605; but late research in England, particularly of the ancient register of the Parish of Glemsford, leads to the conclusion that he was the son of Richard (brother of Edward) who married Margaret Haney, and was born at Glemsford in 1607; but so far as tracing his pedigree to the Scotts of Scotts-Hall, Kent, of which the Scotts of Glemsford were an offshoot, it is immaterial; as Edward Scott, who married Elizabeth Grome, was grandfather of Richard born 1605, as well of Richard born 1607, as the Parish register shows.

The evidence that Richard Scott of Providence was the same Richard born at Glemsford in 1607, is family tradition, on both sides the Atlantic; supported by numerous facts and circumstances. Buchanan says, "The history of all nations and people in their origin depends upon the authority of immemorial tradition when other circumstances give the strength of probability to the traditional accounts." Richard was a family name in the Suffolk branch of the Scotts of Scotts-Hall, from the close of the 15th century. The father of Richard Scott of Providence, and some of his more remote ancestors, bore the name, probably derived from Sir Richard Woodville, whose family were connected with the Scotts by marriage about 1450. There is no account of any Richard Scott that emigrated to New England during the 17th century, except Richard Scott of Providence.

Satchel, in the numerous names given in his "History of the name of Scott," published at the close of the 17th century, entirely devoted to the history of the name (which he traces back to the 8th century), does not give a single Richard Scott that lived anterior to his own time. The first of the name of Scott in England was John Scott, last Earl of Chester, who died without issue; from that time the name was not known in England until the reign of Edward I.

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain of London, in his address on laying the corner stone of the Pilgrim Church of Southwark, in 1864, says, "Some of my family [Scotts of Scotts-Hall] went over in the ship Griffin with Rev. John Lothrop," which was in 1634, the year Richard Scott was first known in Boston. Mrs. Anne Hutchinson and her husband came in the same ship, and probably Katharine Marbury, her sister (afterwards the wife of Richard Scott). The list of passengers by the Griffin has never been found, and the fact that Hutchinson and his wife were among the passengers, only came to light by the evidence of Symmes, upon her trial for alleged religious errors.

Richard Scott was married in 1637 or 8, and went to Providence soon after. Bishop, in his "New England Judged," relating the persecutions to which Katharine Scott was subjected at Boston in 1658, says, "She had been married twenty years." The ancient register of the Friends at Newport, R. I., records her death, "on the 2nd of 3d month 1687, aged about 70 years" (probably a few years older), which would fix her age at 21 or over, and her husband's 31, at the time of their marriage in 1637-8; his birth, according to the Parish records of Glemsford, having been in 1607.

Again, in Farmer's list of the first settlers of Rhode Island, we find the names of Richard Scott and Edward Cope, who were the only persons of the name of Scott and Cope (aside from their own descendants) known in the colony for the first half century of its existence.

Roger Williams, in a letter to Governor Winthrop about 1638, relating the incidents of a journey from Providence to Connecticut, and his adventures with the Indians, says, "Mr. Scott (a Suffolk man) and Mr. Cope advised our stop and return back; unto which I also advised the whole company, to prevent bloodshed." This Mr. Scott and Mr. Cope could have been none other than Richard Scott and Edward Cope* mentioned by Farmer, who seem to have been the trusted friends and advisers of Roger Williams; for it appears that upon their advice alone he turned the whole company back. That Roger Williams and Richard Scott were for many years on terms of close friendship and intimacy, is shown by the letter of Richard Scott, published in "A New England Fire Brand Quenched," written about 1676, in which he says of Roger Williams, "I have been his neighbor these 38 years. . . . I walked with him in the Baptist ways." Roger Williams also in some of his letters speaks of "My neighbor Mrs. Scott," through whose influence (according to Winthrop) Williams was induced to embrace Anabaptistry. An uninterrupted friendship seems to have existed between the families of Williams and Scott, until the Quakers came in 1656, when Scott and his family joined them. From this time a bitter religious antagonism existed between them until the death of the latter.

An ancient pedigree of Edward Scott, of Glemsford in the County of Suffolk, brought down to the beginning of the 17th century, and which has been in the Newport branch of the family for nearly two centuries, compared with the Parish register of Glemsford, Suffolk, shows, so far as names, dates of births and marriages can show, that Richard Scott of Providence was one of the Richards born at Glemsford in 1605 or 1607. In that pedigree are Frederick and Matthew Scott, brothers or cousins of the two Richard Scotts born in 1605 and 1607, all of whom stand in that pedigree as unmarried.

In Davy's Suffolk Collections Add. Ms. 19, 148, folio 195, is a pedigree of the same Frederick Scott and Matthew Scott, which gives the names of their wives and children. Richard, the brother of Frederick and Matthew, was the second son, Frederick the third, and Matthew the fourth son, by this pedigree. Frederick was married in 1645, to Elizabeth, fourth and youngest daughter of Simon Bloomfield of Codenham, Gent. Frederick died in the Parish of Ashe; Matthew married Mary . . . ; both died and were buried in Glemsford. No reference being made to the wife or family of their brother Richard in this connection, it is strong proof that he left Suffolk unmarried, and probably left the Kingdom; and we find that Richard Scott of Providence was married in New England, a few years before Matthew was married in Suffolk, which is at least a marked coincidence.

Had Richard Scott brought with him seals, or other emblems of his ancestry, a rigid Quaker of those times would have esteemed it a merit to destroy them; for scarcely a portrait is presented of the great and eminent Quakers of early times, so utterly did they detest the fashions of the world. No doubt further research in England would develop additional evidence to confirm the lineage of Richard Scott; yet the pedigree of few of the Pilgrim fathers can be traced back to the other side of the Atlantic, sustained by stronger proof.

* It is probable Edward Cope was a kinsman of Scott's wife, as late researches in England by Joseph L. Chester, Esq., develop that the Copes and Marburys were connected.

A combination of traditions, facts and collateral circumstances like the foregoing, concentrating upon one point, is far more reliable in genealogy (as in jurisprudence) than any isolated direct testimony, unsustained by corroborative circumstances.

It was well said by the venerable Judge Staples of Providence, "If the proof of the descent of Richard Scott is not sufficient to recover an estate in Chancery, it is the next thing to it."

AN ATTEMPT TO TRACE THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE.

THIS brave officer was born at Princetown in 1774, and was the son of a physician. He proved a worthy descendant of one of the oldest families of Commoners in the North of England, and America is proud to enrol him among the noblest of her sons.* Not only did he distinguish himself in his profession as a victorious naval commander, but his private character threw additional lustre on his fame, and friend and foe joined in his praises, while the prisoners who fell into his hands felt deeply indebted to him for his invariable courtesy and kindness to them. His English ancestry, the family of Bainbridge, possesses one of the finest and most ancient pedigrees that can be traced among the Commoners of Great Britain.

The name according to tradition is derived from '*Bayn*,' a Saxon word signifying 'ready,' and the '*Brig*' (bridge) was added in consequence of one of the family with his sons and followers having successfully defended a bridge against foreign invaders; and there is now a village called '*Bainbridge*' situated at a pass between the mountains in Yorkshire and Westmoreland, where there is a bridge on the river Baint. It seems most probable, however, that the family derived its origin from Bainbridge, which is confirmed by the earliest form of the name being de (of) Baynbrig. The arms of the chief branches having the battle-axe (a weapon of great antiquity) as a principal bearing, would seem to show Saxon or rather Danish origin, existing in England prior to the Conquest, and that the family was of some antiquity is proved from the circumstance of there being several branches of the name entitled to bear arms, and in the first official document respecting the arms, of the Leicestershire and Derby branches, the word '*confirmed*' is used, not '*granted*', thereby implying that these arms had been borne by the family *before* such confirmation.

[* Commander George H. Preble, U. S. Navy, of Charlestown, refers us for accounts of Commodore Bainbridge's American ancestry to the *Life and Services of Bainbridge* by Dr. Harris, published at Philadelphia, in one octavo volume; and to Cooper's sketch in his *Lives of Naval Officers*, originally published in Graham's Magazine, and afterwards collected in one duodecimo volume, and published by Carey and Hart in 1846. Dr. Harris says: "The ancestor of Commodore Bainbridge, who in the year 1600 settled in the Province of New Jersey, was the son of Sir Arthur Bainbridge, of Durham County, England." Of this Cooper remarks: "As no portion of the old United States was settled as early as 1600, and the province of New Jersey, in particular, was organized only about the middle of the seventeenth century, the date in this instance is an oversight or a misprint, though the account of the ancestor is probably accurate." The account given by Dr. Harris may furnish a clue to the ancestry of the Commodore; but our experience leads us to doubt its truth till some other evidence is produced in its favor.—ED.]

The simplicity of the arms and their color [black and white] indicate also their antiquity.

RAINBRIDGE.

Arms.—Arg. a chevron emb. betw. 3 pale-axes sable.

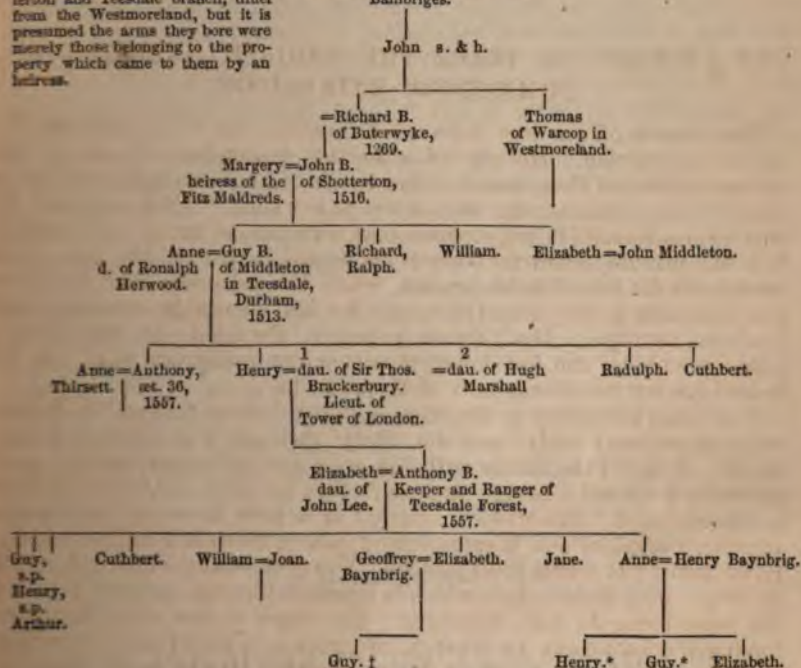
Crest.—On a mount vert a goat passant sable, horned and muzzled arg., about his neck a collar and belt of the last.

Motto.—Dum spiro spero.

Borne only by descendants now scattered in Surrey, Middlesex and Ireland.

The arms borne by this, the Shotterton and Teesdale branch, differ from the Westmoreland, but it is presumed the arms they bore were merely those belonging to the property which came to them by an inheritance.

RICHARD BAYNBRIE,
from a branch of the Yorkshire
Bainbriges.



Christopher might have been son of Cuthbert B. of Stodley, but as yet he has no place in the pedigree.

* These most likely were the Guy and Henry who went to America; or Guy †.

The name is not mentioned in Domesday-Book, owing to their having dwelt beyond the range of the Norman King's conquests. They were, according to the State Records, keepers or Rangers of the Forest of Teesdale. Under the earls of Westmoreland of Raby Castle various branches were scattered about, holding large estates in parts of Durham, Yorkshire and Westmoreland till early in the 16th century, when a branch settled in Leicestershire, and soon after another in Derbyshire, the chief branch, however, remaining in the North. The only living representative of the ancient Westmoreland branch came to London in the last century, and his descendants are now scattered in Middlesex, Surrey, and Ireland. Christopher Baynbrig or Bainbridge, Archbishop of York, and Cardinal of the Roman Church, was of this family, and was born in Westmoreland and educated at Queen's College,

Oxford. This prelate was a pet favorite of the Kings Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and employed by them on several embassies: on one of these, to the Pope Julius II., he was created Cardinal of St. Bevide by that Pontiff, 1511. Bainbridge was the bearer of the document to Henry VIII., conferring on him the Title of Defender of the Faith. He died at Rome in 1514, by poison, administered, it is supposed, by a domestic in revenge for some blows received from his eminence.—Reginald Baynbrig, an antiquarian and friend of Camden, was also a native of Westmoreland and related to the Archbishop, and we find mention of him several times in Camden's works. Another celebrated man of the name was Dr. John Bainbridge, a native of Leicestershire, who was a physician and astronomer of great reputation, and has written a great many astronomical works, and was the friend of Archbishop Usher; he was born in 1582, and died in 1643, so that the Bainbridge pedigree is not without distinguished names in its ancient records.

There is one circumstance, however, which reflects less honor on the name, for one Dionysius Bainbrige, of Scotton, Yorkshire [a Roman Catholic], married the widow of Guy Fawkes, father, and perverted his step-son [Guy], a protestant, to his own faith, by which the Bainbridge family seem to have been implicated, and in some way responsible for the Gunpowder plot.

In Virginia, in the years 1635 and '41, were Henry and Christopher Bainbridge or Bainbridge, freemen, and also a Guy Bainbridge, of Cambridge, 1634, and freeman 1635. From one of these Commodore Bainbridge owes his lineage. These probably came from Westmoreland, and were relatives to Reginald Bainbrig the antiquary. A short pedigree enclosed will show the *probable* descent of the three above named. It is hoped that an authentic lineage will shortly be traced, and made known.

London.

H. A. B.

REV. JOSEPH ADAMS, A.M., OF NEWINGTON, N. H.

[Communicated by CHARLES W. TUTTLE, A.M. of Boston.]

REV. JOSEPH ADAMS was born in Braintree, now Quincy, January 4, 1688-9. He was the eldest son of Joseph and Hannah (Bass) Adams. His father was grandson of Henry Adams of England, who came to this country, bringing his family, about 1630, and settled in Braintree. (*Ante*, Vol. vii. p. 40, *et seq.*) JOHN ADAMS, second President of the United States, was the eldest son of John Adams, the next younger brother of Rev. Joseph Adams.

He graduated at Harvard College in 1710, being one of a class of fifteen, nine of whom became clergymen. While at college he kept school at Newington, New Hampshire, the field of his subsequent labors in the ministry. After taking his degree at Cambridge he studied for the ministry, and was licensed to preach. The people of Newington being about to gather a church there, employed him for some time as a candidate. Finding him acceptable they began to treat

with him about settling as a pastor, and occupying their new meeting house, the first ever built there. On the 20th of June, 1715, an agreement was made and concluded between him and a committee of the people, whereby he engaged to become their settled minister. This agreement was in writing, and was entered by him at length on the first page of the Church Record. It is a good illustration of the terms of settlement of a minister one hundred and fifty years ago; and, as it is a contract between him and his people, which remained in force for sixty-eight years following, it is of too much interest to be omitted here.

"The Record that I took of the agreement I made June the 20th, 1715, with The Committee that were chosen to agree with me about settling in the ministry at Newington: Articles: 1. That my Sallery be ninety Pounds, but as they pleaded the Poverty of the people, and the great charges they had been at in building the meeting-house, I consented to accept 86 Pounds for seven years: and withal I Promised on their Request, That in case I lived a Bachelor and had not a family I would abate also the 6 Pounds and so accept of 80 Pounds for 7 years aforesaid.

2: That I was to have my Sallery agreed upon paid In money and That at 2 Payments, That is one half on the last of July as my Sallery began on the 1st of Feb., 1714-15, and the other half on the last of January and so yearly.

3: It was agreed that I should have the strangers contribution.

4: That I should have the Parsonage Cleared fit for the minister's use and Benefit, that is partly cleared as is common in such cases: and all fenced with a good and sufficient Fence: and also to Remain for his use and Benefit Dure his natural life.

5: That they would give me 60 pounds to help me in building my house: Together with a Tract of Land lying near Stoney Hill: viz., Behind one William Witham's Lands: w^{ch} Tract of Land which They Promised to give me Deed of. That is upon consideration of my settling and being ordained In the ministry at Newington.

In Testimony of w^{ch} agreement we all have signed our names as followeth:"

JOSEPH ADAMS,
Pastor by agreement.

John Knight,	John Knight, Jr.,
Will ^m Shackford,	John Fabyan,
John Bickford,	John Downing.
John Nutter,	

A Committee chosen by the People.

On the twenty-sixth of October of the same year, Mr. Adams made the following entry on the church record: "A fast was kept at Newington and a Church gathered: Consisting of 9 members, viz: John Downing, Thomas Row, Ben Bickford, John Dam, Richard Downing, formerly members of the Dover Church, and John Fabyan, John Downing, Jun., Hatevil Nutter, and Moses Dame, taken in full communion." On the sixteenth of November, less than a month after the "fast," the record says, "The Rev'd Mr. Joseph Adams was ordained pastor of said church." He continued in this office till January, 1783, when old age compelled him to retire, having filled the office of pastor of that church for sixty-eight consecutive years, being the longest pastorate but one in New Hampshire. He died May 26, 1783, and

his body was placed in a tomb beneath the meeting house in which he had so long, and faithfully, exercised his ministerial functions.

His published writings, so far as known, are few. A sermon in 1757, on the death of John Fabyan, Esq., a prominent man in the town, a deacon of his church, and one of the committee which treated with him in settling in the ministry there; and one, in 1760, on the necessity of rulers, civil and ecclesiastical, exerting themselves against the growth of impiety, are all that have been assigned to him. The writer has not had the satisfaction of seeing either of these; nor anything of his from which his intellectual and moral worth could be more particularly inferred.

It is to be regretted that there is no description of him, mentally and physically, by any of his contemporaries. Fortunately, however, we get a glimpse of him through his nephew President Adams, who visited him in 1770, on his way to Falmouth, in Casco Bay, and who has recorded in his diary the circumstances of this visit. Under date of June 30, 1770, the diary reads: "Arose not very early, and drank a pint of new milk, and set off: oated my horse at Newbury, rode to Clark's at Greenland meeting-house, where I gave him hay and oats, and then set off for Newington: turned in at a gate by Col. March's and passed through two gates more before I came into the road that carried me to my uncle's. I found the old gentleman in his eighty-second year, as hearty and alert as ever, his sons and daughters well, their children grown up, and everything strange to me. I find I had forgot the place; it is seventeen years, I presume, since I was there. My reception was friendly and ardent, and hospitable, as I could wish: took a cheerful and agreeable dinner, and then set off for York over Bloody Point Ferry, a way I never went before, and arrived at Woodbridge's half an hour after sunset." Through the same distinguished medium, we get a slight view of him as a preacher and as a citizen. In a letter to David Sewell, so late as 1821, President Adams says of him: "My father's eldest brother, Joseph Adams, [was] minister of that town. My uncle had been a great admirer of Doctor Mather, and was said to affect an imitation of his voice, pronunciation, and manner in the pulpit. His sermons, though delivered in a powerful and musical voice, consisted of texts of Scripture, quoting chapter and verse, delivered *memoriter*, and without notes. In conversation he was vain and loquacious, though somewhat learned and entertaining." *Life and Works of John Adams*, Vol. 11, p. 240.

He appears to have taken some interest in civil affairs. The charter of the town of Barnstead was granted by Lieut. Gov. Wentworth, May 20, 1727, to Rev. Joseph Adams of Newington and others. His son Joseph subsequently settled there, probably on tracts of land granted to his father.

He was active in procuring the charter for Dartmouth College. As early as 1758, he was one of the eight clergymen selected by the Congregational Convention, which met that year in Somersworth, to apply personally to Gov. Wentworth for a "good and sufficient Charter," to carry on "an Academy or College within this Province, without prejudice to any other such seminary in neighboring Colonies." The next year the Convention met at his house in Newington, and after hearing the report of the Committee, appointed another Committee, whereof Rev. Joseph Adams was one, "to consult upon any other

measures for promoting the education of youth and advancing good literature in the Province, and make report to the next Convention." (*Historical Coll. N. H.*, Vol. 1, p. 266, *et. seq.*) The charter was finally granted in 1769.

Rev. Joseph Adams was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Janverin, widow, daughter of John and Bridget Knight of Newington. They were married Oct. 13, 1720, and had four children, as follows:—

Elizabeth, born Oct. 13, 1721; died Feb. 13, 1721-2.

Joseph, born Jan. 17, 1723; graduated at Harvard College in 1745. He studied medicine against his father's wishes, who desired that he should enter the ministry. He married Joanna, daughter of Major Ezekiel Gilman of Exeter, and settled in Newington. About 1792, he removed to Barnstead, where he died, leaving descendants. Rev. John G. Adams of Lowell is a great grandson.

Ebenezer, born Sept. 5, 1726; died November, 1767. No other facts respecting him are known to the writer.

Benjamin, born Jan. 18, 1728-9; married, first, Abigail Pickering, of Newington, and lived on the homestead of his father in Newington. His second wife was Susanna Brown, of Rochester. He died March 24, 1803, leaving descendants. Hon. Isaac Adams, of Sandwich, N. H., formerly of Boston, inventor of the famous "Adams Printing Press," is a great-grandson.

Rev. Joseph Adams married, for his second wife, Elizabeth Bracket, of Greenland, January 3, 1760.

CHURCH RECORDS OF NEWINGTON, N. H.

[Communicated by CHARLES W. TUTTLE, A.M. of Boston.]

[THE Church Record kept by Rev. Joseph Adams of Newington, from 1715 to his death, containing baptisms and marriages, is now in possession of Capt. John Adams, a gr.-grandson, the present owner and occupant of the Adams homestead in Newington. It is a small manuscript volume of seventy leaves, four by six inches, in the handwriting of Mr. Adams. It has ten leaves of additional memoranda of deaths in Newington, after the death of Mr. Adams, kept by some other person. We commence the publication of marriages and baptisms in the Church Records, beginning with the former.]

"RECORDS OF MARRIAGES."

1716. March 15. Jonathan Downing and Elizabeth Nelson of Newington were married.
May 16. Richard Hussey and Hannah Field both of Dover.
" " Hatevil Nutter and Leah Furbur.*
Aug. 16. Zebulon Damm and Abigail Bickford.
Nov. 22. Samuel Hill of Kittery and Mary Nelson of N.
Dec. 28. Eliazar Young and Alice Watson both of Dover.
" 5. John Place and Eunice Row of Newington.

* In all cases both parties are of Newington unless otherwise stated.

1717. March 1. Eleazer Coleman and Anne [illegible].
 " 10. Thomas Bickford and Esther Adams both of Dover.
 " 21. Will^m Witham and Elizabeth Crocket.
 April 9. James Rawlings and Deborah Pevey.
 " 16. Samuel Tompson and Mary Crocket.
 Oct. 24. John Walker of Kittery and Mary [illegible].
1718. Jan. 16. James Pickering and Mary Nutter.
 Feb. 20. John Damm and Elizabeth Bickford.
 May 16. John Crocket and Mary Knight.
 June 12. James Sevey of Newcastle and Abigail Pickerin of N.
 July 20. John Abbot of Portsmouth and Mary Hepworth of N.
 Oct. 23. Benjamin Bickford and Deborah Bickford.
 Dec. 16. Nicholas Hilliard of Portsmouth and Elizabeth Hoite of N.
1719. Feb. 12. Richard Carter and Sarah Pevey.
 March 20. James Benson of Kittery and Deborah Rawlings of N.
 Dec. 18. James Webber of Kittery and Elizabeth Furbur of N.
 " 31. Ebenezer Place and Jane Pevey.
1720. Jan. 28. Daniel Plummer and Sarah Wentworth both of Dover.
 May 5. Samuel Rawlins and Elize Dam.
 Nov. 28. Francis Matthews and Lydia Drew both of Oyster River.
 Joshua Bab and Deborah Bickford.
 Dec. 19. Selathiel Denbow and Rachel Pevey, sen.
1721. Jan. 17. Thomas Row and Rachel Pevey.
 March 1. Nathan Spinney and Elizabeth Pummery.
 " 14. Samuel Haynes and Patience Piner of Greenland.
 April 16. Jeremiah Hodgdon and Mary Bab.
 July 27. John Carter and Hannah Bare—.
1722. Aug. 9. Hugh Banfield and Hannah Wels of Portsmouth.
 " " Joseph Heard of Dover and Rebecca Richards of N.
1723. Dec. 1. John Richards and Darkas Ham.
 " 11. Joseph Walker and Abigail Plaice.
1724. Jan. 1. James Nutter and Abigail Furbur.
 " 2. John Lyston and Susanna Hill both of Kittery.
 " 24. Richard Dam and Elizabeth [illegible].
 June 18. John Pickering and Deborah [illegible].
 Sept. 24. Paul Wentworth of Kittery and Deborah Jaques of N.
 Oct. 4. Samuel Walker and Anna Bickford.
 " 23. James Calwel of Londonderry and Letus Mordock of N.
 Nov. 18. Joshua Downing and Susannah Dennet of Ports.
 Dec. 3. Benj. Downing and Elizabeth Fabyan.
 " 10. John Bracket of Greenland and Eliza Pickering of N.
1725. Jan. 3. George Marrinor and Mary Gray.
 Feb. 23. Perley Bickford and Hannah Miller.
 " 25. John Bickford and Sarah Hodgdon.
 April 8. James Benson and Susanna Row.
 " 29. John Davis and Mary Plaice.
 May 18. Samuel Nutter and Sarah Hoyt.
 Dec. 20. William Howden and Elizabeth Walker.
 " 23. James Libby and Elizabeth Meservey.
1726. July 4. William Waterhouse and Sarah Walker.

1726. Oct. 13. Clement Meservey and Sarah Decker.
 1727. Jan. 5. Samuel Plaice and Mary Row.
 Feb. 7. Thomas Pickering and Mary Downing.
 May 26. Samuel Walton and Elizabeth Pray.
 June 28. Hatevil Nutter and Rebecca Ayres.
 Oct. 4. Thomas Bickford of Portsmouth and Elizath Furbur
 of N.
 Oct. 5. William Shackford of Portsmouth and Susanna Down-
 ing of N.
 Nov. 9. James Plaice and Mary Walker.
 1728. Dec. 2. Will^m Berry of Scarboro and Mary Libby of Ports.
 1729. Jan. 30. John Hodgdon, jun. and Mary Decker.
 " — Furnel and Abigail Smith both of Kittery.
 1730. April 13. Sam'l Row and Deborah Canney.
 " 23. Henry Allard and Sarah Rawlings.
 May 13. Richard Busebee and Maybell Littlefield both of
 Wells.
 Aug. 21. George Boyde of Boston and Abigail Hoyte of N.
 1731. Feb. 7. Hatevil Nutter and Hannah Decker.
 — Libby and Eastes Furbur one of Scarborough
 and the other of N.
 April 7. William Vincent and Margaret Vincent.
 1732. Sept. 11. Mr. Jno. Woodman of Oyster River and Mrs. Mary
 Faybian of N.
 Nov. 2. John Dam and Elizabeth Hilliard.
 " 13. John Hoit of Portsmouth and Lettice Haley.
 1732. Dec. 5. Nehemiah Furbur and Abigail Layton.
 " 7. Hatevil Layton and Sarah Trickey.
 " 7. Will Bab: of Portsmouth and Dorcas Haynes of York.
 1733. Sept. 17. Jethro Furbur and Phebe Fabyan.
 Nov. 29. Sam'l Fabyan and Rosimund Nutter.
 1734. April 12. Thomas Juxson of Casco Bay and Mary Richards
 of N.
 Aug. 22. Zachariah Foss of New Castle and Sarah Watter-
 baye of Portsmouth.
 Sept. 19. Joseph Moody of Scarboro and Elizabeth Decker
 of Portsmouth.
 Oct. 24. James Trickey of N. and Elizabeth Wells of Ports.
 " " William Hoite and Elizabeth Walton.
 " 31. Joseph Smith of Dyrham and Allice Trickey of N.
 Nov. 26. John Smith of Berwick and Elizabeth Libby of Ports.
 " 28. George Coolbrooth and Elizabeth Hoite.
 1735. Feb. 2. Benjamin Foss and Ann Hogdon both of Rochester.
 Mch. 7. Solomon Loud of Ports. and Abigail Drew of N.
 Oct. 9. Capt. William Collins of Ports. and Mrs. Deborah
 Layton of N.
 1736. Feb. 5. Nathanel Grover and Elizabeth Walker.
 " 19. Lazarus Moore of Ports. and Sarah Whidden of
 Greenland.
 Mch. 19. Moses Dow and Sarah Phillips of Portsmouth.
 April 2. Thomas Gleer and Elizabeth Crawford.
 May 11. Hutson Pevey and Madlen Brown.
 1737. Jan. 13. James Smith of Dyrham and Mary Trickey of N.

1737. Oct. 23. Thomas Tripe and Elizabeth Trickey.
 1738. Mch. 25. George Peirce of Ports. and Jerusha Furbur of N.
 1739. April 22. Phinehas Coleman and Abigail Huntriss.
 May 10. Joseph Rawlings, jun. and Susanna Fouet.
 June 15. Joel Whitemore and Abishag Hoit both of Ports.
 Sept. 20. Elieazer Coleman and Keziah Layton.
 Nov. 25. Benja^a Berry and Myrian Bickford.
 " 22. — Renolds of Stratham and Sarah Phillips.
 1740. Mch. 24. Charles Runlet of Stratham and Mary Phillips.
 April 24. Will. Dore of Cochecho and Mary Wallingford of N.
 May 18. Anthony Nutter and Mary Downing.
 Aug. 28. Jno. Pickering and Mary Nutter.
 Sept. 10. Salathiel Denmore and Mary Hill both of Dyrham.
 " 14. Joseph Alcock and Jane Ring.
 Nov. 13. Thomas Pevey and Mary Stevens.
 Dec. 29. Jonathan Dam of Kittery and Abigail Nutter of N.
 1741. Feb. 1. Eben^r Bickford and Ann Quint.
 John Parsley and Tamsin Huntress both of Ports.
 June 7. Michael Martin of Ports. and Mary Huntriss of N.
 Sept. 13. John Godsoe and Mary Rogers both of Kittery.
 1742. Jan. 31. Sam'l Huntris and Mary Coleman.
 M'ch 9. Jonathan Trickey of N. and Abigail Miller of Ports.
 May 16. Abraham Furnald of Kittery and Mary Trickey of N.
 Oct. 28. Thomas Layton and Mary Smithson.
 Nov. 1. Edward Ayers and Mary Row.
 " 21. Edward Rawlins and Elizabeth Nutter.
 1743. April 14. John Knight and Patience Smith of Dyrham.
 May 19. Thomas Pickering and Mary Janvirn.
 " 26. George Huntris and Mary Ring.
 Sept. 7. Thomas Langley of Dyrham and Sarah Trickey of N.
 Nov. 8. Jonathan Bickford of N. and Lydia Brown of Ports.
 1744. Jan. 5. Richard Downing and Alice Downing.
 " 12. John Moulton and Mary Maston both of Hampton.
 May 4. William Tompson and Anne Barker.
 " 13. Samuel Rawlins and Easter Richards.
 Nov. 28. Nicholas Knight and Sarah Tompson.
 1745. Mch. 12. Abraham Place and Mary Rawlins.
 June 20. Benja^a Matthews and Anna Coleman.
 Oct. 4. Jno. Marshall of Portsmouth and Elizath White.
 " 29. Joseph Field and Abig'l Pilsbury both of Kittery.
 Dec. 42. Sam'l Fabyan and Elizath Huntris.
 1746. Sept. 25. Jeremiah Dow and Abiah Brown both of Hampton.
 Dec. 1. John Yeaton of Somersworth and Mary Tompson
 of N.
 Dec. 25. Jonathan Lethers of Dyrham and Caturah Trickey
 of N.
 1747. Feb. 5. Jonathan Huntris and Mary Walker.
 Mch. 15. Will^m Huntris and Susanna Downing.
 May 12. Issachar Dam and Sarah Hogskins.
 Aug. 23. Spencer Colebey of Newbury & Lydia Waterhouse
 of Ports.
 Nov. 3. Sam'l Shackford and Elizath Ring.

1747. Nov. 17. John Nutter of N. and Anna Syms of Ports.
 " 26. John Clerk and Abigail Peverly both of Ports.
 Dec. 3. Elias Parker and Katherine Hue.
1748. Jan. 14. Josiah Clerk and Mary Moses both of Ports.
 " 28. Richard Furbur and Elizath Downing.
 Mch. 20. Joseph Trickey and Elizabeth Dam.
 April 7. Samuel Ayers and Phebe Neal both of Ports.
 " 17. Robert Savery and Mary Pitman both of Ports.
 Oct. 13. Will. Caverly and Margaret Hue both of Ports.
 " " Richard Fitzgerald and Sarah Meed both of Ports.
 Nov. 21. Peter Cook of Somersworth and Abigail Rawlins of N.
 Dec. 20. John Filing of Ports. and Elizabeth Lary of Kittery.
1749. Jan. 6. Jacob Rawlins and Olive Nutter.
 " 22. Joshua Nutter and Sarah Richards.
 Feb. 9. Joseph Leach and Abigail Miller both of Ports.
 " Enoch Gove of Hampton and Hannah Lencey of Ports.
 Feb. 15. Thomas Sherborn of Ports. and Sarah Johnson of Greenland.
 April 21. Jeremiah Burnham & Elizath Adams both of Durham.
 April 21. Ebenezer Young & Elizabeth Bickford both of Dover.
 July 15. James Tucker and Ruth Kennard both of Kittery.
 Nov. 28. Joseph Pearl of Rochester and Sarah Bickford of N.
1750. Sept. 2. Leader Nelson and Abigail Brewster of Ports.
 " 22. Christopher Huntris of N. and Elizabeth Pearson of Hampton.
 Sept. 28. Joseph Lord of Berwick and Martha Huntris of N.
 Oct. 24. Henry Abbott and Elizabeth Simpson both of Andover.
 April 4. Jno. Bickford of Dyrham and Mary Trickey of N.
 " 21. David Dennit and Dorothy Downing both of Ports.
1751. June 6. Benjamin Adams and Abigail Pickering.
 July 17. Joseph Plaice and Alice Dam.
 Aug. 16. John Dean, mariner, and Miriam Trickey of N.
1752. April 2. Seth Walker and Anne Tripe.
 " 15. Richard Tompson and Allice Hunter both of Ports.
 May 7. Will. Shackford and Patience Dow.
 June 4. Gideon Walker and Eleanor Bickford.
 Sept. 13. *alias* 24th. Joseph Wells and Anna Meservey both of Ports.
 Oct. 13. N. S. The Rev. Mr Jno. Adams and Mrs. Sarah Wheler both of Dyrham.
 Nov. 9. Will^m Jenkins of Green and Mary Furnald of Ports.
1753. April 12. Samuel Rawlins and Mary Huntris.
 May 3. Robert Mason of New Market and Susanna Bickford of N.
 July 16. Thomas Vincent and Elizath Furbur.
 Sept. 13. Charles Dennet and Hannah Nutter.
 Dec. 27. Joshua Trickey and Rosamund Coleman.

HINTS TO GENEALOGISTS, DERIVED FROM ENGLISH
LOCAL NOMENCLATURE.

[Communicated by W. WORTHINGTON FOWLER.]

To attempt to trace the early New England Colonists to their place of origin in the mother country, by means of surnames, would at first glance appear hopeless; still, on a closer examination, we find that some clues to the English origin of American families may be often obtained by studying the local names which prevailed in the different counties or districts of England, in the seventeenth century. We must bear in mind,

First—That a large proportion of family surnames were derived from the names of the localities where the progenitors of those families dwelt, and that the use of surnames commenced soon after the coming in of the Conqueror, but were for several successive reigns confined mainly to the higher classes, while “hereditary surnames can scarcely be said to have been permanently settled among the lower and middle classes before the era of the Reformation.”

Second—That the names of localities were affixed by the several different peoples who successively held or inhabited Britain; e. g. Celts, Romans, Saxons, Danes, Norwegians and Normans. Some names are almost exclusively confined to certain sections, some are at least more frequent in certain sections than in others, while others prevail generally throughout the whole of England. Thus in the north-eastern counties, localities are distinguished by Danish names; in the north, by Norwegian; in the west and south west, by Celtic or ancient British names. Saxon names are of general use from Cornwall to the Humber, but are most common in the south east and midland counties.

Third—We should remember that two hundred and sixty years ago, before the exodus of the pilgrims from England, a number of causes were operating to keep families of various degrees—nobles, gentry, yeomanry and laborers—in their ancestral seats, or in the same neighborhoods, counties or sections in England. Hatreds of race perhaps still lingered, and sectional prejudices still wrought to keep separate the inhabitants of different districts. The Feudal system (to a certain extent still in force) maintaining its ancient tie between the feudatory lord and his tenants of all degrees, served to fix the residence not only of the large landed proprietor and his under-tenants, but also of the small free-holder or yeoman and the laborer who tilled his farm. Nor had the fluent character of modern commercial intercourse, with its great amalgamator, the rail-way, yet confused the streams of genealogical descent.

We find, on examination of the ordnance map of Great Britain, a vast number of local or *place* names, such as were borne as surnames by our early New England emigrants. Some of these are scattered indiscriminately over the whole of England, some are found mainly in the north, some in the south, while some are almost exclusively found in certain counties or districts. Thus we may look in Cornwall for the origin of families whose surnames commence with *Tre* (which in the

Cornish signifies fort, and hence town), as Trevor, Trescott, Treworthy, Treat, &c.; with *Pen* (i. e. Cornish for *end*) as Pengelly, Penhallow, Pennell, Penoyer, and *perhaps* Penington; names which two centuries ago were of very infrequent occurrence in other parts of England. Surnames also commencing with *Lan* or *Lam*, as Lanfear, Lander, Lanfell, Lamphrey, or Lampus, may be found chiefly in Cornwall or Wales; as runs the proverb:—

“By Tre, Ros, Pol, Lan, Caer and Pen
You may know the most of Cornish men.”

Williams, Edwards, Jones, Evans, Thomas, Richards, are of Wales, and arose from the mode of nomenclature by which the Christian name of the father became the surname of the son; thus, Richard ap Evan, i. e. Richard the son of Evan, or Richard Evans.

Names beginning or ending with *Comb*, which in the ancient Celtic signified a low place or situation, are favorite names in Somerset and Dorset, but especially in Devonshire. As Compton, Comber, Combee, Comstock, Combe, Whitcomb, Bascomb, Titcomb, Newcombe, Winchcombe, Holcomb, &c. The termination *Den*, i. e. Saxon for *Dell*, is most common in Sussex and Kent, from which counties came the Tildens, Denes, Harlakendens, Beldens or Bellendens, Chittendens, Cruttendens or Crittendens, &c. In the same counties are found many names ending in *field*, as Chatfield, Fairfield, Redfield, Penfield, Field, Duffield, &c.; and names commencing with *At*, as Atwood, Atwater, Atwell, &c. Names ending in *ham* are most common in the eastern and south-eastern counties, as Putenham or Putnam, Barnham or Barnum, Wickham, Burnham, &c.

While names ending in *ton* are numerous throughout England, it would appear that a large number of New England names with that termination may be referred to certain northern counties. Thus, Lancashire has its Athertons, Worthingtons, Washingtons, Duttons, Plimptons, Thurstons, Bartons, Dentons, Chattertons, Broughtons, Stantons, Coltons, Middletons, Overtons, Newtons, Appletons, Martons, &c. Cheshire has its Eatons, Mortons, Uptons, Coddingtons, Nortons, Willistons, Huntingtons, Ecclestones, Cottons, Westons, Strattons, Actons, Suttons, Newtons, &c., all familiar New England surnames. Cheshire also abounds in *leys*, as Ashley, Baguley (i. e. Bigelow), Kingsley, Bulkley, Studley, Tingley, Bagley, &c.; thus exemplifying the old proverb, that in Cheshire there are—“As many *Leighs* as fleas, *Massies* as asses, and *Davenportes* as dogs’ tails.”

Names of Danish and Norwegian origin are found principally in the north-eastern and northern counties. Hence come the surnames ending in *by*, *thorp*, *thwaite*, *with*, *beck*, *ness*, *garth*, *holm*, *land*, *end*, *how*, *dell*, &c. Although in the eleventh century, during the reign of Canute, the Raven Standard of the Danes and Norwegians waved from the Thames to the Humber, their settlements were made chiefly in the northern and eastern counties, opposite Jutland, viz.: Northumberland, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Northampton. Consequently a large proportion of the names of localities in these regions are Danish or Norwegian. Names ending in *by* (i. e. *town* in Danish), as Bixby, Maltby, Kirby, Wetherby, Somerby, Welby, Derby, &c., should be looked for, first, in Lincolnshire, which boasts of 212 names having that suffix. Such

names are also very frequent in Yorkshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Norfolk. Names ending in *thorp* (which in Danish signifies *village*), as Winthrop, Northrop, Lathrop, Apthorp, &c., are found chiefly in Norfolk, Northampton, Lincoln, Leicester, Nottingham, and Yorks. *Thwaite*, as Goldthwaite, Braythwaite, &c., are almost entirely confined to Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. Names ending in *with*, as Beckwith, took their origin in Yorkshire; in *dale*, as Randall, Grindall, Fendall, are of Lancaster and Yorks. Westmoreland and Cumberland names ending in *holm*, *garth*, *land*, *end*, *how*, *rigg*, *ness*, and in *son*, as Anderson, Johnson, &c. are Danish or Norwegian, and took their origin in the same districts.

An examination of the county histories, in connection with the dialects of the different tribes of Saxons who shared England between them, would show the reason why different Saxon names prevailed in different sections. It is sufficient for our purpose that such was the fact.

Among the counties which sent many emigrants to the New England colonies, Essex is one of the foremost. The following familiar New England surnames occur in Morant's History of Essex, among the families of repute in that county in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, viz.: Allyn, Allen, Appleton, Atwood, Averill, Bacon, Basset, Beale, Byrde, Blake, Baker, Bennet, Bolles, Butler, Boltwood, Bradbury, Browne, Buck, Bullock, Butts, Boughton, Bristow, Brockett, Bull, Bumstead, Carey, Cely, Church, Clark, Cole, Collins, Cooch, Covert, Chauncy, Coe, Carter, Chamberlayne, Chaplin, Cheney, Coggshall, Colt, Cooke, Cutts, Dawes, Deane, Dart, Draper, Drew, Denny, Elys, Emery, Fanshaw, Fitch, Frost, Ford, Gates, Goodwin, Gray, Gooding, Hallet, Halsted, Harris, Hale, Herde, Hering, Humphreys, Harvey, Haynes, Heath, Hewitt, Howe, Hubbard, Hunt, Hurst, James, Jennings, Josceline, Kemp, Kirby, Keeler, Lamb, Lacy, Lane, Langley, Long, Lovel, Lucas, Lyme, Latham, Luther, Lawrence, Manning, Marshall, Martin, Mead, Mitchell, Moore, Mott, Newland, Newman, Oliver, Parker, Peck, Peters, Pyncheon, Pinckney, Plumb, Porter, Powers, Prescott, Priors, Pyne, Raymond, Rayner, Read, Reve, Riche, Ridley, Roberts, Rogers, Rolfe, Rowley, Rust, Sandford, Sayer (Sears), Searle, Sebright, Sewall, Shaw or Shawe, Sherman, Shreves, Skidmore, Spencer, Spring, Stebbins, Stewart, Stevenson, Stone, Sutton, Symonds, Todd, Tooker, Townsend, Turner, Tyrell, Warner, Watson, Welles, Wentworth, White, Wright, Wylde, Winslowe, and many others.

WALLED LAKES.—A Des Moines (Iowa) correspondent of the *Chicago Journal* says there are two walled lakes in Iowa—one in Sac and the other in Wright County. The former is about five miles long and from one and a half to two miles wide. It is a beautiful sheet of clear water, with a nice gravelly bottom. At the northeast end of the lake there commences a wall five or six feet in height, formed of stone, including very large boulders and earth, which extends nearly around the lake, being much thicker at the wider parts of the lake than at the extremities. Across some low places and sloughs there are also levees resembling those on the lower Mississippi. At several points on the south side, on high ground, are embankments resembling breastworks. The existence of these strange works has been doubted, but they are said to be veritable curiosities.

WILL OF DR. JOHN WARD OF IPSWICH, MASS.

[Communicated by JOHN WARD DEAN, of Boston.]

THE following copy of the will and inventory of one of the early benefactors of Harvard College was made for me, under the supervision of Alfred Poor, Esq., of Salem, from the probate records of Essex County, Massachusetts. An abstract is printed in the *Collections of the Essex Institute*, vol. i. p. 50. Savage, in his *Genealogical Dictionary*, states that Dr. John Ward was a "cousin of Rev. John." The term cousin, at that time, conveyed a very indefinite idea. I have the genealogy of Rev. John Ward, of Haverhill, Mass., sufficiently full to be satisfied that he was not a *first* cousin, and to doubt about his being a *second* cousin of the testator. It is not improbable that they may have been kinsmen, as both appear to have had relatives in Essex county, England. From the Appendix to the first volume of Quincy's *History of Harvard University*, p. 513, we learn that in 1658 that institution "obtained in horses £72" from this estate.

The notices of the Shermans in this will may be of service, in connection with what is found in Cothren's *History of Ancient Woodbury*, pp. 679-81, and in Bond's *Genealogies and History of Watertown*, pp. 934-5, in tracing the English ancestry of that family.

In the name of God, amen. I, John Ward sumtimes resident at Ipswich in New-England do make and ordaine this my last will and testament for manner and forme as followeth, viz. :

For that temporall estate of monie, goods or chattels that it hath pleased God to endow me with I dispose of as followeth :

Imprimis, unto my cousine Nathaniell Ward the sun of my uncle Nathaniell Ward, I doe give that house and land given me by my father in his will and that lies in East Mersey in the County of Essex in old England.

Item. To my uncle aforesaid I doe give the rents and prophis, that have com of that tenement since I made Edward Sharman of Dedham last my attorney for the receiving of it, they being in his or the tenant's hands Still, being next March two years and a halfe rent.

Item. I doe give unto my cousine Ward's of Wethersfield two youngest suns, twentie pounds per piece, to be payd to them when they shall be of age, or one and twentie years.

Item. I doe give unto my cousine John Barker's eldest daughter Anne Barker, twentie pounds. It is to be understood John Barker of Boxted in Essex.

Item. I doe give unto Samuell Barker my cousine John Barker's son, ten pounds, both as sone as it may conveniently be payd. Allsoe I doe give ten pounds to my mother's poor kindred, which I doe desire my cousin John Barker to distribute as he shall thinke meete.

Item. I doe give unto my my cousine Samuell Sharman's two youngest suns, ten pounds per piece. This is to be understood of my cousin Sharman that died some years since in Boston in New England, to be payd to them when they shall be one and twentie yeers, by my executor, or else to be payd to them that now have the care of

them, (they being sufficient men) and giving bond for the payment of it to the children when they shall be of the age prephixt.

Item. I doe give ten pounds to my cousin Philip Sharman of Rood Island.

Item. My bookes I doe give to Thomas Andrews of Ipswich, and allso my chirurgery chest and all that is now in it.

Item. It is my mind that my linnen my cousine Nathaniell Ward should have when he shall com of age.

Item. To Mr. Robert Payne I doe give twentie pounds, desiring him that he would take uppon him my executorship to receive all my depts and goods whatever, and to pay or cause to be payd the fore recited legacies. And the remainder of my estate he would lay out in a standing annuity, which I would have bestowed upon Harvard College in Cambridge, and would have it improved to the convenient bringing up and maintinence of one or more scollers in the said Collidg, and only such to have benifit, whose estate or frinds cannot otherwise maintaine.

It is my desire that the annuity given before to the Collidg should be bought in such a place and towne where it may be judged most certaine, but if it should please God to take me away out of this naturall life in such a place, wher I shall stand need of buriall, as upon the land wher this my will may be knowen, that then I would have fortie pounds bestowed uppon my funerall, and then the remainder to be bestowed in an annuity as afforesayd. And in witness hereof I have set to my hand and seale this 28th of December, 1652.

Signed sealed and delivered in the

presents of us.

Richard Shearman,
Thomas Sperle,
his + mark.

JOHN WARD

L S

Mr. Robert Payne upon oath testified that this will was sent to him sealed up with a letter signifying it to be y^e last will and testament of John Ward in the Court held at Ipswich the 25th (1) 1656.

Per me, ROBERT LORD, *Cleric.*

An Inventory of the goods and chattles of John Ward late diseased.

	£	S.	D.
Imprimis by a debt dewe from Mr. Chute,	2	5	0
It. By a debt dewe from Mr. Epps,	6	0	0
It. By a debt from John Davis,	3	14	6
It. By a debt from Humfrey Griffin,	13	15	0
It. By a wharfe morgaged to him by Thomas } Lowe of Boston,			
It. More dewe from Thomas Lowe, £19 04s.	19	04	0
It. By a debt dewe from Thomas Spaule of Boston,	3	19	0
It. By a debt due from Mr. Phillips of Boston,	36	15	6
It. By a debt dewe from Thomas Hawkins of } Boston,	22	10	0
It. By a debt dewe from Simon Tomson of Ipswich,	25	15	0
It. By a debt dewe from John Johnson of Ipswich,	6	12	6
It. By a debt dewe from Joseph Medcalfe of } Ipswich,	13	07	6

It. By a debt dewe from Robert Gutch of Salem,	[2 09 0?]
It. By a debt dewe from Samuel Podd of Ipswich,	23 00 0
It. By a debt dewe from Mr. Powell of Boston,	17 00 0
It. In small debts	11 10 3
It. One old Baye mare with a fole,	17 00 0
It. One young mare with a fole,	18 00 0
It. Two two yeares old mare,	22 00 0
It. One year old colt,	7 00 0
It. The Bald horse,	12 10 0
It. The Baye horse, £14. Two cowes, £9,	23 00 0
	<hr/>
	£306 7 3

These mares and colts and horses above mentioned were prised by us, whose names are here underwritten. Robert Lord, Mathew Boyes.

It. A surgeon's chest with bookes given by will to Thomas Andrews of Ipswich.

It. A chest of linnen given to Nath. Ward.

Mr. Robert Payne testified upon oath this to be a true Inventory of the estate of John Ward, att the Court held at Ipswich the 25th (1) 1656, to his best knowledge. Per me, ROBERT LORD, Cleric.

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* Any person noticing omissions, will please communicate them to the compiler.

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GRISELL GURNEY.

[Communicated by JOHN G. METCALF, of Mendon.]

AT a meeting of the Committee for ordering the Settlement at Nipmugg (Mendon), of which Major Humphry Atherton was chairman, which met at Dedham, 30. 10. 63, Grisell Gurney desired acceptance and also for her son Thomas Juell. At the same time it was ordered that all those who should not, with their families, be removed there (Nipmugg) by the middle of November, 1664, should forfeit all their grants, &c. From this I conclude that all those who had house lots assigned them at Mendon (except Moses Paine and Peter Brackett who were the grantees of the Township from the Indians) were actually resident there.

The house lot of Grisell Gurney was on both sides of the present Upton road, about one fourth of a mile from the Post Office. Adjoining it, on the north, was the house lot of her son, Thomas Juell, and on the south was that of Joseph Juell.

Who was Grisell Gurney? In page 4 of the *Jewell Register*, kindly furnished me by Pliny Jewell, of Hartford, Ct., I find that Grisell was the name of the wife of Thomas Jewell "of Brantray." The following is a copy of his will.

"The will of Thomas Jewell of Brantray while he is yet in perfect memory. My Soule I commit into the hands of Almighty God in y^e mediation of Jesus Christ and my body to the dust. All y^e Estate wh^{ch} God hath given me I doe give to my wife for to be hers as long as she is a widow; but if she shall marry, then to divide it into three parts; and two parts to be divided among my children, and the third to be hers. I doe by this will give power to these two my friends herein mentioned, namely William Neadam and Tho. Foster, to take the care and oversight of all this my estate for my wife and children good, according to your best wisdom to be ordered. Dated the 10th, 2d month, 1654."

To this will William Scant and Hannah H. Harbor were witnesses. Letter of administration was granted to *Grisell*, widow of Thomas Jewell, July 21, 1654. Oct. 5, 1655, she being about to marry Humphrey Griggs, William Neadam and Thomas Foster were appointed executors. Griggs agreed to bring up Jewell's children, of which there were several, both sons and daughters, and all under age.

Of the family of Thomas Jewell "of Brantray," the *Jewell Register* gives an account of but *three*; the rest of the "sons and daughters" being unknown.

Thomas, b. in Hingham; m. Susan Guilford, Oct. 18, 1672. d. —.

Joseph, b. April 24, 1642; m. Martha, about 1670, m. Isabel —; d. in Stow.

Nathaniel, b. April 15, 1648; m. Baptizo Smedley, June 9, 1676; d. in Plainfield, Ct., March, 1712.

Humphrey Griggs soon died, as Grisell Griggs administered on the estate of her late husband, by a letter dated Aug. 18, 1657. Grisell Gurney, who calls Thomas Juell her son, I assume, was married, *for the third time*, to a man by the name of Gurney, and again became a

widow, during the interval between 1657 and 1664, when she settled at Mendon.

Grisell Gurney, as we shall see, had, for the *fourth* time, intermarried with John Burge, of Chelmsford, and had died there previous to the 5th of the 4th month, 1675.

The following extracts are copied from the Records of the original Proprietors of Mendon, Lib. 1, pp. 29 and 30.

" A Coppy of the Will of Grisell Gurney.

" To the Select men of Mendon Thes are to Informe you by us William Flecher and John Burge, both of us of the Towne of Chelmsford, apointed by the Court's order to bee Gardians to the child of the Widow Gurney (that was), and Last of all wife to the Abousaid John Burge, she being of a sound understanding did will unto her son Joseph Juell, all that Acomodation that was there att the Towne of Mendon, Laid out and given to her y^e said Widdow Gurney with all the Apurtenances and Priviledges In anywise apertaining or be longing there unto upon this condition, that the said Joseph Juell doe pay to Nathaniel Juell and Mercy Juell fifteen pounds, and to Sherebiah Kely (Keby ?) seven pounds, our desire and request is unto the Selectmen of the sd. Towne of Mendon that y^e would Record the said Acomodation to Joseph Juell for his security. Chelmsford this fifth of the fourth month one thousand six hundred seventy-five.

" Witness our hands, William flecher, John Burge."

" This is a true Copy of the Letter sent from William flecher and John Burge to the Select men of Mendon and Now Recorded by ther order the 21st of the 4th Month 1675.

Atestt, SAMUELL READ, *Clerk.*"

On the same and succeeding page is the following record.

" KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, Joseph Juell of Portsmouth, in the Province of Newhamshire, Miller, have assigned, ordained and made, and in my place and stead put and constituted my trusty and well beloved friend Samuel Read of Mendon, in the County of Suffolke in the Masachusetts, to bee my true and lawful Attorney for mee in my name and stead and to my proper use and behoofe to covenant and agree, bargaine and sel all my Lands and Living now lying and being in Mendon abousd, together with all proffitts priveidiges and advantages thereunto belonging and a good and Lawful Deeds of Sale to make, sign and deliver and acknowledg, and In case of non payment I doe Hereby give and grant unto my sd Attorney by the tenour of these Presents my full and whole power strength and authority in and about the premises, be it to Arrest Imprison Implead or out of Prison to Releas, and upon the receipt of any such sum or sums, debts dues or demands Acquittences or other good and lawful discharges for me and in my Name to make signe seal and deliver, as also other Attorney under him to substitute and make all other Actt or Actts, device or devices In the Law whatsoever Needfull and necessary to be done in and about the premises, for me and in my Name to do and execute as amply Largely and Efectually as I myself might or could do if I ware personally present, Ratifying, alowing and holding firme what so ever my said Attorney shall Lawfully do or cause to be done

in and about the premises, as Witness my hand and seal this Eighth day of August, one thousand six hundred and eighty and two.

Signed, sealed and delivered in

presence of us

Philip Cavrly,

Jno. Batsham.

JOSEPH ^{his} I JUELL, L. S.

ISABELL ^{her mark} I JUELL, L. S.

Portsm^o in Newhamshire, Aug. 8, 1682.

"Joseph Juell and Isabell Juell his wife came and acknowledged the above Instrument or Leter of Attorney to be their free Act and Deed.

Before me RICHARD MARTYN of y^e Councill.

"Liber 7, p. 70-71. Entered with the Records of the Notary Public of the Collonie of the Masachusetts Bay in New England.

As attests, JOHN HAYWARD, Notary Publick.

"This is a true copy of Joseph Juell's Letter of Attorney as

Attest, SAMUELL READ, Town Clerk."

"Boston in New England, November 21, 1684.

"KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I William Needham of Boston in New England, Cooper, have formerly Received of Samuel Read of Mendon in New England aforesd, Yeoman, nine pounds in money, and of Josiah Chapin of Mendon aforesd, Yeoman, att two severall payments twenty pounds in money, being in all twenty-nine pounds for the Account and by the order of Joseph Juell of Newberry in New England aforesd, Yeoman, and is for a parcell of land sold by said Read to said Chapin by order of the sd Joseph Juell and for his Account situate In Mendon aforesd. As witness my hand the day and year first above written.

Witnes, James Landon,

John Hayward, Noty. Publick.

WILLIAM NEEDHAM.

"William Needham appearing in Boston May y^e 5, 1685, Acknowledged this Instrument to be his Act and Deed.

Before ELISHA COOK, Assistant.

"Lib. 7, p. 71. Entered with the Records of the Notary Publick of the Colony of the Masachusetts Bay In New England.

As attests, JOHN HAYWARD, Notary Publick.

"This is a True Copy of William Needham's Receipt with the Acknowledgment and Recording In the Publick Notary.

Attest, SAMUEL READ, Clerk."

Grisell Gurney calls *Thomas Juell*, her son, when soliciting acceptance for him and herself at Mendon, in 1663; and she calls *Joseph Juell*, her son, when making her will at Chelmsford, in 1675. In her will Nathaniel Juell, Mercy Juell and Sherebiah Kely or Keby, are mentioned as legatees. Was not this Nathaniel the brother of Thomas and Joseph of the "Register," and was not Mercy Juell and Sherebiah Kely two of the "unknown" daughters?

Joseph Jewell, of the "Register," married for a second wife "Isabel." Joseph Juell, of Portsmouth, N. H., with his wife "Isabell," signed a Power of Attorney to Samuel Read, of Mendon, in 1682. Joseph Jewell, of the "Register," "removed to Stow and owned a Grist mill." Joseph Juell, of Portsmouth, was called "Miller" in 1682.

William Needham was one of the executors of Thomas Jewell's will, Oct. 5, 1655. William Needham receipted for Joseph Juell to Samuel Read and Josiah Chapin of Mendon, in 1684. Was not the William

Nedam who assisted the *mother* indetical with the William *Nedham* who assisted the *son*?

William Skant applied for acceptance, in Mendon, in 1663. William Scant witnessed the will of Thomas Jewell, "of Brantray," in 1654. Were they not, quite probably, the same person? From the very singular name, and from the fact that all the early settlers of Mendon, "except the young man from Seaconcke," came from Braintree or Weymouth, I think we may conclude that William Skant was none other than William Scant.

Hannah H. Harbor might been a relative of John Harbor, who came with the first settlers to Mendon. Is it quite sure she had a *middle* name? I ask this question because *middle* names were *very* seldom used in her day and generation; and that many persons (as records show) not unfrequently used the initial *letter* of one of their names for "his" or "her mark."

That Grisell Gurney, wid., Thomas Juell and Joseph Juell *once* lived in Mendon, I think admits of little or no doubt. Grisell Gurney left the town before 1675, and had become the wife of John Burge and was dead at the breaking out of King Philip's war, which was *begun* (in the Massachusetts Colony) July 14, 1675, by an attack upon Mendon, when, as Mather says, four or five persons were killed.

Thomas Juell was here in 1669, for, May 10th of that year, "The Selectmen mett and ordered for the speedy carryinge on the fframe of the minister's House that Thomas Juell doe provide 400 of good Clapboardes upon his own account and bring them to the fframe, as Goodman Barnes and Goodman Reade shall approve off—and he is alsoe to bringe 212 more clapboards upon Gregory Cook's account, good and Marchantable as y^e said former persons shall Judge wth in one month after this day."

"July 16, 1669, Ordered, that Thomas Juell provide 200 clapboards and bring them to the house wth in three days after notice upon y^e penalty of 20s. because he hath so long delayed it."

Thomas Juell, with others, signed the contract with Joseph Emerson, the *first* minister of Mendon, Dec. 1, 1669.

July 14, 1671, Thomas Juell had 20 acres set to him in the "Pyne Plaine;" and, on the same day, Joseph Juell had 10 acres in the "Mill Plaine."

Feb. 17, 1672, in the division of the "great meadows," lots were drawn for choice. Thomas Juell drew the 10th, and Joseph Juell the 15th.

Of the *forty*, who drew lots for a choice in the division of Swamps, April 14, 1672, Thomas Juell drew the 14th, and Joseph Juell the 32d.

Of the *thirty-nine*, who drew lots for a choice in the division of upland, on the same day, Thomas Juell drew the 13th, and Joseph Juell the 30th lot.

Whether Joseph remained here until after the birth of his children, Joseph and Martha, I have no means of ascertaining, as there is no record of births, marriages or deaths in Mendon, prior to 1680.

It is certain they did not return with the refugees in 1680, as no mention is made of them afterwards.

If I am right in the identification of Thomas and Joseph Juell, of Mendon, with the Jewells of the "Register," then *Juell* must be added to Jule, Joyell, Jewel and Jewell, as another way to spell the family name.

SPECTACLE ISLAND IN BOSTON HARBOR.

* [By LEDYARD BILL, of New York.]

SPECTACLE ISLAND was, for the most part, in the possession of the Bill family for about three quarters of a century. The first record of sale or transfer to this family of which there is any positive knowledge, is a deed of "three lots," granted by James Bill, of Pulling Point, to Thomas Bill, of Boston, bearing date Dec. 13, 1666.

The above Thomas Bill and his wife Abigail Bill, by deed in 1680, conveyed all their interest in Spectacle Island* (about 35 acres) to their son Samuel Bill. He subsequently became possessed of the entire Island, and it was known for many years after by the name of "Samuel Bill's Island." He continued in the ownership up to the time of his decease, August 18, 1705, when two thirds of it passed by will into the hands of his son, Samuel Bill, Jr. At a later date, this son acquired absolute title and held it up to 1729-30, when it passed into the possession of his brother, Richard Bill, of Boston.

It was during the ownership of Samuel Bill, Sr., and about the year 1684, when the titles by which the Colonists held their lands were likely to be put in jeopardy, in consequence of the insidious counsel of some of the resident authorities of the home government, that the subjoined deed from an Indian Chief called Josiah, or Wamputuck, and several of his counsellors, was thought useful.

To all Christian People to whom these presents shall come. JOSIAH, son and Heyer of Josiah otherwise called Wamputuck, late Sachem of the Massachusetts Country in New England, Sendeth Greeting:—

Know ye that I the said Josiah, son of Josiah, for diverse causes and good considerations me thereunto moving, and in particular for and in consideration of a valuable consideration of money to me in hand payd before the ensembling of this deed by Samuel Bill of Boston, Butcher, HAVE with knowledge and consent of my wise men and Councillors, William Ahaton, Sen., William Ahaton, Jun., and Robert Mamentaug, Given, granted, sold, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and by these presents Do fully, freely and absolutely give, grant, sell, enfeoffe, convey and confirme unto the sayed Samuel Bill his heyeres and Assignes forever one certain Island, Scituate in the Massachusetts Bay, commonly known and called by the name of Spectacle Island in the present possession of the same Bill, with all rights, priveledges and appurtenances, thereunto in any wise appertaining and belonging. To have and to hold the same and every part and parcel thereof unto him the said Samuel Bill his Heyeres and Assigns to his and their sole use and benefit, in firm and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple forever. And the said Josiah for himself his heyeres, Executors, Administrators and successors, doth hereby covenant and promise to and with the said Samuel Bill his heyers and Assigns, that at the time of the ensembling and delivery of these presents that (according

* This Island lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Long Wharf, and between Castle and Long Islands. See *Drake's Hist. of Boston*, pp. 234, 253, 318, 561, 796.—ED.

to Indian right and title) he is the sole owner and proprietor of the said Island, and hath full power and authority to sell and convey the same as above sayd, and that the sayd bargained Island with all its priveledges, rights and appurtenances belonging, will and doth unto the sayd Samuel Bill, his heyers and Assigns forever sufficiently warrant and defend against himself his heyers and successors, and against all and every other person whomsoever having, claiming or pretending to have or claim any Indian right, title or interest in or to the same or any part or parcel thereof.

In wittenesse whereof the said Josiah and his councillors above sayed have hereunto put their hands and seals this thirtieth day of April, in the year one thousand six hundred eighty-four.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of
George Merriott,
Experience Ffisher.

JOSIAH his mark =o (L S)
WILLIAM HAHATON, (L S)
his
Old WILLIAM A AHATON, (L S)
mark

* ROBERT MAMENTAUG, ^{his} Z (L S)
mark

Josiah, Indian Sachem, and his Councillors acknowledged this to be their Act and Deed, May 1st, 1684, before me,

WILLIAM STOUGHTON.

DORCHESTER (MASS.) TOWN RECORDS.

[Transcribed by WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK, with Notes.]

Continued from vol. xxi. page 338.

July 5th 1636.

Mr Ludlow.	Mr Democke,	Richard Collicot.
Mr Stoughton.	George Minot.	Austin Clement.
Mr Hull.	George Dyar.	Mr Williams.
Natha: Duncan.	Thomas fford.	John Phillips.

It is ordered, that George Minot, Mr Duncan, John Phillips and Austin Clement relinquishing there former great lotts in the fresh marsh shall [in] lew of them have the sayd p'portions in a lesser medowe lying neerer Naponset. South and by East from the Markt tree, George Minot 6 acres. [M^r] Duncan 2 acres. John Phillips 6 acres, Austin Clement 2 acres.

It is ordered, that Aron Cooke, relinquishing a former graunt of 4 acres of medow in the second marsh, hath 4 acres now graunted in the hither great marsh, adjoyning to Goodman Collicot.

It is ordered, that Mr Duncan† shall have 10s. payd him by the

* For information as to these Indians, see Drake's *Hist. of Boston*, pp. 397 and 456, where is also another deed from them.—Ed.

† Our hearty thanks would have been given to Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Stoughton, Mr. Hull and others, their successors, had they safely transmitted to us the original of "all these orders," especially the portion afterwards contained in the first four pages of the transcript made in the "fayre legible hand," as indeed it is, of Brother Nathaniel Duncan. But we have to mourn the loss, as before intimated, of the entire town records for the first two and a half years of the settlement of the plantation. Could those long missing leaves be found, how eagerly would the sibylline treasure be received by the appreciating antiquaries of our day!

Towne for to transcribe all these orders into a new booke in a fayre legible hand.

It is ordered, that Aron Cooke shall have halfe an acre of ground over agaynst his lott, by the brooke, neere the dead swamp, to build his house upon.

It is graunted, that these men whose names ensue shall have lotts at Squantum necke, according to the p'portion here expressed, M^r John Tilly as the great lott to his brothers hoame lott 12 acres, and M^r Holland 12 acres, M^r Richards 10 acres, Good: White 12 acres, John Whitcomb 12 acres to plasters* lott, and John Hull 8 acres.

It is graunted, vnto Nicholas Vpsall 8 acres of upland upon the Indian hill, by Thomas Tilestone, also William Rockewell hath 8 acres to his former, as inlargements to theire former lotts.

It is graunted, to Christopher Gibson, halfe an acre of marsh lying at [the] end of John Moores lott, by the shipp.†

It is graunted, to M^r Hill, that his 9 acres free graunted at Squantum necke shall have 7 more added to it, so it be sixteene acres.

It is graunted, to Richard Collicot, as an addition to his great lott, six acres of land in Narraganset way, beyond Naponset, upon the bounds between us and Mount Wolleston.

It is graunted, to M^r Duncan a slip of upland lying to his marsh, by John Phillips, about 2 acres.

It is graunted, vnto M^r Dimocke, that he shall have all the ground betweene his pale and Goodman Denslow, and Bartholmew,‡ by the side of the high way, p'vided he p'judice not the way fo^r Carts, Cattle and passengers, but maynetayne a Cart, Gate, etc. both the upland and the marsh not formerly graunted.

It is ordered, that the common, to be devidid betweene the inhabitants, on that row, on M^r Duncans side, graunted in a former order,

Mr. Duncan was an important man in the town and church. He was a prosperous merchant, often chosen a selectman, first in 1634, and after his removal in 1654 to the town of Boston was chosen vote commissioner, was a number of times elected a Deputy to the General Court, was Auditor General to the Court, with a salary of £30 a year. Edward Johnson, in his *Wonder Working Providence*, speaks of Mr. Duncan as "learned in the Latin and French tongue, a very good accountant." He was a member of the Old North Church in Boston.

* We suppose this relates to Josias Plastow, and that the early grant of land made to him was entered on the missing pages of the town record. He was brought before the General Court in 1631, on charge of stealing 4 baskets of corn from the Indians, Chickatanbat and his men. Plastow was ordered to restore them the double quantity taken from them, viz.: 8 baskets of corn, to be fined £5, and "hereafter to be called Josias, and not Mr. as form'rly hee vsed to bee, and that Willm. Buckland and Tho: Andrewes shalbe whipped for being accessory to the same offence." "We must conclude, therefore," says Mr. Savage, "that our fathers thought the whipping of the servants a lighter punishment than the degradation of the master." A few months before that, in the spring of the same year, the Court had ordered that Mr. Plastow, Wormewood, and others, unquiet if not bitter spirits, should be sent prisoners to England. It has been intimated that there were so many persons of distinction who wished to go in the vessel to England that there was no room for the culprits intended to be sent to the mother land "as persons unmeet to inhabit here." In 1632, the estate of Josias Plastow was to be inquired after, and a commission was granted by the Court to Mr. Pinchon and Mr. Maverick, Sen^r (Samuel Maverick) to take depositions of the creditors of said Plastow and their witnesses, &c. See Court Records, L. 89. On the 23d of Sept., 1638, we find the entry—"Josias Plastow, being fined £5, is discharged by this Court."

† Probably "the shipp" was the "barque Warwick," some account of which has been given in the *Register*, xxi. 223. She was condemned, and a warrant given to the constable of Dorchester, June 30, 1635, to inventory and apprise her rigging, &c. (See article.) This marsh land we understand to have been on the southerly side of Commercial Point.

‡ Was this Richard Bartholomew, brother of Henry, who, according to Savage, was of Salem in 1638, freeman June 2, 1641, artillery company 1643, died in 1646?

shalbe devided amongst them by acre according to the Auncient lotts that lye there, that is to say, y^e he that was to have 8 acres, 6 or 4, shall his p^rportion of the common according thereto, it being all first measured.

It is graunted, that the ground about Rocky hill* shall belong to M^r Ludlow, M^r Johnson's house, George Minot, M^r Hill, John Eales, and Elias Parkeman in community amongst them, p^rvided they do nothing to p^rjudice the common passidge of people, Carts or cattle, both to the sea or any other, as there may be occasion; this graun being not to hinder any fortification, if the Countrey at any tyme so cause, the bounds being (together with the wayes) from Jonathⁿ. Gillets pale and so round to their severall grounds.

It is graunted, to M^r Ludlow, M^r Hill, and the neighbors that haue lotts with them, that they may run a pale downe into the sea, at the Corner, by M^r Ludlowes, and an other betweene M^r Hill and John Eales, for the securing there Corne and saving of much fensing, p^rvided they leave stiles and gates for p^rsons and cattle, when p^rsons are disposed to travell, or drive Cattle or swine that way to Clamming.

It is graunted, to Nicholas Vpsall, to the quantity of 5 goad square of ground, adjoyning to Goodman Rockewells lott, on the com'on, for a garden.

The former graunt of Nine goads to Good: fford, in the Common, by M^r Maverickes house, being yielded up by him to the Towne, he was graunted in lew thereof, nine goad in length of the sayd com'on, by the pound.

The 2^d of October: 1636. It is ordered, that Brey. Wilkeines shall haue six acres of Vpland in p^rte of his great lott, being a little necke lying by M^r Makepeaces and M^r Brankers meddowe.

The names of such as were chosen for the ordering of the affaires of the plantation, to begin from the second of January, being the first Moone day of the month and so to continue the monethly meeteings for six monethes or till new be chosen, 8 of which number being p^rsented they may act and order any thing in the Plantation according to the scope of former orders to that effect. If any of these shall be absent without good cause allowed by the rest [he] shall pay for his so fayleing 5 shillings; any that shall come after the houre of 8 of the Clocke to pay 12 pence, and after 9 to pay 2 shillings; if any stay longer to pay the full fine of 5 shillings; when 3 of these are come together they shall Judge of the tyme; this act to continue for a firme order from Tyme to tyme. M^r. Stoughton, Henry Withington, Richard Collicot, Will. Gaylard, M^r. Glouer, Nathaniell Duncan, John Hollman, Cristofer Gibson, M^r. Joanes, George Minot, M^r. Hill, John Pierce.

It is ordered, that 4 Barrells of powder in the meeteing house, of the Countreyes store, shall be disposed of and sould for the bringing in new powder in the place, p^r the p^rties vnder mentioned.

* "Rocky hill," we suppose to be what is now "Meeting-House hill," where four out of the five meeting houses erected for the use of the First Church and Society in Dorchester were located, the second building having been removed from "the plain" and set up on this hill, in its original form, as we presume, in 1671, one hundred and ninety-six years ago, a vote of the town to that effect having been passed, on the 27th of June, 1670.

This hill should not be mistaken by the readers of our ancient records for "Rock hill," now "Savin hill." See note, *Reg.* xxi. 272.

By Nathaniell Duncan one barrell ; by Richard Collicot one barrell ; by Nicholas Vpsall one barrell ; by John Gapin, one barrell.

Joseph flood is Chosen Baylif during the tyme of the 12 men, now Chosen, and till new be Chosen to that office, and it is ordered, that he shall levie all fynes, rates or amercements for the Plantation p' impounding the offenders goods ; and there to detayne them till satisfaction [be] made, and if the owner of the goods shall not make satisfaction within 4 dayes it shall be lawfull for him to sell the goods and returne the ouerplus to the p'ty offending, and to [be] allowed 12^d for euery distresse, and 2^d for euery impounding of Cow, horse, or hogg, and for euery gote a penny, and if the sayd Baylif shall be negligent in discharggeing his office and delay the taking distresse he shall be loyable to a fyne as shall be thought fit by the 12 men. It shall be lawfull for the sayd Baylif to recouer any rates or amercements p' way of distresse [on] any goods.

It is ordered, that whereas there was half an acre of Marsh formerly graunted to Christou[er] Gibson, lying at the end of John Moores lott, next the ship, the said halfe an acre is giuen ouer to the sayd John Moore p' the sayd Christo: Gibson.

It is ordered, that euery p'ticular inhabitant shall take a veiue of his house and garden and hoame lotts how they lye bounded (towards other mens, or towards the commons), according to the poynts of the Compasse, and so of their great lotts and medow grounds as they lay bounded euery way, and the number of acres of all such lands.

A note of which to be brought into the 12 men to be Judged of, and amongst them 4 to be Chosen according to order of Court with the Advise of an Assistant to see it recorded one a booke p'te.

It is ordered, that William Gaylar, George Dyar, and M^r. Hathorne, shall make a rate for 25th. for publicke use.

January 16, 1636. It is ordered, that there shall be a way paled out from the Creeke joyning to M^r. Williams great lott, to the Corner of M^r. Newberyes great lott, and euery man to pale the end of his lotts, and also from the corner of M^r. Richards lott to the sayd Creeke, to be paled by John Moore and Edmond Munnings, p'portionably to their lotts.

It is ordered, that there shall be one intire sufficient fence from the Lower Corner of M^r. Newberyes great Lott and so round the great lotts towards the Com'ons to the pale of the six acre lotts, and from those lotts to the riuer of Naponsett, which pale from the farther Corner of the great lotts to the six acre lotts and from the six acre lotts to the riuer to be paled and maynetayned by those which possesse the six acre lotts, and by those that haue formerly paled the farther side of the great lotts, and for those which haue paled the hither side, formerly, to doe that still, all this to be done very sufficiently by the 20th of March next.

It is farther ordered, that George Meinot and John Philips shall see to the farther side that their be sufficient pale, and m^r. Glover, and m^r. Holmand to looke to the hither side, and where they shall find any defect to p'sent it to the 12 men.

It is farther ordered, that what Tresspasses shall hereafter be done the Tressepasse' shall pay the one halfe of the dammadge, and he that is defectiue in his pale the other halfe, and this order to be generall through the whole Plantation, Provided, that if any Cattle be knownen to be common pale breakers ; they shall pay the whole Trespasse.

It is ordered, that Henry Withington shall see the makeing of the gate to the great lotts at the Chearge of those which haue their lotts, according to a former order, and the sayd gate to be maynetayned p' all the sayd great lotts and also by the six acre lotts.

It is ordered, That John Philips and Christouer Gibson, shall stake out a Cart way through the great lotts.

It is ordered, that Brey Wilkeines shall haue one acre on the necke of the 3 acre Lott, which was formerly graunted to Jo: Knell,* the other two acres to remayne to M^r Holland in whose possession it is, which acre the sayd Bray is to haue upon Condition he remayne in the Plantation, elce to leaue it to the Plantation, and not to alienate it without app' bation of the Twelue men.

It is ordered, that whosoever breaketh open any pale shall pay five shillings.

It is ordered, that all the hoame lotts shall be sufficiently paled by the first of March; Zachariah Whiteman, Henry Withington, to vew the pale in the feild next to their houses.

Edmond Munnings and George Dyer to vew the feild next to their houses.

M^r Make peace, John Moore, to vew the feild next their houses.

Joseph ffarneworth and Goodman Read to vew the feild where they dwell.

William Summer, Goodman Hawes, to vew the feild where they dwell.

John Poape and Edward Clap to vew their feild.

All those which are appoynted to vew those feilds are to p'sent any defect of bad paling or not paling at the Time appoynted, to the Twelue men.

It is ordered, that M^r Israel Stoughton shall haue a hundered and fifty acres of vpland ground ouer the riuer of Naponset, next the mill, of which fourty acres to be that which is in possession of the Indians, and this in lue of so much p'mised him, and fo' all his deuision of any land beyound the Riuer, except the Change of the end of his great lott, and this graunted him one condition he submitt to any order that shall be here after made fo' not alienateing this portion or any other land from the Plantation.

It is ordered, that Ten men shall be chosen to order all the affayres of the Plantation on this manner. They shall continue a monethly meeteing dureing their tyme that they are Chosen, which shall be six months after election. At which meeteings they shall consult of and act what may be fo' the good of the Plantation, and after they haue made such acts and that by the major p'te of as many of them as are p'sent, which should be seauen at least, they shall upon the next Lecture day, after Lecture, read them to the Company of free men who are to be warned at p'sent to stay. And then all acts and conclusions as shall not be contradicted by the major p'te of the free men p'sent, shall stand fo' orders and bind the Plantation and euery inhabitant thereof.

It is ordered, that all the land both of the great necke and about the Towne, and of both sides the Riuer of Naponsett, which is not allredy allotted out, shall be deuided into p'priety to each hoame lott,

* We should like to be informed who this person was.

according to p'portion agreed vpon so far up in the Countrey one both sides the Riuer, the place called mother brooks.*

It is ordered, that M^r Glouer shall haue 30 acres [of vpland] medow beyond Naponsett, about a mille from the mill, in lieu of a Twenty acre lott amongst the great lotts, beyound the fresh marsh, which he leaues to the plantation.

It is ordered, that M^r Holland shall haue all that rest of ground, Marsh inclosed, or vpland, joyneing vnto the Two acres on M^r Ludlowes necke, graunted formerly to Thom. fford, leaueing a sufficient high way; also he shall haue a little plott of marsh which is without the inclosure, payeing Thomas fford the Charges he hath beene at in ditching.

It is ordered, that M^r Joanes shall haue an acre and halfe of land joyneing to the end of his swamp next the Towne, with a round hill in it.

It is ordered, fo^r the better payment of heardsmen, that whosoever shall put any cattle to keepe, and neglect to bringe in his mony to the say heardsman fo^r such Cattle, at such tymes as shall be agreed fo^r after some Generall warneing one a lecture day, it shall be lawfull fo^r the Baylife to impound any cattle of such p'sons and their to deteyne them fo^r a day, in which tyme, if the p'ty haueing notice thereof doe not bring in his money the sayd Baylife with 2 freemen shall price and make sale of such Cattle and take satisfaction fo^r what is due to the heardsmen, with 3 shills. fo^r himselfe fo^r levyng the distresse, and then to returne the ouerplus to the p'tye delinquent.

It is ordered, that M^r Stoughton and M^r Holman shall furneish 3 Bulls fo^r the heard of Cowes of that side the Towne, and to be payd 12^d fo^r each Cow, and the mony to be payd into the heards men.

It is ordered, that Mathias Sension and Thomas Sampford shall keepe the Cowes this yeere, to begin the 17th day of Aprill, and to continue the keepinge of them to the 15th of Nouember, to haue fo^r their pay in keepinge 5 shillings the head fo^r as many as are brought in; The sayd five shill. p' head to be payd $\frac{1}{3}$ in hand, $\frac{1}{3}$ at halfe the tyme, the other at the end of the tyme.

It is also ordered, that all that haue Cowes shall put them to the Keepers to be kept in the ordinary Cow pasture, and none to put any at the Necke of land, or keepe them otherwise about the Towne, or from the heard, one payne of 10^s fo^r [such] offending. Also, that all that line Northwards from the meeteing house shall bring their Cowes into the open place befo^r the meeteing house within an hower of [sun] rising, and their the Keepers to be ready to driue them away, and so to blow their horne along the Towne, and whosoever bring not their cowes befo^r m^r Stoughtons house within an hower of sunne rising the keepers shall stay no longer [but] driue away those which are redy to the Pasture, and those which through their [owne] neglect haue their Cowes behind shall not make that any Barre of payment to the Keepers.

Yt is ordered, that M^r Holman shall haue 20 acres of vpland beyound the [] next to M^r Hutchissons.

* "Mother Brooks is a stream formed by diverting one third of the waters of Charles river from its natural course, in the town of Dedham, about half a mile north of the Court House, and which turns the wheels of several large manufactories in Dedham. The Mother Brooks loses its identity in the Neponset, at the foot of Brush Hill in Milton." *History of Dorchester*, 577. *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, ix. 163.

It is ordered, that M^r Joanes shall haue 20 acres of vpland fo^r a great Lott [which] he had p^rmised him fo^r that was Siluisters,* fo^r which he is to haue the [] lott of 20 acres, which was formerly graunted to M^r Glouer, which one some [] ration he left vnto the Plantation according to a former order.

It is ordered, that M^r Holman shall haue 10 acres of playne mowing ground [ad]ded to his former graunt of 20 acres, next M^r Hutchissons, in lieu of p^rte of [his] deuision beyound the Watter.

The 2^d of May. Whereas by a former order it was concluded the great and little necke [should be] forth with diuided amongst the inhabitants it is thought meete and agreed [] shall Challeng after diuision and possession any portion there as has [been] giuen and graunted to him, and his fo^r euer upon these Termes, videlicett, That if some shall desire to plant and others to keepe Cattle, The Minor p^rte shall fence agaynst the Major y^e is the Minor p^rte will imp^rue their p^rpriety to Corne or the like, and the Major p^rte to cattle, the Minor shall then fence agaynst the Major at his owne p^rill, and so the like if the Minor will keepe Cattle, and the Major plant, they must secure the Majors Corne, and be ly^a to pay dammage if they doe not; Provided, that the Count be according to the most voyces and not according to the greatest number of acres.

f^ror p^rventing of ouer burthening the same land, it is mutually agreed that after October next, six score Cowes shall be Counted the full stocke fo^r the whole necke, being in Count 480 acres† and so each man to haue commons according to his Number of acres, and no man to exceed, other Cattle being alowed as followeth, fine goates to one cow, male and female Counted alike, and goates of a yeere old all vnder that age; 10 kids to one Cow; 2 yearlings to one Cow; 3 Two yeerelings 2 Cowes, one workeing oxe to a Cow, one Mare and a Colt to two Cowes, 4 Calues fo^r one Cow; a yeereling Colt fo^r a Cow and a two yearling, so likewise vntill 3 yeere old. This order to Continue vntill it be altered by the major p^rte of voyces.

The 9th of May. It is ordered, that the Necke of land conteyning by measure about 480 acres shall be from hence forth the p^rp^r inheritance of the p^rsent inhabitants of the Towne of Dorchester in this manner: Every hoame lott that hath a dwelling house thereon or inhabitant incumbent in the Towne; he or it shall haue one acre to the sayd lott, and other hoame lotts halfe an acre; then the remayner to belong to the same planters by this rule. Three fifts to mens estates, owne p^rp^r as vsuall they have burden; and 2 fifts to p^rsons equally thus Counted, All men with their wiues and Children in the Plantation vnder their p^rsent gouernment in famalyes to be Counted; Provided allowance be made where houses and lotts are intire all be it fo^r p^rsent they haue no p^rsons incumbent according to the p^rportion of such as Lately did inhabit them.

It is ordered, that any of y^e membe^rs or house keep^rs w^h shalbe Chosen to goe fo^r a souldier and haue a Charge of busenesse to leaue behind him, he may commend the care of his busenesse to some freinds which he shall nominate, who, if he cannot of himself or p^rcure others

* Probably Richard Sylvester, who went to Weymouth.

† Now South Boston. On a later page of the Town records, for the year 1637, is given the names of those—95 in number—among whom the land on the Neck was divided.

to doe it at the same wages that is giuen to the souldiers it shall be lawful fo^r Hēnery Withington M^r Brankard, M^r Bates and Nathaniel duncan or any of them to enioyne any who they shall thinke fitt to worke in this k [ind] fo^r the helpe of such as need, and if any being so joyned shall refuse to worke he shall pay fine shill. fo^r such refusall, to be leuied by distresse.

It is ordered, also, that any that haue servants or any other which goe in the service shall haue the Benefitt of this order.

The 2^d September, 1637. These are to testife to all who^r yt may Concerne that I, John Bramber, haue sould and giue full possessⁿ vnto Ambrose Martin, my dwelling howst, and Cow howses ioyning, wth my hoame lot of about 3 or 4 akeⁿ, and my great lot of 16 acke^s wthin and wthout paling, Also [8] acres of meddow, 6 akeⁿ of y^e meddow of this side of neponset Riue. and 2 akeⁿ beyond y^e riueⁿ; witness my hand the day above mentioned.

JOHN BRANKER.

UNSIGNED LETTER FROM REV. EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH,
D.D., TO THOMAS HOLLIS, ESQ., OF LONDON.

[From the Society's Files.]

"Cambridge, May 1st, 1731.

"S^r—I sincerely condole with you upon the sorrowful news of the death of your honoured Uncle our great Benefactor, signified by your Letter to Mr. Hutchinson. The Relation I have had the Honour of standing to him for diuerse Years; and his repeated favours to me in particular, render it as much my Duty as it is my Inclination to lay it to Heart, that the Righteous, and Merciful, the Pious and Publick spirited and charitable Man is taken away. We must endeavour to be suitably affected with the divine Goodness which continued him to the ordinary period of human Life, made him such a great, and diffusive Blessing in the world, fitted him to be a partaker of the Inheritance of the Saints in Light, and has given him a Name better than precious oylment.

May the Father of Mercies and the God of all Comfort grant the needful Support to all Sorrowful Relatives. And may all those Blessings of Goodness which are wont to descend plentifully upon the Posterity of such as have been rich in good works, be showered down upon You Sir in particular who are instead of a Son unto Him.

Sir: please to accept my thankful acknowledgements for the favour of the Rev^d Dr. Hunt's Sermon, and the mourning Ring to Myself, and for Your Present to the College of its Benefactor's Coat of Arms.

I am ashamed that I am so late in testifying my unfeigned Respect to the Memory of my worthy Founder, but I hoped by this time to have done it in a more publick manner by the Sermon which I preached in our College Hall on the Tuesday after that we received the News of his Death. It is gone to the Press att the desire of the President and Fellows of the College, and tho' it hath met with unexpected delays hitherto, Yet I hope it will not be long now before I shall be able to entreat Your acceptance of it from

Your obliged humble Servant."

NOTES, BY THE EDITOR.

Rev^d EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, D.D., was born in 1672; grad. H. C. 1710; elected Hollis Prof. of Divinity H. C. June 28, 1721; installed Oct 24, 1722; held the office up to the time of his death in 1765.

THOMAS HOLLIS, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, was nephew and heir of Thomas Hollis, of London, who was the Founder of the professorships of Divinity, and of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in H. C. Six individuals of the Hollis family, viz. :—Thomas, Nathaniel and John, brothers; Thomas, son of Nathaniel, and Thomas, son of the last named Thomas, and Timothy, son of John, were among the most munificent contributors to the early endowment of Harvard College, and to its Library. The last named Thomas bequeathed his estate to Thomas Brand, Esq., of London, who assumed the name of Hollis, and made large donations to the College. This letter was addressed to the first named Thomas Hollis.

EDWARD HUTCHINSON was Treasurer of H. C. from 1721-2 to his death in 1752.

Rev^d JEREMIAH HUNT, D.D., a distinguished nonconformist minister, of London, where he was born in 1678, and died in 1744, was educated chiefly at Leyden, was pastor and intimate friend of the Hollis family. Sermons preached by him on the death of the following members of the Hollis family are to be found in the Library of Harvard College, viz. :—Thomas Hollis, in 1718; Samuel Hollis, 1724; Mrs. Susannah Hollis, in 1725; John Hollis, in 1736.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE IN THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS.

[Communicated by the Rev. EDMUND F. SLAFTER.]

DURING the revolutionary war, especially after the battle of Bennington, the territory of the New Hampshire grants, now Vermont, was peculiarly exposed to the depredations of the enemy. The united Colonies had not the means, or were not disposed to furnish any military protection. For several years the inhabitants were in constant fear of English and savage raiders. This was particularly the case after the burning of Royalton, by a band of Indians under the command of Lieut. Horton, a British officer, on the 16th of Oct., 1780. This attack, resulting in the loss of nearly all the moveable property of the settlement, of several lives, and in the captivity of about twenty-five persons, carried dismay into every hamlet among the grants. The whole population hastened to provide such protection as they could. Every man capable of bearing arms was expected to polish up the "fowling piece," the "old Queen's arm," or the "family musket," and keep himself in readiness against an alarm. The light-footed Indian might come stealthily even through the deep snows of winter. No settlement could be unprepared for such untimely visitants. Cautionary measures were taken by the town of Norwich, which present, doubtless, an example of what was done by many others. On the 24th of January, 1780, by a vote of the town, Lieut. John Slafter was directed "to procure snow shoes for scouting parties," and to "collect

provisions to be in store at his house against an alarm." The following record or receipt, taken from a private note book of Lieut. Slafter, will show who the men were in the town of Norwich, who were ready to buckle on their snow shoes, grasp their muskets, and repel, and pursue their invaders through the snow-bound forests of Vermont.

"23 day of Feb. 1781. Each of us whose names are underwritten have received a pair of Snow Shoes each of John Slafter.

Nath ^l Sever,	Cornelius Gilbert,	John Carey,
Joseph Bartlet,	John Bush,	Hezekiah Johnson, Jr.
Peter Thatcher, Jun.,	Elijah Waterman,	Nath ^l Messenger,
Josiah Goodrich, Jr.,	Samuel Thatcher,	Levi Waterman,
Prince Freeman,	Samuel Waterman,	Wm. Hovey,
Elijah Burnap,	Jonathan Bartlet,	Ebenezer Jaques,
William Carey,	Gurshom Bartlet, Jr.	

THE COMMAND AT THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, AS
SHOWN IN THE STATEMENT OF MAJOR THOMPSON
MAXWELL.

[Communicated by JEREMIAH COLBURN.]

THOMPSON MAXWELL, a soldier in the war of the American Revolution, was born in Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1742. His father was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1733, bringing with him one son Hugh, but a few weeks old, who in after years, with the subject of this notice, joined the American army, and served to the close of the war. Among his brother officers, none was more respected than Colonel Hugh Maxwell. The father died in 1759, leaving seven children, all of whom, with the exception of Hugh, who died at the age of sixty-seven, lived to a great age, as follows: William died at ninety-five; Margaret, at ninety-nine; Sarah, upwards of ninety; Benjamin, ninety-two; James, eighty-three; and Thompson, ninety-three.

The following account of himself was given by Major Thompson Maxwell, to the late General James Miller, of Salem, under whom Major Maxwell served in the war of 1812.

"In 1758, enlisted as a private under Captain Lovewell, of the Rangers, reconnoitering from Fort Edward to Fort George. In 1759, enlisted with Captain Samuel Brewer, of Waltham. Went with Roger's and destroyed St. Francis; destroyed their village, and upon hearing their Indian war whoop we were ordered to disperse and take care of ourselves. Chose Captain Stark our leader; lost our blankets, and those we left near St. Francis; in eleven days arrived at first Settlement, No. Four. Thirty-seven of our party died at White River, near Royalton. Sixty enlisted with Captain Barnes, of Chelmsford, soon transferred to Captain Whiting's company. At Crown Point entered corps of Rangers under Captain Brewer. In 1761, enlisted for the war.

"In 1773, I went with my team to Boston. I had loaded at John Hancock's warehouse and was about to leave town, when Mr. Han-

cock requested me to drive my team up into his yard, and ordered his servants to take care of it, and requested me to be on Long Wharf at two o'clock, P.M., and informed me what was to be done. I went accordingly, joined the band under one Captain Hewes; we mounted the Ships, and made *Tea* in a trice. This done I took my team and went home, as an honest man should. I remained at my common avocations until April, 1775, when I again happened in Boston with my team; left Boston the Eighteenth, and got to my native town that night, and put up with my brother Wilson, who married my sister, and who was a Captain of minute-men. Next morning early he had orders to march with his company to Concord; he requested me to go with him. I went well armed, and joined in the fight; my brother Wilson was killed; next day I hired a man to drive my team home, and I never went home till after the Battle of Bunker Hill. When I left home I was a Lieutenant of minute-men under Captain Crosby.

"Next day after Concord fight my company started to join us at Cambridge the second day after. I then took command, agreeable to rank in my company under Captain Wilkinson. We were formed into regiments, my company in Colonel James Reed's regiment, and engaged for eight months. Next fight was that of Bunker Hill. On the sixteenth of June Colonel Reed was ordered to Charlestown neck. About twelve o'clock the same day a number of our officers passed us and went on to Bunker Hill. General Ward with the rest returned and went to Cambridge. In the evening Colonel Prescott passed with his regiment. My brother Hugh Maxwell was the senior Captain in this regiment; he stepped out and asked Colonel Reed and myself if we would come on to the Hill that night. We did so, we went on to Breed's Hill. We found Colonel Putnam there, with Colonel Prescott's command. Colonel Prescott requested my brother Hugh to lay out the ground for the intrenchment. He did so; I set up the stakes after him. Colonel Prescott seemed to have the sole command. Colonel Reed and I returned to our command on the neck about eleven o'clock, P.M. At day in the morning, we again went on to the Hill, found Putnam and Prescott there. Prescott still appeared to have command; no other regiment was there but Prescott's through the night. Captain Maxwell after day suggested, in my hearing, to Colonel Prescott the propriety of running an intrenchment from the N. E. angle of the night's work, to a rail fence leading to Mystic River. Colonel Prescott approved, and it was done. I set up the stakes after my brother. About seven o'clock I saw Colonels Putnam and Prescott in conversation; immediately after Putnam mounted his horse and went full speed toward Cambridge. Colonel Reed ordered all his men to their commands; we returned and prepared for action. At eleven o'clock, A.M. we received orders from Colonel Prescott to move on. We did so. We formed by order of Prescott down by the rail fence, and part on the entrenchment. We got hay and wadded between the rails after doubling the fence by post and rails from another place. We remained there during the battle. After we had been there awhile, I saw Captain Knowlton of Putnam's regiment come on with perhaps two hundred men, and formed on a stone wall that lead from the rail fence to the River. The men were formed from the River extending towards the rail fence, and left a space, I should say of sixty rods between us, which was manned by parts of regiments until

Colonel Stark came and formed on the rail fence. We were all drove from the Hill. On our retreat we went in disorder—mixed up. As we passed the top of Bunker Hill, I there saw Putnam for the first time after he rode away in the morning. (Putnam on horseback with his tent behind.) He had with him a very large body of men who were a little over the turn of the Hill out of the rake of the enemy's shot. When we approached near, Putnam cried out, "Halt, you damn'd cowards! halt, you damn'd cowards! turn about and give them another shot." I told Putnam it was in vain, for our ammunition was gone and men exhausted. He said "I don't mean you, it is them damned rascals I can't get up." I told Colonel Reed he did not mean him, and we kept on. Putnam then set out on half speed toward Cambridge; we went on to Winter Hill for the night, and saw no more of Putnam. I stopped with my brother at Cambridge, who was severely wounded, 'till July, when I went home to see my family, and what had become of my team; found all well. I returned and remained till March, when we were ordered to New York. From thence we went with General Sullivan, Colonel Reed along, into Canada as far as the Three Rivers. General Sullivan stopped at the Sorel, and General Thomas continued at Three Rivers, where we had a severe fight, and come off with a severe loss."

Major Maxwell settled at Charlemont, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, after the close of the war. He was a member of the Convention for forming the Constitution of the State. In 1787, he was a Captain in the forces called out to suppress the Rebellion under Captain Daniel Shays. In 1800, he removed to Miami Co., Ohio. In 1812, he served under General Miller, was made prisoner, was afterwards exchanged, and receiving a recommendation from General Miller, McArthur and others, in 1814 was appointed Deputy Barrack Master.

He died in 1835, at the age of ninety-three years.

SCILL—STEVENSON—TRUMBLE AND CHISHOLME.—At East Cambridge is recorded an instrument, by which Susan Blakiston of New Castle upon Tine, widow, appoints her friend Joanna Scill of New England, widow, to be her attorney to receive money from Anne Errington, late of New Castle upon Tine, widow, now in New England, and from Andrew Stevenson, late of New Castle upon Tine, cobbler, now in New England, and from John Trumble, late of New Castle upon Tine, cooper, now in New England, and from Thomas Chisholme, late of New Castle upon Tine, tailor, now in New England. It is dated 27 August, 1653. Savage states that John Trumble is said to have come from Newcastle on Tyne, but I do not know that this positive evidence of the origin of four early settlers has yet appeared in print. W. S. A.

SHOWUALLY—CHEVALLET.—I do not think notice has yet been taken in the Register of a strange name, which is found on two grave-stones at Concord, Mass. John and Nicholas Showuallly are buried there; the former died 31 January, 1717-8, aged 23; the latter 9 February, 1728, aged 68. I do not find any name resembling it in the Register, or in Savage's Dictionary; one might hazard a guess that it is intended for the French Chevallet.

W. S. A.

THOMAS PAINE OF EASTHAM AND POSTERITY.

[Communicated by JOSIAH PAINE, Harwich, Mass.]

1. THOMAS PAINE, the ancestor of the "Cape family of Paines," immigrated to this country, as tradition has it, in 1624, bringing with him an only son bearing the name of Thomas—a lad of ten years who had lost the sight of one of his eyes by an arrow before he left his native clime. From what part of England they came, the traditional accounts in the several branches of the family differ. The branch from which the late Robert Treat Paine, the illustrious signer of the Declaration of Independence, descended, has it, "North of England"; while several of the other branches have it, "Kent"—probably meaning the County. In what vessel they came, or at what place they landed upon the coast, tradition as well as records is silent. The general belief, however, is that they came over in some of those vessels that early visited the Eastern coast for fishing purposes. Of what became of the father there is nothing positively known. By some he is supposed to have been the Thomas Paine who settled at Yarmouth in 1639, and who was the first deputy from that place to the Colony Court at Plymouth; and who was living at that place as late as 1650.

2. Thomas² Paine the son—"the lad who had lost the sight of one of his eyes"—about 1650 married Mary, daughter of Nicholas and Constance Snow of Eastham, and granddaughter of Stephen Hopkins the Pilgrim, who came over in the Mayflower, 1620, and settled in that part of Eastham now included in the town of Orleans, on the place at the head of the Cove, called by the Indians "Kesscayogansett," and now owned and occupied by James Percival. At the time of his settlement here the township was in its infancy—having been settled but a few years, and the whole number of families did not exceed nineteen. He soon became a leading man in the settlement, and was shortly called into public service. He was propounded at Plymouth, and admitted a freeman, June 1, 1658. In 1662, with Giles Hopkins, he was chosen surveyor of highways, and in 1664 a Juror; and June 8, a deputy to the Old Colony Court, an office for which he was chosen in 1671, '72, '73, '76, '78, '80, '81 and 1690. In 1667, with several others of his townsmen, he was chosen to investigate the cause of the death of Robert Chappell, James Nichols and James Pidell, of the company of Capt. John Allen, who were put ashore at Cape Cod. In 1667, he was allowed liberty to look out some land for his accommodation, and in June, 1669, he was allowed a tract at Namassakett by the Court, with Experience Michell, Henry Sampson and Thomas Little. The tract was conveyed to these gentlemen by Tuscapin or Black Sachem, and his son William, July 20, 1669, in consideration of ten pound sterling. This tract adjoined the land of John Alden, and bordered on Assowamsett Ponds. During the following year he was, with Jonathan Sparrow, appointed to visit the ordinaries in town, and see that there was no excessive drinking; and the same year was one of the Grand Inquest. On the 5th of June, 1671, he was chosen to the office of Water Bailiff for the Colony, and

sworn. This office was created for the purpose of regulating fishing at Cape Cod, and places adjacent, which at that time was carried on quite successfully by the people of this and other Colonies, without any regard to the interest of the Old Colony, and to recover such sums as the Court should order from those who fished here; and also to seize all fish that were taken unlawfully. In this office he served many years to the acceptance of the Court. The same year he was chosen one of the Selectmen of Eastham, and re-elected for a great number of years. Having on the 2d of May, 1620, purchased of Thomas Prince of Plymouth, for £20, his share of land at Pamett, lying about "Lovell's Creek" or "Eastern Harbour," he again, June 1, 1673, for fifteen pounds, purchased all the right that Jabez Howland had to upland and meadow in the same vicinity. The following year, 1674, he was chosen Constable of Eastham, and in 1676 was chosen a committee by the town to superintend the building of the Meeting-house. On the 13th of July, 1677, with Mr. Huckins of Barnstable, Mr. Gray of Plymouth, and the Treasurer of the Colony, Mr. Southworth, he hired the fishing privileges and profits at the Cape for seven years—paying the sum of thirty pounds a year. From 1674 to 1694, he was Treasurer of the town, and for several years during the time was Clerk. In 1696 he represented Eastham in the General Court at Boston; and on the fourteenth of March the same year, he purchased of Thomas Stableford, a joiner, who had taken up his residence in Philadelphia, his house and land at Boston, at the South End, paying one hundred and thirty-five pounds, and took up his residence. But selling out for the same sum to Eleazer Darby, a mariner, Oct. 13, 1697, he removed to Eastham, where he had for so many years of his life resided, and retired from public service in which he had been employed for nearly a half century, and died August 16, 1706, at the supposed age of 94 years. His death is thus noticed by his son John^s in his Journal which is still extant:—"On this 16 day of August, 1706, my aged father Thomas Paine departed this life. I am now left fatherless and motherless, as to my natural parents, but my God is a Father of the fatherless upon whose Providence I cast myself. O! God my Father do not cast me off. Though my father and mother have forsaken me my hope is in Thee."

The wife of Thomas^s Paine departed this life several years before his decease, and her death is thus noticed by her son in his journal:—"On the 28 day of April, 1704, my honored mother, Mary Paine, departed this life—being suddenly taken and struck with death. She having been in reasonable health all day was taken ill about sunset so that she never after spoke reasonable; but gradually decaying gave up the ghost about the dawning of the day." As a wife, mother, neighbor and Christian much has been said in her praise.

By trade, Thomas^s Paine was a cooper as he affirmed, but he appears to have had a knowledge of the other branches of mechanism, for he could as easily build a mill for grinding as he could fashion a barrel. He constructed several in various parts of the County in his time. For his "great charges about building two grist-mills for the use of the town," Eastham, in 1683, granted him a parcel of land on the northerly side of "Cescayogansett River." The same year he built one at Barnstable. He made his will May 12, 1705, and it was pre-

sented at Barnstable for Probate, by his sons, Samuel³ and Thomas,³ the Executors, October 2, 1706.

By his wife Mary, Thomas² Paine had: (3) Mary, who married 1st, James Rogers, son of Joseph, one of the Pilgrim band, January 11, 1670; 2d, Israel Cole, son of Daniel, April 24, 1674. (4) Samuel,³ who married Patience, dau. of Major John and Mary Freeman, Jan. 31, 1682, and who died Oct. 13, 1712. (5) Thomas,³ born about the year 1657, married for his first wife Hannah, dau. of Jonathan Shaw of Plymouth, Aug. 5, 1678; she dying July 24, 1713, he again married for his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Eairs of Boston, March 8, 1714-15, and died June 23, 1721, aged 64 years. (6) Eleazer,³ born March 10, 1658, who died young. (7) Elisha,³ married Rebecca, dau. of John Doane, Jr., Jan. 20, 1685, and died at Canterbury, Conn., Feb. 5, 1735. (8) John,³ born March 14, 1660-1, married for first wife Beant, dau. of Major John Freeman, March 14, 1689; she dying May 13, 1716, for his second wife he married Miss Alice Mayo, dau. of Nathaniel, March 13, 1719-20, and died Oct. 26, 1731. (9) Nicholas,³ married Hannah — about 1698, and died in 1733. (10) James,³ born July 6, 1665, married Bethia Thacher, dau. of Col. John of Yarmouth, April 9, 1691, and died in Barnstable, Nov. 12, 1728, aged 63. (11) Joseph,³ married Patience, dau. of Capt. Jonathan Sparrow, May 27, 1691, died at Harwich, Oct. 1, 1712. (12) Dorcas,³ married Benjamin Vickerie, of Hull, about 1690, and died October 30, 1707.

4. Samuel³ Paine, son of Thomas² and Mary Paine, married Patience Freeman, dau. of Major John, by his wife Mary (Prince) Freeman, Jan. 31, 1682, and settled in Eastham, where he was a man of distinction in his day. He took the freeman's oath June 6, 1684. He was chosen one of the selectmen in 1697, and re-elected in 1700, 1701, 1702 and 1705. He belonged to the militia, and was several years a lieutenant. He died October 13, 1712, intestate. His widow Patience took out letters to administer upon his estate, Jan. 27, 1712-13. His estate was valued at £127 03 0. His guns, swords and ammunition were valued at three pound. No division of the estate was made until Jan. 29, 1717, when the double portion was settled upon Ebenezer⁴ the eldest son, which included the homestead. The death of the widow, Patience, does not appear.

By wife Patience, Samuel³ Paine had: (13) Samuel,⁴ born Oct. 30, 1683, who died Oct. 5, 1706, aged 23 years, unmarried. (14) Mercy,⁴ born August 5, 1686. (15) Nathaniel,⁴ born July 9, 1689; died March 14, 1706-7. (16) Ebenezer,⁴ born June 17, 1692, married Hannah Hopkins, dau. of Joshua and Mary (Cole) Hopkins, Dec. 13, 1721, died in 1733. (17) Elizabeth,⁴ born June 11, 1694. (18) Joshua,⁴ born May 20, 1696, married Phebe Snow, March 19, 1729. (19) Isaac,⁴ born Jan. 13, 1698-9. (20) Mary,⁴ born Feb. 24, 1703-4, died unmarried. (21) Seth,⁴ born October 5, 1706, died March 23, 1722-3.

5. Thomas³ Paine, the second son of Thomas² and Mary Paine of Eastham, was born in that town in 1657. For his first wife he married, August 5, 1678, Hannah, dau. of Jonathan Shaw of Plymouth; she dying at Truro, July 24, 1713, aged 51, he again married Mrs. Elizabeth Eairs of Boston, March 8, 1714-15. He took the freeman's oath June 6, 1684. In 1690, having purchased of his father the several tracts of land at Pamet or Truro, which he had purchased of Gov. Prence and Jabez Howland, he became a proprietor, and between this

time and 1705, removed to the north side of Little Pamet River, and settled. When Truro became a township, he was elected one of the first selectmen, and was re-elected for several years. In 1710, he succeeded John Snow as Clerk and Treasurer, and received his commission as Justice of the Peace. He was the proprietors' Clerk of Truro many years, and the records kept by him are well written, and yet remain in a good state of preservation. On the 5th of July, 1713, he was appointed a special Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, an office which he held for several years. Before the incorporation of Truro, he was the selectman of Eastham for several years, having been first chosen in 1695. In 1697, with his two brothers, Samuel and John, he was chosen selectman, but he declined. After this year he was again chosen, and served several years. In 1696, he was chosen Clerk of the same township, and re-elected several years afterwards. He served both towns as a Representative. His death occurred at the age of 64, June 23, 1721, and he lies buried in the old burying ground in Truro, where stones mark the spot. His wife survived him, and was living in Bellingham, very aged, in 1754. The will of Thomas³ Paine was written April 6, 1720, and was presented at Probate Court July 4, 1721. The staff of Thomas³ which is said to have been brought over from England, is now extant in Truro, and is held by the oldest of the name in the town.

By his wife Hannah, Thomas³ Paine had: (22) Hannah,⁴ born April 6, 1679, who died Nov. 17, 1681. (23) Hugh,⁴ born July 5, 1680, died Nov. 29, 1681. (24) Thomas,⁴ born Feb. 28, 1681-2, married Thankful Cobb, May 12, 1705. (25) Hannah,⁴ born March 12, 1684, married John Binney of Hull, May 5, 1704, by Jonathan Sparrow, Esq., of Eastham, and she died at Hull, Jan. 14, 1757. Her descendants are numerous and respectable. The late Dr. Amos Binney was one, and the Hon. Horace Binney, LL.D., is another. (26) Jonathan,⁴ born Feb. 1, 1685-6, married for his first wife Sarah Mayo, Oct. 7, 1709; for his second wife, Mary Purrington, June 29, 1719. (27) Abigail,⁴ born March 4, 1687-8, died January 25, 1688-9. (28) Abigail,⁴ born Nov. 5, 1689, married Ebenezer White, Nov. 8, 1711. (29) Phebe,⁴ born March 4, 1691, died Jan. 21, 1695-6. (30) Elkanah,⁴ born Feb. 1, 1692-3, married Reliance Young, March 10, 1719-20. (31) Moses,⁴ born Sept. 28, 1695, married Margaret Mayo of Yarmouth, April 14, 1720. (32) Joshua,⁴ born August 28, 1697, married for his first wife, Rebecca Sparrow, Oct. 20, 1720; she dying, he again married widow Constance⁴ Baker, at Canterbury, Conn., Jan. 6, 1737. (33) Phebe,⁴ born Feb. 11, 1698-99, married Paul Knowles, Feb. 28, 1722. (34) Lydia,⁴ born Dec. 4, 1700, married Josiah Hinckley, March 2, 1719-20. (35) Barnabas,⁴ born Nov. 13, 1705, married Mary Purrington, June 25, 1724.

7. Elisha³ Paine, son of Thomas² and Mary Paine of Eastham, married Rebecca, dau. of John Doane, Jr., of that place, Jan. 20, 1685. About 1690, he removed to Barnstable. From there again to Eastham soon after, and from thence, about 1700, to Canterbury, Conn., where he settled. Here he was one of the eight who formed the first church there, June 11, 1711. He died at Canterbury, Feb. 7, 1735. His wife Rebecca died Dec. 19, 1758, very aged. He was a man of influence, and was one of the first men of the place. His posterity is not numerous. Many of his descendants spell their name "Payne."

Three of his sons became ministers, and two of his grandsons by the name of Cleaveland became preachers.

By his wife Rebecca, he had born in Eastham : (36) Abigail,* born Jan. 5, 1686, married Josiah Cleaveland. (37) Abraham,* born in Barnstable in 1691, married Ruth Adams, Dec. 19, 1717. (38) Elisha,* born in Eastham, Dec. 29, 1693, married Mary Johnson, Sept. 25, 1720, died at Bridgehamton, L. I., August 26, 1775. (39) Mary,* born at Eastham, Feb. 1, 1695-6, married 1st, Robert Freeman of Truro, April 5, 1722; 2d, William Fitch of Canterbury. (40) Solomon,* born at Eastham, May 16, 1698, married 1st, Sarah Carver, Nov. 2, 1720; 2d, Priscilla Fitch, died October 25, 1754. (41) Dorcas,* born Feb. 20, 1699-00. (42) Constance,* born in Canterbury, married 1st, William Baker; 2d, Joshua Paine,* her cousin. (43) Rebecca,* born in Canterbury, married Edward Cleaveland, April 17, 1737. (44) Hannah,* born in Canterbury, married Watts. (45) John,* born in Canterbury, married Sarah Church, February 12, 1729.

(To be continued.)

ANCIENT HOUSES.

[UNDER this head, a writer in the *Evening Transcript*, of Sept 28, ult., contributes the following interesting facts:]

There are a few houses now standing in this part of Massachusetts which were erected previous to the year 1700. It is said the oldest wooden house in the United States is the "Minot House," in Dorchester. It was built in 1633, and rents to-day for \$80 a year. It was the head-quarters of General Washington, for a season, during the Revolution, and was once defended by Mrs. Minot alone when attacked by Indians.

Another of these ancient structures is the Blake Mansion, in Cottage street, Dorchester. This house was built by Elder James Blake, previous to 1650, and was in the Blake family from the time of its erection until 1825.

The Tolman House, now standing in Tolman's lane, near Washington street, Dorchester, was erected about 1695. Three generations of the family lived in it. The first owner died in 1729. It is now owned by Miss Abigail Baker. The *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, a few years ago, had an engraved sketch of the venerable structure as it now appears.

Joshua Coffin, Esq., the historian of Newbury, lived and died in a house that was built by his ancestor about 1654. It is in a good state of preservation, and some of its present occupants are the seventh generation born under its roof.

The Noyes House, in Parker street, Newbury, was built about 1640 for Rev. James Noyes, and is still owned by one of his descendants.

The oldest house in Gloucester, Mr. Babson thinks, is the "Card Mansion," a few rods south of the eastern end of Front street. It was built without doubt before the year 1700. In size, form, and internal arrangement, it is a specimen of the best houses of the time of

its erection; and as such, and as the only architectural relic of the early period of the history of the place, an engraving of it is presented on the 452d page of Mr. Babson's valuable work.

The Craddock Mansion, in Medford, Mass., was erected in 1634. The Rev. Charles Brooks, in his History of Medford, expresses the opinion that this ancient structure is one of the oldest in the United States that retains its original form. Its walls, which are yet strong, are eighteen inches thick. This seat of the old Governor is one of the most precious relics of antiquity in New England.

One of the oldest houses still standing in New England is in the town of Medfield, Mass., eighteen miles southwest of Boston. It was standing when the principal part of the town was burnt by the Indians in 1676, and consequently must be more than one hundred and ninety-one years old. It is an interesting specimen of one of the early styles of building. It is 24 by 14½ feet; 10 feet from the ground to the eaves; and 12 feet from the eaves to the top of the roof.

There is a house in Newburyport that was erected about the year 1700, on the estate formerly owned by Mr. Edwin Rawson, the noted Secretary of the Colony of Massachusetts.

The old parsonage house of the Byfield parish, in Newbury, was built about a hundred and fifty years ago. Chief Justice Parsons was born there in 1750, and the house is now in a good state of preservation.

The original meeting-house in Salem was removed and preserved, a few years since, by the members of the Essex Institute, and now stands in the rear of their beautiful building.

There is an ancient stone house on "Pettingill's" (formerly Pierce's) farm in Newbury, which was built about 1660 or 1670. It was used for many years as a place to store the town's powder. This house was occupied by the ancestors of Franklin Pierce, ex-President of the United States.

There is a portion of a house now standing in Marshfield, Mass., built by Peregrine White, the first male child born of English parents in New England. It is now used as the kitchen of a dwelling erected to connect with it.

The old house on the Watertown road, opposite the ancient burial ground, according to tradition was the residence of the Rev. George Phillips, the first minister of Watertown and ancestor of the Phillips family in this State. He died in 1644. This house has been somewhat modernized in its external appearance. According to the old style the second story projected over the first, but that has been made into a modern piazza. The interior retains many marks of its antiquity. By a record in "Prince's Annals," Mr. Phillips's first house was burnt in 1630, and this was probably his second house, built on the parsonage lot. It stands back from the road, and still makes a very respectable appearance.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—New Hampshire never had a charter. It was simply a Province, and never a *Colony* under the Crown. The first Constitution in the United States was adopted at Exeter, N. H., January 5, 1776.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, FROM THE REC OF THE ANCIENT TOWN OF DARTMOUTH, MASS

[Transcribed by JAMES B. CONGDON, Esq., of New Bedford, for the Register

Continued from Vol. xxi. page 209.

BIRTHS.

Hart, Hannah, d. of William and Sarah	June 8
" Mary, d. of " "	Nov. 7
" Deborah, d. of Archepas and Sarah	March 24,
" Hart, d. of " "	July 6
" Mary, d. of " "	May 22
" Lydia, d. of " "	Feb. 28
Luis, Archelaus, s. of John	Feb. 7
" John, s. of " "	Oct. 1
" Elizabeth, d. of " "	April 12
Soule, Mary, d. of George	July 30
Little, Barker, s. of Nathaniel and Lydia	Oct. 24
Howland, Abigail, d. of Stephen and Mary	Sept. 1
" Elizabeth, d. of " "	March 7
" Prince, s. of " "	Nov. 28
Wood, Zilpha, d. of George and Sarah	May 18
" George, s. of " "	May 28
" Sarah, d. of " "	March 3,
" Phebe, d. of " "	Oct. 8
" Anne, d. of " "	July 17
" Stephen, s. of " "	April 17
" Martha and Rebecca, ds. of George and Sarah	Nov. 22
Babcock, Mary, d. of Return	Oct. 10
" Dorothy, d. of " "	Jan. 19
" Sarah, d. of " "	Jan. 31
" Elizabeth, d. of " "	April 4
" William, s. of " "	Feb. 27,
" George, s. of " "	June 21
" Benjamin, s. of " "	Nov. 12
" Joseph, s. of " "	Dec. 21
" Return, s. of " "	Dec. 21
" James, s. of " "	June 22
" Abner, s. of " "	March 18
" Hannah, d. of " "	Aug. 4
Hathaway, Simon, s. of Arthur	Dec. 26
" Joanna, d. of " "	Nov. 8
Spooner, Paul, s. of Cornelius and Elizabeth	May 22
" Silas, s. of " "	Dec. 26
" David, s. of " "	April 8
" Elizabeth, d. of " "	June 14
Cannon, Cornelius, s. of John	July 18
" John, s. of " "	Aug. 11
" Elizabeth, d. of " "	March 26
" Mary, d. of " "	April 8

Cannon, Philip,	s. of John	Sept. 11, 1721
"	Joanna, d. of "	March 27, 1728
Devil, Christopher,	s. of Joseph	Jan. 7, 1700
"	Lydia, d. of "	April 8, 1701
"	Joseph, s. of "	Jan. 15, 1702
"	Mary, d. of "	July 14, 1705
Tripp, John,	s. of James	Nov. 8, 1685
"	Elizabeth, d. of "	Nov. 21, 1687
"	Robert, s. of "	May 15, 1691
"	James, s. of "	July 17, 1694
"	Mary, d. of "	Jan. 9, 1700
"	Francis, s. of "	June 3, 1705
Lapham, Mary,	d. of John	Oct. 5, 1686
"	Nicholas, s. of "	April 1, 1689
Earl, Deborah,	d. of Ralph	Sept. 27, 1693
"	Barnabas, s. of "	Feb. 3, 1698
"	Hannah, d. of "	Dec. 21, 1701
"	Meribah, d. of "	Jan. 29, 1703
Colvin, Anna,	d. of John	March 26, 1679
"	John, s. of "	April 19, 1681
"	Stephen, s. of "	Sept. 24, 1683
"	Abigail, d. of "	July 28, 1686
"	Samuel, s. of "	Dec. 10, 1688
"	Anne, d. of "	Oct. 31, 1690
"	Deborah, d. of "	May 28, 1693
"	James, s. of "	Nov. 24, 1695
"	Josiah, s. of "	June 6, 1700
Franklin, James,	s. of James	July 8, 1682
"	Lydia, d. of "	June 18, 1688
"	Abel, s. of "	May 18, 1690
Willcocks, Jeremiah,	s. of Samuel	Sept. 24, 1683
"	William, s. of "	Feb. 2, 1685
"	Mary, d. of "	Feb. 14, 1688
Earl, John,	s. of John	Aug. 7, 1688
"	John, s. of John and Mary	Aug. 7, 1687
Howland, Rebekah,	d. of Nathaniel	Aug. 12, 1685
"	John, s. of "	April 14, 1687
"	Thomas, s. of "	Feb. 18, 1689
"	Sarah, d. of "	Nov. 15, 1690
"	George, s. of "	Dec. 11, 1693
"	Mary, d. of "	
Spooner, Benjamin,	s. of William	March 31, 1690
"	Joseph, s. of "	Feb. 18, 1692
"	Joshua, s. of "	March 16, 1694
"	Sarah, d. of "	Oct. 6, 1700
"	Abigail, d. of "	Dec. 6, 1702
Tripp, John,	s. of Joseph	July 6, 1668
"	Thomas, s. of "	March 28, 1670
"	Jonathan, s. of "	Oct. 5, 1671
"	Peleg, s. of "	Nov. 5, 1673
"	Ebenezer, s. of "	Dec. 17, 1675
"	James, s. of "	Jan. 12, 1677
"	Alice, d. of "	Feb. 1, 1679

Tripp, Abiel,	s. of Joseph	Jan. 8, 1681
" Mehitable,	d. of "	Oct. 9, 1683
" Joseph,	s. of "	Aug. 24, 1685
" Jabez,	s. of "	Nov. 3, 1687
" Mary,	d. of "	Aug. 22, 1689
" Daniel,	s. of "	Nov. 3, 1691
Peckcom, [Peckham] Stephen,	s. of Stephen	Feb. 23, 1683
" Samuel,	s. of "	Aug. 17, 1685
" Eleanor,	d. of "	Jan. 12, 1686
" William,	s. of "	Oct. 27, 1688
" Mary,	d. of "	Aug. 17, 1690
" Hannah,	d. of "	Jan. 23, 1691
" John,	s. of "	Jan. 15, 1697
" Deborah,	d. of "	June 18, 1699
" Joseph,	s. of "	Feb. 2, 1700-1
" Jean,	d. of "	Jan. 23, 1702-3
" Isaiah,	s. of "	Sept. 14, 1705
Jene, Sarah,	d. of John	May 21, 1672
" Mehitable,	d. of "	Sept. 26, 1673
" Elizabeth,	d. of "	Feb. 5, 1676
" Samuel,	s. of "	Feb. 4, 1678
" Lydia,	d. of "	March 6, 1682
" John,	s. of "	April 18, 1684
Russell, Rebecca,	d. of Joseph	Jan. 3, 1688
" Benjamin,	s. of "	March 17, 1691
" Seth,	s. of "	April 7, 1696
West, Katharine,	d. of Stephen	Sept. 9, 1684
" Sarah,	d. of "	Aug. 1, 1686
" Ann,	d. of "	July 9, 1688
" Bartholomew,	s. of "	July 31, 1690
" Amy,	d. of "	May 22, 1693
" Stephen,	s. of "	May 19, 1695
" John,	s. of "	April 27, 1697
" Eunice,	d. of "	June 21, 1699
" Lois,	d. of "	April 12, 1701
Porter, Mary,	d. of Nathaniel	March 25, 1702
Tripp, Lydia,	d. of Benjamin	Oct. 31, 1714
" Rebecca,	d. of "	May 1, 1717
" Elizabeth,	d. of "	May 6, 1722
" Stoak,	s. of "	May 18, 1725
Howland, Lydia,	d. of David and Levina	May 24, 1754
" Henry,	s. of "	Jan. 3, 1757
" Rebecca,	d. of "	Jan. 24, 1760
Maxfeld, Edmund,	s. of Timothy	Sept. 12, 1708
" Timothy,	s. of "	Sept. 12, 1708
" Abigail,	d. of "	Aug. 17, 1710
" Elizabeth,	d. of "	Aug. 18, 1713
" Mary,	d. of "	Aug. 22, 1716
" Dorcas,	d. of "	Aug. 30, 1719
" Lydia,	d. of "	Oct. 27, 1721
" John,	s. of "	Aug. 16, 1726
" Nathaniel,	s. of John and Dinah	Sept. 5, 1756
" Abraham,	s. of "	Aug. 5, 1759

Maxfeld, Mary,	d. of John and Mehitabel	Aug. 11, 1772
"	Dorcas, d. of "	May 3, 1774
"	Mehitable, d. of "	April 23, 1776
Daniel, Reuben,	s. of Jeremiah	July 24, 1712
"	Timothy, s. of "	Jan. 1, 1713
Akin, Susannah,	d. of Benjamin, Jr., and Mary	Nov. 9, 1759
"	Eunice, d. of "	July 11, 1762
Taber, Meribah,	d. of John and Mary	Sept. 27, 1753
	[John T. was minister Philip's son]	
"	John, s. of John and Mary	Jan. 12, 1756
Howland, Edward,	s. of Henry	Aug. 10, 1698
"	Zobeth, s. of "	Nov. 2, 1701
"	Henry, s. of "	April 3, 1703
"	Mary, d. of "	March 27, 1706
"	Abigail, d. of "	May 9, 1708
"	Thomas, s. of "	June 6, 1709
"	Hannah, d. of "	Sept. 17, 1711
"	Stephen, s. of "	May 14, 1716
"	Deborah, d. of "	March 17, 1717
"	William, s. of "	May 30, 1720
Pope, John,	s. of Seth	Oct. 23, 1675
"	Thomas, s. of "	Sept. 1, 1677
"	Susannah, d. of "	July 31, 1681
"	Sarah, d. of "	Feb. 16, 1683
"	Maty, d. of "	Sept. 11, 1686
"	Seth, s. of "	April 5, 1689
"	Elnathan, s. of "	Aug. 15, 1694
"	Hannah, d. of "	Dec. 14, 1693
"	Lemuel, s. of "	Feb. 21, 1696
Taber, Precillah,	d. of Thomas	Jan. 28, 1701-2
"	Jonathan, s. of "	Feb. 24, 1702-3
"	Amaziah, s. of "	July 9, 1704
Allen, Mary,	d. of Ebenezer	Oct. 2, 1682
"	Philip, s. of "	Feb. 28, 1684
"	Zebulon, s. of "	May 26, 1687
"	Ebenezer, s. of "	Jan. 16, 1690
"	Sarah, d. of "	June 9, 1692
"	James, s. of "	Nov. 30, 1695
"	Hannah, d. of "	Aug. 10, 1697
Allen, Abigail,	d. of Ebenezer	Dec. 16, 1705
Howland, Abigail,	d. of Benjamin	Nov. 30, 1686
"	Benjamin, s. of "	Nov. 16, 1688
"	Isaac, s. of "	Jan. 30, 1694
"	Desire, d. of "	Aug. 29, 1696
"	Barnabas, s. of "	Sept. 16, 1699
"	Lydia, d. of "	Oct. 10, 1701
Smith, John,	s. of Deliverance	July 11, 1693
"	Deborah, d. of "	July 13, 1695
"	Ann, d. of "	Dec. 16, 1696
"	Alice, d. of "	Oct. 29, 1698
"	Peleg, s. of "	May 27, 1700
"	George, s. of "	Jan. 23,

[To be continued.]

GENEALOGY OF THE FITTS OR FITZ FAMILY.

[Communicated by Rev. JAMES H. FITTS, West Boylston.]

I. 1. THE American ancestor of the family of *Fitts* or *Fitz* was ROBERT, who, with his wife GRACE D., was among the original settlers of Salisbury, Mass. The record of land granted to him is on page 21 of the early town records.

"The first or Original list of y^e townsmen of Salisbury in y^e booke of Records. Rob: fitts . . . [68 in all.]"

"This is a true Copie as they were first listed in y^e book of Records; as attests, Tho: Bradbury, rec^r."

Tradition says, "Robert Fitt, Planter," as he signed his name, settled first in Ipswich, to which plantation he came in 1635, from England.

"Secundo die Septembris, 1635.

"Theis vnder uritten names are to be transported to St. Christophers: imbarqued in the William and John—Rowland Langram M^r—have been examined by the Minister of Grauesend and tooke the oaths of Alleg. and Suprem: die et A^r p^r.

"Robert Fitt 18. [and others]."

It is certain that Mr. Fitts in his later years removed with his family from Salisbury to Ipswich, where he died May 9, 1665. His Will, dated at Ipswich, Jan. 5, 1663, was admitted to Probate June 26, 1665. An Inventory of his estate was returned Sept. 26, 1665. His widow died at Ipswich Apr. 25, 1684. He left only one child,

+2. *Abraham*, probably by a former marriage.

II. 2. "ABRAHAM FFITTS was married to SARAH TOMSON, the (16th) day of May, 1665, by y^e worshipfull M^r Symon Bradstreet."

Salisbury Records.

They settled in Ipswich, where she was born, the daughter of Mr. Simon Thomson, and died June 5, 1664. Children:

3. *Sarah*, b. Feb. 21, 1657; d. June 14, 1660.

+4. *Abraham*, d. 1714.

5. *Robert*, b. Mar. 30, 1660; d. June 15, 1661. [30, 1686.

6. *Sarah*, b. Mar. 15, 1661; m. William Baker, of Ipswich, Dec.

Mr. Ffitts married for his second wife, REBECCA, widow of Tyler Birdley, Jan. 7, 1668. She died June 2, 1709. Children:

7. *Robert*, b. May 28, 1670; d. young.

+8. *Richard*, b. Feb. 26, 1672.

+9. *Isaac*, b. July 3, 1675.

Mr. Fitts took the Freeman's Oath, March 11, 1674, and with 27 other Ipswich men, was impressed for the Narragansett expedition, Nov. 30, 1675. He died March 27, 1692. His Will, dated Feb. 24, was presented for Probate March 29; and the Inventory of his estate was returned April 6, all in the year 1692.

III. 4. ABRAHAM FITTS, Jr., of Ipswich, married for his first wife, MARGARET CHOAT, the daughter of Sargeant John and Anne Choat, the

emigrant ancestors of that distinguished family in the United States. She died Feb. 28, 1692. Children :

- +10. *Abraham*, d. June, 1763.
- 11. *Ebenezer*, b. Aug. 5, 1685 ; d. young.
- 12. *Anna*, b. June 18, 1686 ; d. young.
- +13. *Robert*, b. July 19, 1690.
- 14. *Anna*, m. Ebenezer Severance, of Ipswich.
- 15. *Margaret*, b. Jan. 25, 1692 ; m. Ebenezer Grant, of Salem.

Second Marriage :

"ABRAHAM FITTS was married to MARY ROSS, Jan^{ry} 9th, 1693 [1694]." *Ipswich Records*.

She died Aug. 16, 1739. His Will, dated Aug. 4, 1714, was admitted to Probate Sept. 13, of the same year. Children :

- 16. *Mary*, b. Jan. 8, 1695 ; d. July 3, 1699.
- 17. *Mercy*, b. March 3, 1696 ; unm. ; d. Oct. 25, 1721.
- 18. *Sarah*, b. March 15, 1698 ; m. Daniel Wood, Nov. 11, 1729.
- 19. *Samuel*, b. Aug. 16, 1699 ; m. Mary Beadle, pub. Dec. 3, 1726, and settled in Kittery, Me.
- +20. *John*, b. March 31, 1701.
- 21. *Mary*, b. March 13, 1703 ; m. John Brown, of Ipswich.
- 22. *Ephraim*, bap. Sept. 30, 1705 ; was published to Abigail Hodgkiss May 9, 1730. He entered, Oct. 27, 1737, his right on his grandfather's account, as one of the Grantees of Ipswich Canada, now Winchendon, and drew Lot No. 10 in the South Division. He died "suddenly," Jan. 13, 1742.
- 23. *Ebenezer*, b. April 12, 1708.

III. 8. "RICHARD FITTS was married to SARAH THORNE, March y^o 18th, 1694." *Ipswich Records*.

He settled in Salisbury, on the original grant to his grandfather Robert Fitts ; and it is still occupied by his descendants, having never gone out of the family name. He died Dec. 3, 1744. His Will was dated July 25, 1741, and admitted to Probate, Jan. 14, 1745. Inventory, Dec. 2, 1745. His wife, a superior woman and remarkable for piety and energy of character, died March, 1773, aged 100 years. This was the source of the New Hampshire Branch of the Fitts family.

Children :

- 24. *Isaac*, b. Dec. 19, 1695 ; d. Aug. 10, 1691.
- 25. *Sarah*, b. July 12, 1697 ; m. Jeremiah Allin, Feb. 8, 1721.
- +26. *Nathaniel*, b. July 13, 1699.
- 27. *Martha*, b. Feb. 27, 1702 ; m. John Eastman, April 1, 1727.
- +28. *Richard*, b. Jan. 20, 1705.
- 29. *Ward*, b. June 9, 1707. She was unm. in 1739.
- +30. *Daniel*, b. April 30, 1710.
- 31. *Jerusha*, b. Dec. 10, 1712 ; m. Roger Eastman, Jan. 25, 1730. Their daughter Abigail, b. Sept. 27, 1739, was the second wife of Col. Ebenezer Webster, m. Oct. 13, 1774, and the mother of Hon. Daniel Webster, b. Jan. 18, 1782.

III. 9. ISAAC FITTS, of Ipswich, married, first, BETHIA ———, who died Aug. 22, 1722 ; and second, Wid. MARY NOYES, June 5, 1723. She was b. May 1, 1682, the daughter of Thomas and Judith (March) Thorley, of Newbury. Mr. Fitts died April 6, 1747. He

was the ancestor of the Essex County Branch of the family, who spell the name Fitz. Children of Bethia:

- +32. *Isaac.*
- +33. *John.*
- 34. *Sarah*, b. Oct. 12, 1705.
- +35. *Jeremiah*, b. Jan. 9, 1708.
- 36. *Ruth*, b. May 6, 1711.
- 37. *Abigail*, b. April 12, 1713; d. young.
- 38. *George*, b. April 15, 1716; d. young.
- +39. *James*, b. June 1, 1718.
- 40. *Abraham*, b. Aug. 9, 1719.
- 41. *George*, bap. July 23, 1721; d. Aug. 22, 1721.
- Children of Mary:
- 42. *Abigail*, bap. Sept. 8, 1728.

[To be continued.]

AN ANCIENT INQUEST IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[THE following is copied from the second volume of Deeds in the Registry at Exeter, N. H.]

"The names of the Jury panneld Coroners inquest, upon the body of Thomas Tuttell (*Ante*, vol. xxi. 135) the sonne of John Tuttell of Dover: the first month: 1655: viz.: Thomas Roberts: Thomas Laiton: John Hall: William Furbur: John Roberts: Anthony Nutter: Thomas Beard: Job Clements: William Story: James Newtt: Joseph Austin: Jeremy Tibbetts: Wee whose names are subscribed doe testifie how wee found Thomas Tuttell, the son of John Tuttell by the stump of a tree which he had newly fallin upon another limb of the other tree rebounding back and fell upon him, which was the cause of his death as wee consider: this was found the last day of the last March (54).

"A true coppie of the original by me

RENALD FERNALD."

C. W. T.

ORDINATION ROCK, NEAR TAMWORTH, N. H. About a mile from the village of Tamworth, N. H., by the roadside is a curious rock, about twenty feet square and nearly fifteen feet high, called "Ordination Rock," on which is erected a monument of white marble, standing on a granite base, bearing the following inscription:—

South Side. "Memorial of the ordination on this rock Sep. 12, 1792, of the Rev. Samuel Hidden, as pastor of the Congregational Church, instituted on that day."

East Side. "Born in Rowley, Mass., Feb. 22, 1760. Served in the revolution by four enlistments, 1777 to 1781. Graduated at Dartmouth College, 1791. Minister in Tamworth 46 years. Died Feb. 13, 1837, Aged 77."

North Side. "He came into the Wilderness, and left it a fruitful field."

West Side. "To perpetuate the memory of his ministry and public services, a grandson, bearing his honored name, provided for the erection of this cenotaph, 1862."

Inscription on the Base. "Town Chartered, 1766. Settled in 1771. 40 Families, 1792. Census in 1860—1717."

THE PEIRCE FAMILY.

[Communicated by Gen. EBENEZER W. PEIRCE, of Freetown.]

Continued from vol. xxi. page 350.

CAPTAIN JOB PEIRCE (No. 47) was the 3d son of Ebenezer Peirce (No. 22) and wife Mary Hoskins,* and born in that part of Middleborough now called Lakeville, Nov. 29, 1737. (Town Records of Middleborough.)

At the proper age he was apprenticed to William Strobridge, of Middleborough, blacksmith, and while thus engaged, hostilities were renewed between England and France.†

Affairs in the northern part of the colony of New York soon began to assume a gloomy aspect, Fort William Henry‡ being menaced by the French and Indians under the Marquis Montcalm; who though foiled§ in his first attempt, about five months after|| through the imbecility or ill timed prudence of Gen. Webb, the English commander, was enabled to succeed in forcing the fortress to surrender, and then turning loose two thousand of his Indian allies upon the captives, fifteen hundred of the latter, in violation of the terms of capitulation, were butchered or dragged into hopeless captivity. More than one hundred men, slain or shockingly mangled, were left upon the ground. The fort was entirely demolished, and the barracks and out houses reduced to a heap of burning ruins. Half consumed human skulls and bones, frying and boiling in the decaying fires, loaded the air with suffocating smoke and an intolerable stench. The devastation, barbarity and horror that every where appeared, presented a spectacle too diabolical for description.

It was upon one of the alarms consequent on this unhappy state of affairs, that Job Peirce was required to leave the labors of the anvil, and perform a short tour of duty, in a company of the local militia of Middleborough, under Captain Joseph Tinkham, detached as a reinforcement for Fort Wm. Henry. (See French and Indian War Rolls for 1757, at State House, Boston.) But the crisis was over ere this gallant body of citizen soldiers reached the utmost limits of our own State, and they were therefore ordered to return, having neither shed blood nor had sight of the foe, and the campaign to the young militia man was but a series of sights and scenes, novel and gratifying.

Early the next year, Capt. Benjamin Pratt having received orders to raise a company for the Provincial service, Job Peirce succeeded in getting leave from his master to enlist on condition that the latter should receive one half his pay. April 5, 1758, witnessed his entrance into the regular service, as the ward of William Strobridge, of

* Daughter of Henry Hoskins, and granddaughter of William Hoskins, of Taunton.

† War was declared June 9, 1756, and ended with the treaty of Paris, concluded and signed Feb. 10, 1763.

‡ Fort William Henry was at the head of Lake George, and was erected by General Johnson towards the close of 1755.

§ March 16, 1757, on the eve of St. Patrick's Day, the first attempt to capture the garrison was made, and frustrated by the vigilance of Lieut. (afterwards General) Stark. Montcalm expected to find them all drunk, and the Irish soldiers were, but Stark and his Rangers were sober and saved the fort.

|| The second and successful attack was in August, 1757.

Middleborough, and in the Regiment of Colonel Thomas Doty, where he was accredited with service 8 months and 15. days, for which he received 15 pounds and 9 pence, his own part amounting to 7 pounds 10 shillings and 4 and a half pence, which when reduced to the currency of our own time was 25 dollars 6 and a quarter cents. (See War Rolls for 1758, at the State House.)

Among the stories with which my parent sought to amuse me when a child, was the repetition of his father's account of what he saw and suffered in this bloody campaign, and more particularly the disaster of July 6 and 8, 1758.

It was just at dark on a sultry Saturday evening, when a well armed force of sixteen thousand men debarked upon a beautiful cape on the western shore of Lake George, to enjoy a few hours repose, and re-embarking about midnight, moved slowly and majestically down the lake at an early hour Sunday morning. In a large boat the youthful hero, Lord Howe, the loved and honored of both officers and soldiers, led the van of the flotilla, accompanied by a guard of Rangers. In the "full blaze of red uniforms," next came the English Regulars, while the Provincials occupied the wings, and thus under a clear sky, without a breeze to disturb the placid waters, this imposing armament exhibited a grand military show. At a later hour Sunday morning (July 6), this formidable army was safely landed about four miles from Fort Ticonderoga (then held by the French), and before noon in three columns, with the Rangers of Rogers and Stark as advance and flank guard, pressed steadily forward through a dense forest towards the point of destined attack. But, through the ignorance of the guides, they were soon thrown into confusion, and, encountering the French advance guard, a skirmish ensued, in which Lord Howe was killed, and the English greatly fatigued, broken and confused, fell back to the place of landing and there bivouacked for the night.

Early on the morning of the 7th, Col. Bradstreet advanced and occupied an abandoned position of the enemy, near the present village of Ticonderoga, and an engineer, sent forward to reconnoitre, reported the fort to be in an unfinished condition and that it could be easily taken. July 8th, the troops were again put in motion towards the fortress, which, as they approached, was found to completely shelter the French, who opened upon the English with a heavy discharge of artillery. Yet, in spite of this terrible storm of death, the English pressed forward, determined to carry the works by assault; but were prevented by a deep and well constructed abatis, which for four hours they sought in vain to remove or cut through; while at each successive and rapid discharge of the French artillery scores of the brave English soldiers were mown down, and it was not until the loss of the latter amounted to nearly two thousand men that Gen. Abercrombie ordered a retreat. And what a retreat was that! The horrors of the scene were clearly remembered by Job Peirce to his dying day. The ground, said he, was covered with the dead and dying; the latter appealing for assistance in tones of anguish enough to move to pity the hardest heart; and every bush seemed the covert of a lurking savage ready to pounce upon, torture and tear the wounded, strip and mangle the dead, while their unearthly yells nearly drowned the ear-piercing cries of the wounded, as if

"All the fiends from heaven that fell
Had pealed the banner cry of hell."

This tour of Job Peirce's service closed on the 24th of Nov., 1758, or five days before he attained his majority. Remaining at home through the winter, the next spring (viz., April 6, 1759), he again enlisted, and from the French and Indian war Rolls at the State House, Boston, we learn that he served out the term of another enlistment of 30 weeks. For this service his wages amounted to 13 pounds and 10 shillings, from which was deducted the sum of 8 pence he had received of Lemuel Dunbar, his captain; thus leaving the balance due him, 13 pounds 9 shillings and 4 pence, which in our currency equals 44 dollars 89 cents.*

His second term of Provincial service was performed at Halifax, N. S. At its close, it being about the commencement of December (1759), Job Peirce, with other soldiers whose enlistment had just expired, was put on board a government transport bound for Boston, but had not been out long ere they encountered a severe storm, that speedily reduced the vessel to an unmanageable wreck, which with the relief afforded by almost constant pumping was yet scarcely able to float. When the storm subsided they found themselves far out of their course, and short of provisions. Entirely at the mercy of the currents and the winds, they drifted for several weeks; but when hope had nearly vanished, their fresh water being about exhausted and almost the last biscuit served out, they discovered land, and succeeded in getting ashore on one of the West India Islands, where they were forced to remain till some vessel, homeward bound, chanced to stop.

Meanwhile, news of the departure of the transport from Halifax, together with the names of her ill-fated passengers, was received in the Old Colony homes of the returning soldiers; and after anxious watching and waiting for intelligence of those who survived the storm, the parents of Job Peirce felt compelled to relinquish all hope of ever seeing their son. The sorrowing parents are in a measure comforted for their supposed loss in the safe return of their older son, Lt. Abial Peirce,† from the famed field at Quebec; for whose preservation in the terrible day of battle they devoutly thank God.

The weary months of a cheerless winter at length are passed, and no news being received of the loved one and lost, a proper respect for his memory is thought to demand the public demonstration of a funeral, and the erection of a monumental stone.

But the warm sun that brings "seed time and harvest" has returned, and Job Peirce, the brave soldier and tempest-tossed sailor, has at last succeeded in securing a passage on board a vessel bound for New England, and is safely landed at New Bedford. Allowing no delay, he out-travels the news of his arrival, and stands upon his native hills again. Scenes familiar, orchards and beechen forests meet his eye; but, save the lowing of cattle and the singing of birds, a death-like stillness prevails, for it is Sunday—a New England Sabbath, kept after the manner of the Puritan fathers. No alarm was therefore occasioned in his mind to find his home untenanted, the entire family having repaired to the country church to attend public worship; an example he lost no time in following. Arriving at the sanc-

* I am thus particular, that it may readily be seen how small a sum of money those men received who braved these dangers and endured all this suffering.

† Job Peirce's term of service at Halifax, N. S., expired Nov. 2, 1759, and that of his brother, Lt. Abial Peirce, at or near Quebec, Dec. 16, 1759.

tuary during the "long prayer," at its close he walked reverently up the broad aisle to the family pew, and there took his seat, creating no small stir among the worshippers; for the superstition of that day invested the sight with far less novelty than terror. It is uncertain how the grave assembly would have gained its equilibrium, but for the good sense and remarkable presence of mind exhibited by the preacher, who was about to open the sacred volume to improve upon his contemplated text; for, when this unexpected sight quite upset his former plans, without finding his text or even opening the book, he gave out that passage of the Scripture which saith, "For this my son was dead and is alive again, he was lost and is found."

For the next two years, the name of Job Peirce does not appear upon the ancient war rolls at the State House. One brother, however, has been promoted to a captaincy, raised his company and again repaired to the field, taking another brother in the capacity of a private soldier. The reason why Job, himself, did not also go, will be evident from the fact that soon after this was the publication of "the banns" between Job Peirce, of Middleborough, and Miss Elizabeth Rounsevell,* of Freetown. She was the orphan daughter of William Rounsevell, eldest son of Philip Rounsevell the emigrant, who at that time was one of the wealthiest men in Bristol county, and among the largest landholders of the Colony. May 18, 1761, Job Peirce, of Middleborough, and Miss Elizabeth Rounsevell, of Freetown, were joined in marriage (see Town Records of Middleborough), he being 23 years of age, and she 17.

Early the next year (viz., March 24), Job Peirce for a third time enlists, and his name now appears "in his Majesty's Service," and in the company of which "Ephraim Holmes, Esq. is Captain." Here he served till March 14, 1763, or 50 weeks and 6 days. The whole amount of his wages was 22 pounds 17 shillings and 9 pence, of which he had taken 14 shillings in beer, and the balance due him was 22 pounds 3 shillings and 9 pence. With Job, in this company, also served his brother Henry Peirce, who was six years his junior.

News of the treaty of peace concluded and signed Feb. 10, 1763, between England and France, rendered their further service unnecessary, and Capt. Abial Peirce, with his brothers Job and Henry, were honorably mustered out of the service, and for the next twelve years suffered to dwell in peace at home.

During his absence upon this last campaign (viz., April 25, 1762), the happiness of his house is increased by the birth of their first child, a daughter, who was blessed with a good constitution, sound health, and remarkable sweetness of temper, which with the addition of a well balanced mind, made her the loved and honored of all classes of society, and no doubt conspired to prolong her life of usefulness to the good old age of 85 years. But with the return of peace, the young husband, released from further service in the field of carnage, with health and morals unimpaired, returns to the bosom of his family and friends; and the grateful parents, mindful of God's watchful care, name their first born, *Mercy*.

* Her brother Levi Rounsevell was Captain of the Freetown company of Minute Men, "that responded to the call at Lexington alarm, and he afterwards raised and commanded a company of the Continental Army." (See Rolls at the State House, Boston.)

(155) Mercy Peirce, born April 25, 1762, married Oct. 11, 1782, Major Peter Hoar, of Middleborough, an officer of the Patriot army in the war of the Revolution. She died May 20, 1847, in her 86th year. He died March 12, 1815, aged 60 years. (Town Records of Middleborough.)

The year 1763 was rendered memorable in the family of Job Peirce by two events:—first, his safe and final return home from the sanguinary fields of the French and Indian war; and secondly, by the death of his wife's grandfather, Philip Rounsevell, of Freetown, at the age of 85 years.

Philip Rounsevell emigrated to America from Honetun, in Devonshire County, England, about the year 1700, being then near 23 years of age. He was by trade a clothier or cloth dresser, but by practice a shrewd schemer; and keen calculations and singular foresight enabled him to accumulate a larger property than that acquired by his neighbors. He not only had the faculty to get, but also to keep; for he was patient, self-denying and exceedingly obstinate, and 60 years of almost unprecedented success made him not a little purse-proud, arbitrary and overbearing. Such unlimited confidence did he repose in himself and such contempt for every body else, that his children, now advanced to the age of three score, were to his mind still in their non-age in the ability to manage property, and no division of his property or power would he make with any of them. They must wait till after his death, and all must keep upon their good behavior, or "*King Philip*" (as his neighbors nicknamed him) would cut them off with a shilling at last. William Rounsevell, eldest son of Philip, had died when his daughter Elizabeth was little more than five months old. When, therefore, Job Peirce became the husband of Elizabeth Rounsevell, it was expected that he would be extremely careful to humor all the whims of her austere grandfather, in the hope that his wife might be handsomely provided for in the Will of that man whose perverseness had ever kept his family under such long and degrading surveillance. The young wife is still at her grandfather's, and the old gentleman, who is evidently pleased with her husband, astonishes the neighbors by the liberality of his expenditure for the beautiful furniture he has procured as the outfit for the granddaughter. The day is set when the house-keeping of the youthful pair shall commence, and Job Peirce sends an old-fashioned, long bodied ox cart to take to their new house the first load of furniture. When the cart was loaded and ready to start, Philip Rounsevell thus addresses the young husband:—"The furniture upon this cart is mine, and I loan it to you for the use of your wife, my granddaughter." "Indeed," says the young man, with mock gravity, "indeed, you surprise me; now let me return your favor by surprising you equally as much. I am unwilling to borrow any thing of *you*, nor will I;" and, suiting his action to the words, stepped to the forward end of the cart, and raised it till the tailbridge rested on the ground, then starting the team drove on till the last article of furniture had tumbled from the cart and lay scattered upon the ground; then turning to his bride, he said; "Come, let us go home, I didn't *borrow you*."

No murmur or complaint escaped the lips of the lady whose money matters had thus been so seriously compromised, for with her hand she had given her heart, and was ready to leave not only father and mother

but grandfather with all his wealth, if the same in any measure sought to pluck asunder what God had joined together. Her husband fully appreciated the worth of his wife, and realized the obligation he was under; and thus was laid the firm and lasting foundation for that mutual affection towards each other, which ever characterized their married life. When, therefore, the burthen of more than 80 years was upon him, and the pains, aches and decrepitude to which flesh at four score is the legitimate heir were realized in his person, Job Peirce was frequently heard to say, "Had I not lived to be old, I never should have known how an old person feels; but it is all right, for I have had a long life of prosperity, health and happiness. I have taken a great deal of comfort in living;" and then, in the language of his illustrious namesake of the land of Uz, would add, "Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?" It was to his wife's sagacity or practical common sense that Job Peirce owed much of that counsel which perfected his plans, and secured to him that long and uninterrupted tide of good fortune by which he was made to rank among the most wealthy men of his native town.

Philip Rounsevell, the grandfather, was a man far too practical to allow any sudden gust of passion to put him permanently in the mood to wrong his own blood, and no doubt soon felt a secret satisfaction, and indulged an inward pride in the flattering prospects of the young people who had so resolutely and yet so patiently set out unaided to face the storms and stem the adverse currents of life; and, at his death, it was found that Elizabeth, although the wife of the unyielding Job Peirce, had been well cared for, and her portion equalled all her most sanguine expectations had ever caused her to anticipate, even had her husband given the utmost satisfaction to the austere donor. Their union was now blessed in the birth of a second child, their first born son, whom the happy mother christens with the name of her own father.

(156) William Rounsevell Peirce was born April 19, 1764; married Leonora (daughter of Francis?*) Jones of Beaufort County, N. Carolina. William, a sailor in the Patriot Navy in the war of the Revolution, was captured, carried to England and there confined. He also served as a soldier in Capt. Henry Peirce's company, upon R. Island; after the war became a master mariner, and died May 15, 1794, upon the Island of St. Bartholomew, where he was buried. A stone was erected to his memory in the family cemetery in Middleborough, now Lakeville.

(157) Elizabeth, second daughter, born Jan. 6, 1766, married, Jan. 6, 1788, General Abial Washburn, of Middleborough.† She died March 23, 1850. He died June 17, 1843.

(158) Job,† second son, born Dec. 12, 1767, married, Jan. 3, 1799, Annie, daughter of Lieut. Robert Strobridge, of Middleborough, now Lakeville. This eminently successful merchant died at Free-

* Tradition in the family says she was the daughter of Esquire Jones, and some of William's papers lead us to suppose he was Francis Jones, Esq., of Beaufort Co., N. C.

† He was commissioned Adjutant of 4th Regiment in 1st Brigade, 5th Division, Oct. 2, 1788. Promoted to junior Major of said Regiment May 1, 1794. Senior Major, Jan. 4, 1797. Lt. Col. Commandant, July 22, 1800. Brigadier General, Sept. 4, 1816. Honorably discharged in 1824. Paid the largest tax in Middleborough.

† Commissioned Captain of 1st Company of Infantry in Freetown, Aug. 21, 1801. His company paraded at his funeral.

town Sept. 22, 1805, and was buried (with military honors) in the family cemetery in Middleborough.

(159) Annie, third daughter, born Dec. 18, 1769, married Dr. Nicholas Hathaway (her cousin), of Taunton. She died near Milford, Union Co., Ohio, Sept. 28, 1822. He died at the same place.

(160) Lucy, fourth daughter, born Dec. 18, 1771, married, Feb. 19, 1795, Hon. William Bourne,* of Middleborough. She died Dec. 2, 1859. He died Dec., 1845.

(161) Levi,† third son, born Oct. 1, 1773, married, Dec. 13, 1795, Sarah, a daughter of Capt. Abner Bourne‡ of Middleborough. Levi commanded a battalion in active service in the last war with England; was deacon of the Baptist Church in Middleborough, and noted for liberality and benevolence. He died August, 1847.

(162) Ebenezer,§ fourth son, born May 26, 1775, was christened John for his father's eldest brother (No. 44), and continued to be called John till the death of his uncle Ebenezer Peirce (No. 53), (who perished in the defence of his country in the war of the American Revolution, being a soldier in the company of Capt. Joshua White, in service at Newport, R. I.), when his name was changed to Ebenezer. He married, April 24, 1803, Joanna, eldest daughter of Colonel Benjamin Weaver,|| of Freetown, and died Jan. 6, 1845. She died Jan. 6, 1859, in her 73d year.

(163) Polly, fifth daughter, born May 31, 1777, married, in 1797, Rev. David A. Leonard, of Bridgewater. They removed to Kentucky. She died Oct. 2, 1836. They were the parents of the wives of Governor Merriweather and Hon. William P. Thomason, members of Congress from Kentucky, and the grandparents of Major John Hay, private Secretary to President Lincoln.

(164) Sally, sixth daughter, born March 20, 1779, married Abial Nelson, of Middleborough, now Lakeville. She died Nov. 24, 1838. He died in 1829.

(165) Elnathan, fifth son, born Oct. 20, 1781, died Oct. 5, 1797.

(166) Thomas, sixth son, born Dec. 26, 1783, died March 1, 1784.

(167) Peter Hoar,¶ seventh son, born March 25, 1788, married, May 10, 1813, Nabby, a daughter of Thomas Sprout, of Middleborough. He died Jan. 27, 1861. She died in 186-. He commanded a company in active service in the last war with England.

* Captain of Volunteer Cavalry from May 22, 1797; Major of Cavalry Sept. 12, 1803; Member of Massachusetts Senate, 1820, and one of the County Commissioners.

† Promoted from Sergt.-Major to Major 4th Regiment, 1st Brigade, 5th Division, June 8, 1809; Senior Major, 1812. Honorably discharged, 1816. Several times Representative from Middleborough to General Court at Boston; Member of Constitutional Convention, 1820; Postmaster many years.

‡ Capt. Abner Bourne commanded a company in the Patriot army, in service at R. I., in the war of the Revolution, and was Deacon of the 1st Congregational Church in Middleborough.

§ Town Clerk of Freetown in 1801, 1803-04, and 1805; Representative to the General Court, 1808 and 1824; Auditor of Town Accounts 20 years; Deacon of 1st Christian Church in Freetown thirty-five years.

|| Officer of the Patriot army in the war of the Revolution, being Captain in Col. Kempton's Regiment, and then Lt. Colonel of Colonel George Claghorn's Regiment. Claghorn was naval constructor of the frigate Constitution, and builder of the first American whaler that doubled Cape Horn and obtained a cargo of oil in the Pacific Ocean.

¶ Commissioned Ensign of 2d Company of Infantry in Middleborough in 1810; Captain, Feb. 18, 1814; promoted to Major of the 4th Regiment, 1st Brigade, 5th Division of Massachusetts Militia, in 1816; Lt. Colonel, April 23, 1818; honorably discharged, 1823. He was several times a member of the Massachusetts Senate.

CURRENT EVENTS.

By Rev. ELIAS NASON, of North Billerica, Mass.

Continued from Vol. xxi. page 366.

AUGUST, 1867.

17. Telegraphic cable between Key West, Fla., and Chorrera, Cuba, completed.
19. A party of six females, who had been out picking berries, drowned in Bow Lake, Strafford, N. H.
20. The 1st Brigade of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia muster at Camp Lincoln, Hull.
21. Cereal crops heavy throughout the country; but bread stuffs are still very high.
26. Continues wet weather—causing decay in potatoes, etc.
27. Gold, 1.41 1-4.

SEPTEMBER, 1867.

9. The city of Roxbury is to be united with the city of Boston. Vote of the former city, 1832 for, and 592 against; and of the latter city, 4633 for, and 1659 against union. . . . David Makepeace, of Norton, Mass., celebrates his 100th birth-day.
15. Heavy white frost, first of the season, this morning. Grapes injured thereby.
18. Grand annual gathering at Salisbury Beach. Address by General Benjamin F. Butler.
29. A very slight fall of snow in Boston—first of the season.

OCTOBER, 1867.

2. The 200th anniversary of the organization of the First Parish in Beverly, Mass., celebrated.
7. General Philip Sheridan visits Boston, and meets with a most cordial reception.
15. Annual meeting of the Vermont Historical Society. Rev. Pliny H. White is elected President, and George F. Houghton, Esq., of St. Albans, Secretary.
17. The Massachusetts Teachers' Association holds its annual session at Springfield.
18. A terrible accident occurs at the Hoosac Tunnel, by which 13 workmen lose their lives.
22. Daniel Webster's place at Franklin, N. H., embracing the buildings and 200 acres of land, is sold for \$15,400.
30. Ex-Governor John A. Andrew dies suddenly of apoplexy, at the age of 48 years.

NOVEMBER, 1867.

3. Garibaldi and his troops defeated near Rome, by French troops. He fled, and surrendered himself to the Italian army.
5. Election day in Massachusetts. Alexander H. Bullock re-elected governor. Gold, 1.40.
14. A meteoric shower took place this morning. It was not remarkably noticeable around Boston; but as observed from the National Observatory at Washington, it was the most brilliant display seen in this country since 1833. One thousand meteors were counted in twenty-one minutes previous to 4.35, A.M. At Richmond, Va., they were observed at the rate of fifteen hundred per hour.
18. Mr. Charles Dickens arrived at Boston in the Steamer Cuba.
- The statue of Edward Everett set up in the Public Garden, Boston.
26. A eulogy on the late Gov. Andrew, pronounced in the Music Hall, Boston, by Mr. E. P. Whipple; poem by Mrs. Howe; appropriate music, under the direction of Mr. Carl Zerrahn.
28. National Thanksgiving observed to-day, pursuant to the President's proclamation. The Governors, also, for the most part, appointed this day as Thanksgiving day in their respective States.

From the 15th to the 25th of November, inclusive, there were 852 cases of cholera, with 486 deaths, in the city of Havana, as reported by our Vice Consul there.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE OSGOOD FAMILY.—*To the Editor of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register.* Sir—In an article of mine in your No. for January, 1866, I stated, on the authority of New England writers, that the first John Osgood, of Andover, Mass., left a son named Christopher. Both Farmer, and Abbot in his History of Andover, mention this as a fact. I should be glad to know if there is any good authority for this statement. It is well known that there was a Christopher Osgood in Andover, at an early date; but inasmuch as the above John Osgood does not mention any son of that name in his will, while Christopher Osgood, the first of the family who had settled at Ipswich, does, I am led to suppose that the two Christophers were father and son.

Apparently both of the emigrants from England, name in their wills all their respective children living at the time. That of John Osgood, dated 12th April, 1650, in the 54th year of his age, speaks of his sons John and Stephen, and daughters Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, Sarah and Rebecca, and his wife Sarah. Christopher's will is dated April 19, 1650, and names his son *Christopher*, daughters Mary, Abigail, Elizabeth and Deborah, and wife Margery.

I spoke of the name of Osgood being derived from the Danish or Scandinavian. I think, however, that there are equally strong grounds for supposing it to be of Saxon origin.

I avail myself of this opportunity to correct two slight errors in the article referred to. In speaking of the arms, as given in Berry's "Encyclopedia Heraldica," the paragraph should read—"three garbs within a double tressure flory and counterflory gules," instead of "within a tressure flay and counterflay gules." At page 25, line 17, for "and of the principal towns," read "one of the principal towns."

I have received several communications from descendants of William Osgood, of Salisbury, Mass., who, it is said, built a barn at Newbury in 1640, for Mr. John Spencer, requesting information as to his English ancestry, and I regret that my investigations have not enabled me to trace his parentage, &c. to my satisfaction. He could not have been the William Osgood, described as a "child under 11 years of age," who accompanied Sarah Osgood to New England in the ship Confidence, in April, 1638, unless his age was accidentally or purposely misstated.

He may possibly have been one of the persons of that name referred to in the following will:—Ann Osgood of West Woodhay, Co. Berks, widow of Richard Osgood of same place, in her will dated May 16th, 17th James 1st (1620), appoints William Osgood one of the overseers of it. Richard Osgood, of Shipton, in his will dated May 23, 1625, appoints his son William executor.

West Woodhay is about 6 miles W. S. W. of Newbury, and about 10 miles N. of Andover. Shipton, Hants, is about 8 miles west of Andover, and 10 or 12 miles N. E. of Salisbury.

OSGOOD FIELD.

76 Mark Lane, London, September 13, 1867.

LETTIN.—In 1638-9, Richard Lettin arrived in New England, and settled at Concord, Mass. He is supposed to have emigrated from England, bringing a wife and one or more children. Can any one inform me from what place he came? L.

New York.

BINDINGS.—Book-collectors sometimes have a fancy for bindings. Towards the end of the fifteenth century very beautiful bindings were made for the Medici, the Delia Rivere, the D'Este, and other noble families. Aldus, the famous printer of Venice, was perhaps the first to issue books in different styles of covering, to suit the tastes and purses of his customers. There are very early bindings which appear to have been stamped from engraved blocks. Some of them may be even earlier specimens of wood engraving than the Spencer St. Christopher.

One of the first collectors whose bindings are sought after is Michael Majoli, but it was his kinsman, Thomas Majoli, whose devices and style of ornamentation were first imitated by foreign bookbinders. Upon his books is found the inscription, "Tho. Majoli et amicor." Besides this there is his motto, which was generally "Inimicem meum, non me michi;" and more rarely, as an example in the British Museum, "Ingratis servire nephas." At the Libri sale in 1859, where there were

so many magnificent specimens of binding, one volume sold for £91; another at the Bergeret sale produced £104.

Still more famous are the "Grolier" bindings. Jean Grolier was born at Lyons in 1479. He was employed by Francis I. as paymaster-general to his forces in Italy, and was afterwards sent on a political mission to Clement VII., who had become very much attached to him. He died in 1565, but his library was not dispersed till 1675. There are forty or more volumes from it now in the British Museum. C. M.

GEN. SCOTT'S WILL.—Gen. Scott's will, recently admitted to probate, bequeaths all his property to his daughter, wife of Col. Scott. His other daughters had previously been given very nearly equal portions of his effects. His Pulaski sword was left to West Point Academy, and his sword worn in Mexico to his grandson, Winfield Scott Hoyt.

THE TOMATO.—In Felt's Annals of Salem there is a note which says, under date of "1802, Oct. 12.—Mr. Corne is endeavoring to introduce the Tomatoes. He finds it difficult to persuade us even to taste of them, after all his praise." Felt also says the tomato, "being a native of South America, was carried to Europe and raised in England before 1600. Still, for a longer period, it was no favorite in our Northern States."

This may answer the question raised on page 373, vol. xx. *ante*.

ST. JOHN'S DAY IN BOSTON IN 1739.—The first celebration of St. John's Day in Boston was in 1739. Joseph Green, one of the poets of the day, wrote some lines about the affair, which were full of local hits. The celebration was on the 26th; the postponement is thus referred to:

— "June, the 24th, was Sunday,
And Gov'r Belcher fasts on Monday,
So for the sake of eating dinner,
They trick'd the Saint to please the Sinner."

PUNNING SIGNBOARDS.—How punning signboards were concocted we may gather from a scene in Ben Jonson's *Alchymist*, Act II., Scene first; where a rebus sign is to be found for Abel Drugger, who for that purpose goes to a kind of fortune-teller, styling himself an alchymist, and who provides our shopkeeper in the following manner:—

"He shall have a bell, that's *Abel*,
And by it standing one whose name is *Dee*
In a *rug* gown, there's D and *rug*, that's *drug*,
And right anenst him a dog snarling *er*,
There's *Drugger*, Abel Drugger. That's his sign,
And here's no mystery and hieroglyphic."

This wonderful sign the *Alchymist* terms a "mystic character," the radii of which are to produce no end of good results to Abel's trade.

A HAND AND COCK was the punning sign of John Hancock in Whitefriars. George Cox in the Minories, tallow-chandler by trade, had Two Cocks for his sign. Thomas Cockayne, a distiller in Southwark, had the same sign as a feeble pun on part of his name; whilst Christopher Bostock, not seeing any possibility "to hammer" a rebus out of his own patronym, fortunately for him lived at Cock's Key, and so could make up for this misfortune by punning on the name of that place, whence his sign triumphantly exhibited the COCK AND KEY. The SUN AND RED CROSS, in Jewin street, was the sign of John Cross, who, taking a house with the sign of the *Sun*, added to it a *Cross*. In the same manner Pelham More, in Moorsgate, had the SUN AND MOOR'S HEAD. John Cherry, of Maidenhead, adopted a CHERRY TREE as his sign, showing in this as much wit as the ancestor of the *Crequi* family in France, who chose a *Crequier* (old French cherry-tree) as his coat of arms. Hugh Conny, of Caxton and Elsworth, Cambridge, had in 1666 THREE CONIES, or rabbits, for a sign. Richard Lion, in the Strand, had the Lion. Bartholomew Fish, at Queenhithe, in 1667, THREE FISHES. Thomas Fox, in Newgate Market, a Fox. William Geese, King street, Westminster, THREE GEESE. Ellinor Gandor, Upper Shadwell, 1667, a GANDER; whilst H. Goes, a native of Antwerp, printer at York in 1506, next at Beverley, and finally, in London, had for his sign a GOOSE with an H above it. John Hive, St. Mary's Hill, 1667, had the sign of the BEEHIVE. Grace Pestell, in Fig-tree Yard, Ratcliffe, the PESTLE AND MORTAR. John Atwood, in Rose Lane, the THE MAN IN THE WOOD. Andrew Hind, over against the Mews, Charing Cross, a HIND. Jane Keye, Bloomsbury Market, 1653,

a KEY. In 1711, a grocer named Laurence Green, proved that to the "*fortem ac tenacem propositi virum*" nothing is impossible, and found means to pun upon his untractable name by painting his doorposts *green*, and calling his shop the GREEN POSTS. The SALMON was the sign of Mrs. Salmon, the Madame Tussand of the eighteenth century; her gallery was first in St. Martin's-le-Grand, near Aldersgate, whence she removed to Fleet street. The BRACE Tavern, in Queen's Bench prison, was so called on account of its being kept by two brothers of the name of Partridge. The GOLDEN HEART was the sign of Thomas Hart, a Tailor in Monmouth street, St. Giles (Harl. MSS., Bagford Bills, 5931). Bat Pidgeon, the hairdresser immortalized in the *Spectator*, lived at the THREE PIGEONS, "the corner house of St Clement's church-yard, next to the Strand, where, says Pennant, he cut my boyish locks in the year 1740."—*History of Signboards*, 2d edition, pages 470, 471, 472 and 473.

W. J. F.

JOHN CRESSSET'S PROTEST AGAINST COACHES.—In the year 1672, when throughout Great Britain only six stage coaches were constantly going, a pamphlet was written by one John Cresset of the Charter house, for their suppression, and among the many grave reasons given against their continuance is the following:—

"These coaches make gentlemen come to London upon every small occasion, which otherwise they would not do, but upon urgent necessity; nay, the convenience of the passage makes their wives come up, who, rather than come such long journies on horseback, would stay at home. Here, when they have come to town, they must presently be in the mode, get fine clothes, go to the plays and treats, and by these means get such a habit of idleness, and love of pleasure, that they are uneasy ever after."

Barnabe Rich, "souldier, Servant to the King's most excellent Majestic," published in 1613, a work bearing the following title:

"The Excellency of good women. The honour and estimation that belongeth unto them. . . . London, printed by Thomas Dawson, dwelling neere the three Cranes in the Vinetree, and are there to be solde."

John Payne Collier notices this work in his "*Bibliographical Account of Early English Literature*." This noted "BOOK HUNTER" tells us that he "never heard of more than two copies of this very curious production." Mr. Collier favors us with an extract from the volume, which he says "curiously illustrates the early use of coaches for the purpose of conveying dainty dames":

"And there is no remedy but my Lady must be coacht: she can not go to church to serve God without a coach: she that herselfe and her mother before her have travailed many a myle a foote, can not now crosse the breadth of a streete, but shee must have a coach."

W. J. F.

REV. JOHN WHEELWRIGHT'S WIFE.—(Vol. xxi., p. 364).—Joseph L. Chester, Esq., writes as follows in relation to the suggestion in the note on the above page, that Mary Storre who married Rev. John Wheelwright may have been a widow when she married him, and a sister of William Hutchinson: "If any one will look at the date of Mary Hutchinson's baptism, given in my Hutchinson paper, he will find that it was 22 December, 1605, and if it was she who married Wheelwright 8 November, 1621, she would not have been quite 16 years old—rather too young, I think, to have had two husbands. The note is therefore calculated to mislead, or to induce a search that would prove fruitless. Having searched the Alford and Bilsby registers, and the transcripts at the Bishop's Registry so thoroughly, I feel convinced that Wheelwright's wife was Mary Storre, and not Mary Hutchinson, unless his first wife died and he married the latter in New England. It is quite clear that no such marriage took place here."

ROBERT RECORDE.—Mr. John Payne Collier, in his "*Bibliographical Account of Early English Literature*," has given some account of this author. The work noticed by Mr. C., of which a copy exists in the Bodleian Library, bears the following title:

"The Castle of Knowledge.—[Colophon.] Imprinted at London by Reginalde Wolfe, Anno Domini 1556. 4to."

The principal part of the title-page is filled with the device of a castle; but on hanging tablets are two brief copies of explanatory verses. An emblematical figure of Knowledge, and of persons taking the heights of certain stars, are also to be seen upon it. The title of the book, "The Castle of Knowledge" is on a scroll. The dedication is to Queen Mary in English, and to Reginald Pole in Latin; but

although the work is merely one of science, the author has interspersed verses, some of them of no ordinary excellence. As no notice has ever been taken of an admirable Hymn contained in the "Preface," we shall extract it, calling upon the reader to bear in mind at what an early date it was composed. Recorde was a student at Oxford about 1525, but took his degree of M.D. at Cambridge in 1545. Cooper's *Ath. Cantabr.* l., 175. His learning was great and varied, and his fortunes as varied as his attainments. His talents, too, in many departments, were remarkable. There was perhaps nobody else living in the reign of Mary who was capable of writing what we are about to extract. The preface opens with the following striking quatrain:—

"If reasons reache transcend the Skye,
Why should it, then, to earth be bounde?
The witte is wronged and leade awrye,
If mynde be maried to the grounde."

The Hymn is in the same measure, and is precisely of the character and length that could be wished, full of reverence and poetry:—

"The worlde is wrought righte wonderouslye,
Whose partes exceede mennes phantasies:
His Maker yet, most marvellouslye,
Surmounteth more all mens devise.

No eye hath seene, no eare hath hearde
The leaste sparkes of his Majestie:
All thoughtes of heartes are fullye barde
To comprehend his Deitye.

Oh Lorde! who may thy power knowe?
What mynde can reache thee to beholde?
In heaven above, in earth belowe,
His presence is, for so he woulde.

His goodness greates, so is his power,
His wysedome equalle with them bothe:
No want of will, sith everie hower
His grace to shewe he is not lothe.

Beholde his power in the skye,
His wysedome echewhere dooth appeare:
His goodness dooth grace multiplye
In heaven, in earth, both farre and neare."

Here we have force, brevity, grandeur, and simplicity, the essentials of good poetry, united with the truest and most comprehensive piety. Yet this man, after having gained great professional eminence, and filled important offices in England and Ireland, died in the Fleet Prison only two years after the above Hymn was printed. Even Messrs. Cooper, whose knowledge and industry are so commendable, seem to have been unacquainted with Recorde's poetical powers, although they do justice to his scientific attainments. They tell us that "he was the first in this country that adopted the Copernican system, the first writer on arithmetic and geometry in English, the first introducer of the knowledge of algebra into England, and the inventor of the present method of extracting the square root." He was also a proficient in music, but no hint is any where given of the cause of his imprisonment. His earliest, dated production was his "Ground of Artes," 1549; and his "Castle of Knowledge" seems to have been followed by his "Gate of Knowledge" and his "Treasure of Knowledge," but we have not met with them, and the titles read as they were intended to be parts of the "Castle of Knowledge."
W. J. F.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—At the semi-annual meeting of this learned Society, held Oct. 21, the report of the Council was read by Samuel F. Haven, Esq. Donations, as follows, were acknowledged: from Hon. Stephen Salisbury, money and land amounting to \$10,636.25; from Mrs. Barton and William S. Barton, books and marble busts of Washington and Franklin, made in Italy; from the late Judge Barton, paintings in oil, of Columbus and Vesputius; and from the children of the late Samuel Jennison, books and pamphlets. Biographical notices of Hon. Ira M. Barton, Hon. Charles G. Loring and Caleb Atwater, of Ohio, author of the "Memoir of the Antiquities found in Ohio and the Western Country," were read. After this, the report proceeds to a general, but exceedingly interesting review of the subject embraced in Mr. Atwater's learned work, with a synoptical statement of the more recent archæological discoveries in Europe and America.

Mr. Nathaniel Paine, the Treasurer, reported the aggregate funds of the Society as \$60,534.29.

Rev. E. E. Hale spoke of the recovery, by the State Department at Washington, of a valuable set of Cole's maps, which had been missing for a long time; and of the derivation of the word "Massachusetts," giving his opinion that the name originated in Rhode Island.

Charles Folsom, Esq., Dr. Green, Charles Deane and Rev. George Ellis, D.D., made remarks in regard to the inscriptions upon the Dighton Rock.

The following officers were elected:—

President—Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Levi Lincoln, LL.D., of Worcester, and Hon. B. F. Thomas, LL.D., of Roxbury.

Council—Hon. Isaac Davis, LL.D., of Worcester; Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., of Boston; Charles Folsom, Esq., of Cambridge; Hon. John P. Bigelow, of Boston; Samuel F. Haven, Esq., of Worcester; Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston; Joseph Sargent, M.D., of Worcester; Charles Deane, Esq., of Cambridge; Rev. S. Sweetser, D.D., of Worcester, and Richard Frothingham, Esq., of Boston.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence—Hon. Charles Sumner, LL.D., of Boston.

Secretary of Domestic Correspondence—Hon. Emory Washburn, of Cambridge.

Recording Secretary—Rev. Alonzo Hill, D.D., of Worcester.

Treasurer—Nathaniel Paine, Esq., of Worcester.

Committee of Publication—Samuel F. Haven, Esq., of Worcester, Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston, and Charles Deane, Esq., of Cambridge.

Auditors—Hon. Isaac Davis, LL.D., of Worcester, and Hon. Ebenezer Torrey, of Fitchburg.

BROWN UNIVERSITY—NECROLOGY FOR 1866-7.—The following is the necrology of Brown University for the college year which has just passed:

John Whipple, LL.D., class of 1802, died Oct. 19, 1866; James S. Rogers, class of 1846, died Oct. 29, 1866; Rev. David Holman, class of 1803, died Nov. 16, 1862; Joseph J. Fales, M.D., class of 1820, died Dec. 15, 1866; George W. Boorum, class of 1816, died Dec. 27, 1866; Rev. Benoni Allen, class of 1823, died Jan. 1, 1867; William Burrough, class of 1825, died Feb. 3, 1867; Rev. James R. Burdick, class of 1822, died Feb. 8, 1867; George O. Strong, class of 1814, died Feb. 8, 1867; Isaac Pitman, Jr., class of 1866, died March 11, 1867; Samuel O. Chace, class of 1866, died March 20, 1867; Henry Bowen, class of 1802, died April 16, 1867; Dexter Randall, class of 1811, died April 23, 1867; Rev. Ethan Allen, class of 1823, died May 19, 1867; Albert Smith, class of 1813, died May 28, 1867; Rev. Joel Hawes, D.D., class of 1813, died June 5, 1867; Elisha Atkins, class of 1816, died June 19, 1867; Ira M. Barton, class of 1819, died July 18, 1867; Stephen Rawson, class of 1817, died Aug. 21, 1867; Rev. Robinson P. Dunn, D.D., class of 1843, died Aug. 28, 1867; William W. Pearce, class of 1846, died Sept. 1, 1867; Fayette Clapp, M.D., class of 1848, died Aug. 29, 1864; Dexter Leland, class of 1822, died March 20, 1865.

The list comprises twenty-three names. From it, it will be seen that some of the strongest and firmest, as well as oldest friends of the University have been removed by death.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS.

STERLING, MASS.—The soldiers' monument at Sterling, was dedicated by appropriate services, on Monday, June 17, 1867. Poems were read by Miss Mary L. Rugg, Miss A. M. Lawrence, and E. K. Waite. The Address was by Rev. George Putnam, D.D., of Roxbury, Mass., a native of Sterling.

BRAINFIELD, MASS.—The 4th of July, 1867, was observed in this town by the dedication of the newly erected soldiers' monument. It is composed of a simple pyramidal shaft of the finest variety of Monson granite, five feet and four inches at the base, and eighteen feet four inches high. Its whole cost is about \$1500; about \$1250 of this was given to the town by William N. Flynt, of Monson.

The dedicatory services consisted of the reading of the Declaration of Independence, an address by Capt. F. D. Lincoln, of the 46th regiment, and a dedicatory prayer by Rev. Joseph Vaill, D.D., which was followed by a public dinner at the Town Hall.

DEERFIELD, MASS.—The inhabitants of Deerfield dedicated the soldiers' monument that they have recently erected, on the 4th of September, 1867, in a general manner, with the tolling of bells, a procession, dedicatory exercises—embracing an oration by Hon. H. L. Dawes, of Pittsfield, and a poem by E. W. B. Canning, of Southbridge—dinner and speeches. The houses were generally decorated and made conspicuous with mottoes honoring the soldiers. The monument stands on the Common, within the bounds of the old fort built in 1689. It is built of Portland stone, and comprises a pedestal with a shaft divided into three sections, separated on each side by an inscription naming some of the principal battles in which Deerfield soldiers were engaged, the whole surmounted by a fine statue of a Union soldier. It is 6 feet 10 inches square at the base, and 32 feet high, including the foundation, and the whole cost up to the present time is \$3246. Altogether it is one of the most beautiful and appropriate monuments yet erected to our departed soldiers.

LEOMINSTER, MASS.—The monument erected in this town to the memory of her fallen heroes, was dedicated September 12, 1867. The monument is of Quincy granite, and cost about \$4000. The base is about four feet square and six feet high, and the pillar twenty-one feet high. The names of the soldiers are inscribed in gilt letters upon the monument as follows: On the east side—Corporal A. W. Cowdrey, G. H. Gallup, Sergeant F. Gardner, Capt. H. P. Jorgenson, Corporal C. A. Lamb, Sergeant J. Tripp, Sergeant J. E. Wilder, W. L. Whitney, Corporal C. B. Woods.

Immediately underneath is the word "Gettysburg." On the north side—H. R. Barker, R. H. Carter, A. F. Creed, J. F. Crosby, A. S. Farwell, F. George, G. H. Houghton, W. H. Johnson, Lieut. J. M. Mellen, J. E. Marshall, J. C. Ready, C. H. Sinclair. Underneath, "Port Hudson."

On the west side, J. McDonough, D. Butterfield, E. A. Elleck, J. B. Foster, J. Ferguson, E. Hardy, A. W. Johnson, M. A. Jordan, Sergeant J. M. Lewis, L. Richardson, E. Sullivan. Underneath, "Knoxville."

On the south side, Lieut. A. R. Glover, Corporal A. H. Carter, Sergeant C. H. Derby, Corporal L. Goodrich, Sergeant L. R. Gallup, R. H. Moore, A. B. Osborn, J. Owens, J. Schow, A. L. Wilder. Underneath, "Ball's Bluff."

A procession was formed, consisting of the Leominster Brass Band, Company K of the 10th Regiment, under command of Captain Lucius Cook, veterans from the surrounding towns, members of the committee, guests and citizens at large, the whole under the command of the marshal of the day, Mr. Leonard Wood, and after marching round the square proceeded to the Common, where the dedicatory exercises took place. There was music by the band, singing by the choral club, reading of selections from the Scriptures by J. W. Batt, of Leominster, prayer by Rev. Mr. Parker of Ashby, original poem by Mr. James Bennett, an oration by Rev. George S. Ball of Upton, an address by Rev. Dr. Stebbins of Cambridge, and another poem; the exercises closing by the singing of "America."

ANTIETAM, MD.—The National Cemetery established on the battle-field of Antietam, was dedicated on the 17th of September, 1867. The President, several members of the Cabinet and other distinguished persons were present. The chief address was delivered by Ex-Gov. Thomas, of Maryland.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—A monument to the deceased soldiers of this town who fell during the late war was dedicated September 18, 1867. This monument was erected under the auspices of the Pickwick Club, a literary society of Dorchester, twenty-two of whose members were in service during the war, and seven of whom died while in service. A very able and eloquent oration was delivered by Rev. Charles A. Humphreys, late Chaplain of Volunteers. Francis P. Denny, Esq., Chairman of the Pickwick Club, delivered a touching address, and in behalf of the Club transferred the monument to the town authorities. James H. Upham, Esq., Chairman of the board of Selectmen, responded and accepted the patriotic gift. A letter was read from Gov. Bullock, in which occurs the following sentence: "The ancient, continued and unbroken current of patriotic sacrifice for the American Union which Dorchester has presented in every one of our wars for nationality, from the Revolution until now, will lend to the present commemoration an interest which is historically sublime. Let the present be a fit sequence of the past."

The singing by the children of the public schools, under the direction of Mr. H. Wilde, was one of the pleasant features of the occasion. The Dorchester Rifles, under the command of Capt. Edward S. Merrill, were present. The music by the Germania Band was varied, and of a high order of excellence.

GRAFTON, MASS.—The people of Grafton, having, by a vote of the town, erected a beautiful marble monument to the memory of her fallen soldiers, at a cost of about \$5000, dedicated it on Saturday, October 12, 1867.

The monument is very conspicuously located near the north-east corner of the common, in the centre of the town, at the junction of several roads, and cannot fail to be seen by persons coming into the town from either direction. It is situated on an elevated mound of earth, and enclosed by a neat iron fence, around which is a gravel walk. The enclosure is of an octagonal form, and is about 16 feet in diameter. It is finely graded and finished, and in the centre the monument rises to the height of thirty-two feet six inches. The base of the monument is a granite block six feet square by two feet in height; over this is a large square die of Italian marble, about six feet in height, with heavy moulded base. The four faces of this die are sunken, and on them are cut the names of the soldiers whose lives were sacrificed in the late war, of which the following is a list:

Albert D. Amsden, Henry S. Ball, Adelbert L. Brown, A. B. Bryant, Joseph Bonner, Gilbert E. Balcom, Lucius Boyden, Joseph Bardsley, George E. Barns, Peter Barrasa, Charles L. Caswell, Andrew J. Copp, Curtis Cady, Harrison J. Clisbee, Preston A. Champney, Samuel G. Champney, Leroy S. Currier, Donald A. Campbell, Orin L. Davis, Mariner O. Davis, George Davis, Reuben A. Ellis, Francis P. Fairbank, Henry A. Frissell, Charles N. French, Henry H. Gilson, Joseph Hays, John Howeth, James Hughes, Alfred A. Howe, Martin T. Hildreth, Edward S. Johnson, Jerome Johnson, Royal A. Leland, Augustus J. Leland, William Matthews, Frank H. Marble, Wilton E. Morse, Charles L. Mitchell, James E. McClellan, Chas. E. Munroe, Charles Wyett, Elmer M. Newton, Leroy A. Nelson, Sylvester Oaks, Samuel H. Pratt, Abner H. Rice, Alpheus Remick, Jona. P. Stow, John D. Sherman, Alfred Snow, Matthew Smith, William Sibley, Edward Tirrell, George N. Wheelock, Lyman A. Walcott, Joseph E. Webb, John Savage and Albert Waitt.

Surmounting the die containing the names is a moulded cornice, and above this on the four faces of an ornamental block are the emblems in relief of the different branches of the service, infantry, cavalry, artillery, and navy.

From this block rises a shaft, which is made from a solid block of marble, twelve feet in length, imported expressly for the purpose. This is very neatly finished with sunken faces and moulded corners. The crowning piece of the monument is a vase draped with the American flag, above which the torch of liberty is ever burning.

Near the base of the monument are the following inscriptions: "Erected by the town in 1867," "In memory of our Patriotic Dead," "We died for our Country," "For Liberty, Loyalty, and Law."

At 1½ o'clock, a procession was formed, consisting of two brass bands, one military and three fire companies, officers of the day, and relatives of deceased soldiers; and notwithstanding the muddy condition of the roads, it marched through the central portion of the town until 2½ o'clock, when the members of the procession and citizens generally assembled in the Town Hall, where the exercises of commemoration were held. The exercises began by the presentation of the monument to the town by Rev. W. G. Scanlin, President of the day, and its acceptance by the chairman of the selectmen; this was followed by reading from the Scripture, by Rev. Mr. Stevens, and the dedicatory prayer, by Rev. T. C. Briscoe; an appropriate hymn, written for the occasion by Rev. G. Robbins, was then sung, after which Rev. George S. Ball, of Upton, delivered the principal address of the day. Subsequent addresses were made by General (now Judge) Devens, by His Excellency Governor Bullock, and General Sprague, all of which were eloquently delivered and well received.

At the close of the addresses, several young misses on the platform presented to the distinguished gentlemen present some beautiful bouquets, one of their number reciting very prettily an appropriate poetic address, in response to which the Governor said: "I desire to say, young Miss, this is adding the higher sentiment of poetry to the nobler one of patriotism; and I desire to present my thanks to all these girls through you;" accompanying his closing words with a kiss.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the hall, a collation was served at the residence of Hon. J. D. Wheeler.

EAST WASHINGTON, N. H.—A monument to the memory of twelve deceased soldiers who went to the late war from that town, was dedicated at East Washington, N. H., Oct. 16. Addresses were delivered by the Governor, Hon. Walter Harriman, and Ex-Governor Frederick Smyth.

THE CADET MONUMENT.—The monument (a full description of which will be found in Vol. xxi., *ante*, p. 73), erected at Mt. Auburn to the memory of those members of

the Independent Corps of Cadets who perished from disease or wounds in the late war, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the 16th of November, 1867. The corps mustered eighty muskets, and paraded as a battalion under their commander, Lt. Col. C. C. Holmes, having with them a large number of past officers and members, and a few guests. Brown's full band accompanied the corps. Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D.D., the Chaplain, offered prayer; B. J. Jeffries, Surgeon of the corps, made the presentation address, and the gift was received by Lt. Col. Holmes, who briefly responded. Eloquent and affecting addresses were then made by Gov. Bullock, Lt. Col. James W. Sever, a past commander of the corps, and Rev. Dr. Lothrop.

A tablet in one of the panels in the die of the monument bears the following record: Col. Powell T. Wyman, 16th Mass. Inf., Glendale, June 30, 1862; Major Charles P. Chandler, 1st Mass. Inf., Glendale, June 30, 1862; 1st Lieut. Geo. F. Hodges, Jan. 31, 1862; Capt. William B. Williams, 2d Mass. Inf., Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862; Capt. Richard C. Goodwin, 2d Mass. Inf., Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862; Capt. Nath. B. Shurtleff, Jr., 12th Mass. Inf., Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862; 1st Lieut. Arthur Dehon, 12th Mass. Inf., Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; 1st Lieut. Wm. Greenough White, 12th Mass. Inf., Antietam, September 17, 1862; Capt. Charles F. Cabot, 20th Mass. Inf., Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Major Sidney Willard, 35th Mass. Inf., Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Col. Charles E. Griswold, 56th Mass. Inf., Wilderness, May 6, 1864; Lieut. Col. Waldo Merriam, 16th Mass. Inf., Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; 1st Lieut. Henry M. Bond, 20th Mass. Inf., May 20, 1864; Lieut. Col. Charles L. Chandler, 57th Mass. Inf., North Anna River, May 24, 1864; Private George W. Thacher, 6th Mass. Infantry.

CENTENNIAL AND OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE CHURCH AT FISHKILL, N. Y. This celebration took place Sept. 12, 1866. The choir opened the exercises by singing the anthem, "Praise ye the Lord." Prayer by the Rev. George H. Fisher, D.D., of Hackensack, N. J., the only surviving former pastor of the Church. An appropriate hymn, written for the occasion by Miss Anna R. Barrulo, of Hopewell, was sung by the choir. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Francis M. Kipp, then delivered an able and extended historical discourse, occupying an hour and a half in its delivery. The speaker traced the early history of that section, the controversy in the Reformed Dutch Church, and its relation to their own church, and gave a concise sketch of the ten pastors of the Fishkill church, &c. The Rev. George H. Fisher was pastor from 1830 to 1835, since which time Dr. Kipp has sustained the office. Of these ten pastors, two died in the service and two are living. After the address, a hymn, written for the occasion by James E. Dean, Esq., of Fishkill, was sung. A poem, in memory of the early times and customs of the country, was then delivered by T. Van Wick Brinkerhoff, Esq., of Hopewell. Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D., of New York, closed the exercises with Prayer and the Benediction. See *Historical Magazine* (October, 1866) for a fuller account of this anniversary.

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF REV. ALONZO HILL, D.D., AT WORCESTER, MASS.—On the 28th of March, 1867, was celebrated at Worcester, by the Second Congregational Society in that city, the fortieth anniversary of the settlement of their endeared pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hill. Voluntary on the organ; anthem; invocation and reading of the scriptures by the Rev. Rush R. Shippen, of the Church of the Unity; prayer by the Rev. James W. Thompson, D.D., of Jamaica Plain; hymn; sermon by Rev. Dr. Hill; prayer by the Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D., of Boston; anthem; benediction.

The collation was partaken of in the vestry of the church. Hon. Stephen Salisbury presided. After some introductory remarks, Hon. Phineas Ball, one of the deacons of the church, was called upon to say a word of the past and present of the church. He was responded to by Rev. Dr. Hill. The other speakers were the Rev. George M. Bartol, of Lancaster; Rev. Mr. Shippen, Hon. Henry Chapin, Hon. Emory Washburn, Rev. Dr. Robbins, Rev. Dr. Sweetser of the Centre Church, Worcester, Rev. Mr. Richardson of the Salem-street church, and Rev. Wm. R. Huntington of All-Saints' Church, Worcester; Rev. Mr. Green, of Leominster, Rev. Mr. Barber, of Harvard, Rev. Mr. Bowles, of the Universalist church in Worcester. Letters were

received from Rev. Edward E. Hale, Boston, Gov. Bullock, Hon. B. F. Thomas, Henry W. Bellows, D.D., of New York.

The sermon, by Rev. Dr. Hill, entitled "The Pastor's Record," together with an account of the exercises on that interesting occasion, is before us in a beautiful pamphlet of 66 pages, octavo. Portraits of Rev. Drs. Hill and Bancroft, with views of the first and second meeting houses, and of the present church, dedicated March 26, 1851, are given as illustrations.

WESTMINSTER, VT. CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—The 100th anniversary of the organization of the Congregational Church in Westminster, Vt., was held on Tuesday, June 11, 1867. The Historical Sermon was by Rev. Pliny H. White; History of the Church in Westminster West, by Rev. A. Stevens. After the close of the exercises in the Church the procession marched to the Town Hall (the old Church built in 1770), where they partook of a fine repast, furnished by the ladies of Westminster. There was good singing at the table; sentiments were given and responded to, in an appropriate manner. Many returned to the Church, and, by invitation, joined in the observance of the Lord's Supper.

HUBBARDSTON, MASS., CENTENNIAL.—The inhabitants of Hubbardston, in Worcester County, met on the 13th of June, 1867, to celebrate her hundredth natal day. Levi Pierce was president of the day. The exercises were held under a mammoth tent erected on the common. In this Pavilion, after music by the band, Rev. Seth Saltmarsh, of Dorchester, read from the Scriptures; then, singing of "Home Again;" prayer by Rev. Mr. Bigelow; original poem, written by Dea. Ephraim Stowe, father of the orator; oration by Rev. John M. Stowe, of Sullivan, N. H. The dinner was provided under a large tent by Thomas D. Cook, caterer, of Boston. Music by the Hubbardston Brass Band. The town took its name from Hon. Thomas Hubbard, one of the original proprietors.

CONWAY, MASS., CENTENNIAL.—The 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Conway, in Franklin County, took place June 19, 1867. Historical Address by Rev. Charles B. Rice; oration by William Howland; poem by Harvey Rice.

ASHBY, CENTENNIAL.—The town of Ashby, in Worcester county, celebrated the centennial of its incorporation on the 4th of September. As originally composed in 1767, the town consisted of portions of Fitchburg, Leominster, Lunenburg and Townsend. The centennial exercises consisted of the planting of a century tree, the singing of original hymns written by Mrs. Abbie W. Sheldon and Mrs. Mary D. Blackinton, the latter of Boston, short addresses by Rev. Mr. Parker and Mr. Francis Tincker, and a historical address by Rev. C. W. Wood, of North Bridgewater. There was also a procession of school children and citizens, a dinner on the common and a social gathering in the evening.

BEVERLY, BI-CENTENNIAL.—The first parish in Beverly celebrated its second centennial anniversary on the 2d of October, 1867, with very appropriate and interesting exercises in the church, in which Rev. E. B. Willson and Rev. Samuel C. Deane, of Salem, Miss Emily O. Kimball, Miss Mary E. Worsley, and Rev. Christopher T. Thayer took part. At the dinner, in the Town Hall, speeches were made by Rev. C. T. Thayer, Rev. Dr. Ellis, Rev. E. E. Hale, Robert S. Rantoul, Esq., Rev. E. M. Stone, Rev. E. B. Willson, Rev. George Batchelor, and others. Mr. Rantoul read a poem written by William C. Boyden. A letter from Rev. Augustus Woodbury, of Providence, was read, and the exercises were interspersed with singing of old and original hymns.

From the address of Mr. Thayer, we learn the following facts:—That the first pastor of this ancient parish was the Rev. John Hale; Roger Conant was one of the founders of the Church; Bridget Bishop, a member of the parish, was accused of witchcraft, but was released by the exertions of Mr. Hale. Rev. Thomas Blower succeeded Mr. Hale; and since his pastorate, the following clergymen have successively filled the relation of pastor to this Society, viz.:—Rev. Joseph Champney; Rev. Joseph Willard, who after a pastorate of ten years, was elected, in 1782, to the Presidency of Harvard College; Rev. Joseph McKean, settled in 1785, and who was elected first President of Bowdoin College after a pastorate of eighteen years, during which such men as Nathan Dane, George Cabot and Joshua Fisher were connected with the parish; Rev. Abiel Abbott, from 1803 to 1830; Rev. C. T. Thayer; and in 1859, Rev. John C. Kimball, the present pastor. Mr. Thayer claims that the first Sunday school in the country was established in this parish by Hannah Hill and Miss Prince.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

AVERELL = COLBURN. — In Cambridgeport, Sept. 12, 1867, by the Rev. C. A. Skinner, Mr. Leonard M. Averell and Miss Emma A. Colburn.

COBB = MUNROE. — In Newton, Mass., Sept. 26, 1867, by the Rev. Elias Nason, Mr. Joseph P. Cobb, of Boston, and Miss Ellen M. Munroe, of Newton.

FLEURY = EAMES. — In Hopkinton, Sept. 18, 1867, by the Rev. Elias Nason, Prof. Anthony L. Fleury, of Boston, and Miss Maria N., eldest daughter of Mr. Dan'l Eames, of Hopkinton.

HALL = COLBURN. — In Boston, Sept. 17, 1867, by the Rev. O. T. Walker, Mr. George H. Hall and Miss Emma Colburn, both of Boston.

JACKSON = CRANE. — In Dorchester, Oct. 15, 1867, by the Rev. J. H. Means, Mr. George S. Jackson, of Boston, and Miss Mary O. Crane, daughter of Edward Crane, and granddaughter of Hon. Timothy Farrar.

THORNDIKE = LEWIS. — At Trinity Chapel, New York, May 8, 1867, by the Rev. Stevens Parker, George Quincy Thorndike, of Newport, R. I., and Ellen, daughter of the late Henry Lewis, Esq., of Philadelphia.

WOODWARD = SMITH. — In Windham, Ct., Sept. 11, 1867, P. Henry Woodward, Esq., of Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Mary Smith, only daughter of Charles Smith, of the former place.

DEATHS.

ATWOOD, Mrs. Sarah, at East Taunton, Oct. 28, aged 104 years, 2 mos. and 13 days.

BARTLETT, Hon. William H., one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire, at Concord, N. H., Sept. 24, aged 40 years. Judge Bartlett was a son of Samuel C. Bartlett, Esq., of Salisbury, in which town he was born on the 20th of Aug., 1827, and nephew of the late Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, a distinguished lawyer of Portsmouth, N. H. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1847, and studied law with Hon. Ira Perley and Hon. H. A. Bellows, both at present Justices of the same court. Upon being admitted to the bar he soon acquired the reputation of a clear-headed, discriminating and safe counsellor, whose mind penetrated even involved subjects

without those tedious processes which many men reach results was regarded by his professional brethren throughout the State as a promise of the very highest promise. His appointment as judge, five years was regarded with universal admiration. The death of such a man is a great loss, and will be so regarded throughout the State.

BROWN, John, at his home on Long Island Lake Winnepiseogee, Sept. 2, aged 75 years. — From him the "Brown County" so called, took its name.

BRUCE, Sir Frederic William Adolph G.C.B., Boston, Sept. 19, aged 81 years. At the time of his death, Sir Bruce was the British Minister to the United States.

COLBURN, George W., of Chicago, Brashear City, La., Sept. 13.

COLBURN, Henry, at the same place, Sept. 16, brother of the above, both sons of the late John Gray Colburn, formerly of Boston.

COLLAMORE, Hon. Horace, at Penikese, Plymouth Co., Aug. 27, aged 75 years and 9 months.

EASTMAN, Mrs. Betsey Pettengoll, at Newbury, N. H., Sept. 30, aged 105 years, 5 months and 29 days. Supposed to have been the oldest person in New Hampshire, and one of the most remarkable women of New England. (See Vol. xxi. pp. 236 and 280.)

FARNUM, Ezra M., West Newton, O., aged 80 years.

FOSTER, John, Boston, Oct. 30, aged 75 years and 16 days, a native of Roxbury but over forty years a resident of Boston. He had seen George Washington and has sometimes of late years mentioned how distinctly he could remember the expression and features of his father, Captain Samuel Foster of Roxbury, served under Washington during the Revolutionary war, and was one of the famous party that threw tea overboard into Boston harbor in 1773. John Foster became a member of the church in early manhood and its precepts were his guide throughout his life. For sixty-seven years he had been a member of the Masonic fraternity.

FREEMAN, James C., at Newbury, Oct. 17, aged 70 years.

GARTWELL, Mrs. Mary, widow of Gartwell, at Claremont, N. H., Oct. 23, aged 85 years.

s. Betsey, widow of the late
Haley, Senr., at Kennebunk-
port, Oct. 30, aged 94 years, 11

Mon. Gorham, Lee, N. H., Sept.
3 years.

Mon. Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct.

18 years. Mr. Howe was a

Spencer, Mass. While a youth

he followed the occupation of farmer

and, but as he approached man-

hood he turned the trade of a machinist.

In pursuit of this vocation, he

perfected the science of machinery with

success, the result of his studies

in invention, and application to

the machine, of some essential

improvements, which brought him both

wealth, and proved one of the

benefits to the community.

A patent was secured in 1847,

and not until 1854 that he finally

succeeded in maintaining his claim as

inventor. He was awarded a gold

medal at the Paris Exposition by the

Napoleon in person, for this

achievement, and was the recipient of

many marks of favor from the ruler of

France. The public in general

regretted his loss, for his invention

had conferred a great blessing

on the kind, and the poor working

men in particular.

Hon. A. H., New Bedford,

aged 65 years. He had been

most of his life in commercial pur-

suing as a clerk, and after-

ward going to sea and rising to be

and owner in part of the ship

in. He made two voyages in

the East. He was a man of much ener-

gy and common sagacity in business,

and perceived the right course to be

and persevering in carrying it

out by his exertions and abilities he

acquired a handsome fortune, having

lived life with limited means.

He was a member of the Massachu-

setts House of Representatives from

1847, and occupied an influen-

tial position on the committee on mer-

chandise. On the organization of

the city under a city charter

he was elected Mayor, and was

in that responsible position

for several years.

He died at the National Hotel in

Boston at the time of Buchanan's

visit, and suffered from the

epidemic which prevailed

and which broke down his gen-

eral health, and for several months past

had been confined to his house.

He was recently reunited with the

circle of Friends, of which he was a

valued member.

KENDALL, George Wilkins, at his resi-
dence, Comal County, Texas, Oct. 21,
aged about 57 years. He was born in
Amherst, N. H. (now Mt. Vernon), as
was also Horace Greeley.

He learned the printer's trade, worked
in New York a year or two, and went
to New Orleans and established the
Picayune, about 1835. Under him the
paper gained great celebrity. In 1841,
he joined the ill-fated Santa Fe expe-
dition, and was taken prisoner. In 1852
he bought a large stock farm in Central
Texas, and commenced raising sheep
on an extensive scale. He retired some
years ago from the management of the
paper, though he retained an interest
in it, and has resided chiefly on his farm.

LIVERMORE, George, at Brighton, Oct. 17,
aged 69 years.

LUNT, Mrs. Mercy, widow of the late
Samuel Lunt, Newburyport, Oct. 23,
aged 84 years, 4 months.

MARSHALL, Simeon, at Gloucester, Sept.
20, aged 99 years and 10 months.

MAYO, Gen. Jeremiah, Brewster, Barn-
stable County, June 20, aged 84 years.

He was born Jan. 29, 1786. He was a
man of the strictest integrity and great
decision of character, and filled numer-
ous offices of honor and trust with
marked ability.

McCLEARY, Capt. Andrew, at Peacham,
Vt., Sept. 11, aged 77 years.

MEAGHER, Gen. Thomas F., acting Gov-
ernor of Montana, at Fort Benton, July
1, a man of genius and ability.

He was born at Waterford, Ireland,
on the 3d of August, 1823. At the

early age of 23 he was regarded as one
of the leaders of the "Young Ireland"

party which seceded from the follow-
ers of O'Connell. In 1848 he was one

of the delegates sent to congratulate
the French Republic. He took an ac-

tive part in the movements of the Young
Ireland party in 1848, was arrested,

and sentenced to death. The sentence
was commuted to banishment for life

to Van Diemen's Land, from which he
escaped, and landed in New York in

May, 1852. He was received by his
countrymen with great enthusiasm.

In 1861 he raised a company and joined
the 69th Regiment, New York State

Militia, under Gen. Corcoran. He

acted as Major at Bull Run, and after
the return of the Regiment he raised a

brigade and was commissioned Brig-
adier-General of Volunteers, Feb. 3,

1862. In 1865, he was appointed Sec-
retary of the Territory of Montana,

and for some time has been acting as
its Governor.

MILLER, Col. Ira K., Pawtucket, R. I.,
Nov. 4, aged 67 years. As an officer

of the Massachusetts Militia, he was commissioned (Feb. 12, 1827) Major of the 4th Regiment, 2d Brigade of the 5th Division, Isaac Bramin of Norton being Col., Alanson White of Easton Lieut. Colonel, and Willard Blackington of Attleborough, Adjutant. He was appointed Colonel of the regiment Sept. 23, 1828, and continued in the command till 1832, serving first under Cromwell Washburn of Taunton, and then under William Peck of Dighton, as Brigadier Generals; Shepherd Leach of Easton, Cromwell Washburn of Taunton, and Benjamin King of Abington, as Major Generals. E. W. P.

MORRILL, Mrs. Abigail, at Salisbury, Ms. Sept. 19, widow of the late William Morrill, aged 95 years. She was present at the reception of Gen. Washington in Newburyport, and up to the time of her death retained her faculties to a remarkable degree.

NORWOOD, William, at Rockport, Mass., Oct. 8, aged 92 years, 11 months and 15 days, being the oldest person in the town.

PARSONS, William, Earl of Rosse, Ireland, Oct. 31. He was born at York, June 17, 1800, educated at the University of Dublin, and Magdalen College, Oxford. His chief fame has come of the invention and construction of his great telescope, which led to new and important astronomical discoveries.

PEABODY, Francis, Salem, Oct. 31, aged 65 years, son of the late Joseph Peabody. He was a prominent citizen, a gentleman of taste and culture, and a liberal and public-spirited man.

PHILLIPS, John L., Cambridgeport, Jan. 9th, aged 86 years. He resided at the South End, Boston, for upwards of seventy years, and was a master painter. He was formerly an officer, and was an honorary member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, also a member of the Boston Encampment of Knight Templars, and Massachusetts Lodge of Freemasons. He was at one time a member of the Legislature.

REGGIO, Nicholas, New York, Nov. 4, aged 58 years, one of the oldest merchants of Boston and Consul of Italy.

He was an upright, honorable man, scrupulously conscientious and honest. His religious convictions were strong, and his attachment to his church ardent and sustained. Fortune had favored him, and he was generous in the disposal of the means which industry had procured for him. Boston has had many noble men among its own citizens to establish the virtues of American character; but few among the strangers

who have sought and found a home among us have commanded more general respect by their moral excellencies and Christian graces than Mr. Reggio. In his friendships he was devoted and sincere.

It is our privilege thus to record the universal esteem in which Mr. Reggio was held in our community, an esteem which no difference of nationality or faith diminished, for he was true as the truest in his allegiance to the country of his adoption.

SAVIN, Hon. George L., Washington, D. C., Oct. 31, aged 30 years. He was born in Southborough, and settled in Natick. He entered the bar before he was twenty-one years of age, and practised about eight years. He served two years in the House of Representatives, and one year in the Senate of this State, and was a candidate for renomination. He married Mary, of Natick.

He was a young man of brilliant promise, who had bravely overcome the obstacles of his early life, and risen to a respectable position at the bar, in politics. He was an inveterate worker, and, possessing an enthusiastic nature, tasked his physical powers beyond the point of endurance. His young men had a wider circle of friendship than the deceased, and he was endeared to those intimate with him by his genial traits.

WADE, John P., Esq., North Dighton, Bristol Co., Mass., Nov. 1, aged 77 years, 8 months and 18 days. He was a son of the late Mr. Amos Wade, of Freetown, in which town the boyhood of the deceased were mostly spent. He carried on the trade of a blacksmith here, until his removal, some 20 years ago, to North Dighton. Economy and persevering industry had made him quite well to do in life, and his simplicity and straight-forward honesty secured for him universal respect wherever he was known. In early life he took an interest in the volunteer militia of this Commonwealth, and was an active member of the "Middlesex Grenadiers," Co. E, 3d Regiment of Artillery, 1st Division M. V. M., in which he was promoted to Paymaster of the 4th Regiment of Artillery, Jan. 7, 1844, holding that office while the regiment was commanded by Col. V. H. Hall; Henry Dunham being Lieut. Colonel, and Appleton F. Major General. Mr. Wade held a commission of a Justice of the Peace for Bristol County. E. W. P.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

NECROLOGY.

[Prepared by WM. B. TRASK, Historiographer of the Society.]

REYNOLDS, Hon. John, a corresponding member, died at Belleville, Illinois, May 8, 1865, a. 77. He was born in Montgomery Co., Pa., Feb. 26, 1788; was a son of Robert and Margaret (Moore) Reynolds, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States, landing at Philadelphia in the year 1785. Several of the near connexions of the family, including the paternal grandfather of John, and his household, emigrated at the same time, most of whom settled in Tennessee. "My father," he says, "was an intelligent, strong-minded man who felt deeply, and acted with decision." When he was about six months old, his parents removed to Tennessee, and settled at the base of the Copper Ridge mountain, about fourteen miles north-east of the present city of Knoxville. "My earliest recollections," he writes, "are connected with this spot, at a period when I was probably not more than five or six years old. The nightly alarm of hostile Indians, and the mountains, with their majestic summits often veiled in clouds, made an impression upon my mind which the lapse of years and the varied scenes through which I have since passed, have failed to obliterate. I well remember seeing my parents, whenever a night attack of the Indians was expected, bar the door of our cabin. After one of these alarms, my father, with gun in hand, looked cautiously out in every direction, to see that no Indian was lurking near the house, before he would venture to open the door. The wakeful vigilance and resolute spirit of my father left the savages but slender hopes of success, and our house was never assaulted; though the tracks of the Indian moccasin were often seen upon the premises. My grandfather, who resided in the vicinity, had built a fort to which our family and others repaired in times of more than ordinary danger, and there, in frontier parlance, 'fortified' till the danger was over. In this manner the settlements of Tennessee were harassed for more than a quarter of a century." "In 1794, my father rented his place on the frontier, to George Mann, a recent immigrant, and retired with his family into the interior." On the evening of the 25th of May, of the same year, Mr. Mann went out of the house, after supper, to attend to his horses in the stable, was shot by the Indians, and after a run of about three quarters of a mile, he died. The Indians attempted to gain an entrance into the cabin by forcing open the door, which had been securely barred by Mrs. Mann. She fired upon them, killing one and wounding another. The residue immediately retreated, after setting fire to the stable, taking the horses along with them. "Thus by a mysterious interposition of Divine Providence, our family was spared," he says, "from the tragic fate which befel that of George Mann." "I was sent to school," he continues, "at a tender age. My first teacher was a cross, ill-natured Irishman, as unsuitable a character as can well be imagined to have the charge of a young and diffident child. I was often severely chastised, though I had not, intentionally, committed any fault. The scholars soon learned to detest him, and learned little else. The unjust severity with which I was treated, made the very name of school odious to me." "My next teacher was a just and kind-hearted man, who was much esteemed by his pupils. Under his tuition, I became fond of going to school, and improved rapidly. It was a favorite maxim of my father, that the physical powers of the student ought to be exercised, as well as the mental faculties. In conformity with that theory, I was compelled to devote half of my time to severe labor, and the other half to study. I believe that system an eminently judicious one. If it was more generally adopted, fewer young men would leave our Colleges and our institutions of learning, with an impaired constitution that renders their education of little value. I attended these schools in 1794-95."

The Spanish Government gave encouragement to emigrants to settle in their domains west of the Mississippi. Accordingly, in February, 1800, his father and mother, with their six children, of whom John was the oldest, three hired men and a colored woman, with eight horses and two wagons, left Tennessee for New Spain, as the country west of the Mississippi was then frequently called. They crossed rivers, mountains and plains, and at length reached the river Ohio, at Lusk's ferry. They were enraptured at the magnificence and beauty of this swollen river, but their pleasures were soon checked at the thought of the dreary waste before them. "We were encompassed," he

writes, "with a wilderness, filled with savages and wild beasts, and extending on the North to the Pole itself, and on the West to China, except a few straggling settlements on the Mississippi and the Wabash rivers. To make our miseries complete, our three employed men, who had been engaged to work for my father for a year, abandoned us took with them three horses, and left us desolate in this wilderness. The scene was appalling and distressing. My parents and six children, myself only twelve years old, without assistance, camped in a wilderness. My father was an energetic man, and possessed extraordinary firmness. He had crossed the Rubicon, and determined to travel on to the west of Mississippi." Having employed a man at the ferry to assist them, they crossed the Ohio and landed where Golconda now stands, in Pope county, Illinois. "I recollect," he says, "asking Mr. Lusk how far it was to the next town? and he laughed and said, 'one hundred and ten miles to Kaskaskia, which is the first settlement on the route.'" They with much difficulty and hardship prosecuted their journey. A tornado overtook them, prostrating trees in their route; a snow storm came upon them, and on reaching the Big Muddy river, the water had risen to such a height that they were obliged to construct a raft for the purpose of crossing the stream in safety. After a weary travel of four weeks from the time they left the Ohio, they reached Kaskaskia. A short time was spent in recruiting, and obtaining provisions for themselves and food for their horses, when the indomitable father had his humble caravan prepared to cross the Mississippi. Just as they were "all aboard" and ready for their still western expedition, some gentlemen from Kaskaskia visited him. The subject of a permanent residence in the place was then debated by them. The arguments of the citizens prevailed, and the parents agreed to take a house in Kaskaskia, and examine the country "around about." His father seemed inclined, after a respite and an exploration of the eastern side of the Mississippi, to reaffirm his decision, and make the Spanish country his residence. He therefore went to St. Genevieve to obtain a permit of the Spanish Commandant to settle on the western side of the river. "In the permit," he says, "to settle in the Domains of Spain, it was required that my father should raise his children in the Roman Catholic Church. This pledge was a requisition of the Government in all cases, and my father refused to agree to it. My whole family were Protestants, and would not consent to educate their children in a faith they did not approve. This was our main reason that decided our destiny to settle and reside in Illinois. The visit of the Kaskaskia citizens had, no doubt, some effect with my father; but the requisition of the Spanish Government, was the governing principle with my protestant ancestors." They settled, eventually, about two and a half miles from Kaskaskia, and made, "mathematically, the seventh family in the colony." Their habitation was "east of the Kaskaskia river, in the forest, among the high grass, and the wolves and wild animals were howling and prowling about us every night. We enjoyed not the least semblance of a school, or a house of worship, or scarcely any other blessing arising out of a civilized community. In this state of the country, it required great moral courage to remain in it. My father conquered all difficulty, and remained here during his life." "In a few years we all were pleased and happy." "We forgot our artificial wants, and were happy among the Indians and wolves."

"The entire white population of the North Western Territory, now embracing the State of Illinois," he says, "French and Americans, amounted to about two thousand, or perhaps a small fraction more." About eight hundred American inhabitants, it was estimated, resided at this time in Illinois. "The North Western Territory was divided, and on the 7th of May, 1800, the Indiana Territory was established; Illinois formed the western part of the Territory. William Henry Harrison was the Governor of the Territory, and the seat of government was established at Vincennes." Three-fourths of the State of Ohio, and nine-tenths of Indiana was a waste, occupied by wandering tribes of Indians. About the year 1805, when he was 17 years of age, a small school was formed in the settlement where he resided. During parts of the winters and wet days, when he could not work on the farm, he for one or two years attended this school. He had previously, during the winter evenings, been taught arithmetic by James Hughes, who resided about a mile and a half from his father's house. Although his father had a love of reading, yet he brought with him, so far as the son can recollect, no books except the Bible. There were, at that time, but few books in the whole region. The son had a disposition to study and read almost every book he could obtain. One of the neighbors loaned his father Rollin's Ancient History. This was the first history the son had ever seen. He read it day and night at times spared from labor. It gave him a new field of mental existence. He made arrangements to attend school all one winter, where he engaged in reading, writing and the study of arithmetic. His father purchased a few books, among them a treatise on geography, in four volumes. This work also contained a sketch of astronomy. In the principles of the latter his

father gave him some instructions. He wished to pursue the higher branches of the sciences, and for this purpose, in the winter of 1806 and 1807, he was a pupil in a school taught by a competent teacher, a few miles from the present city of Belleville. At this seminary, besides the common branches he was instructed in land surveying and navigation. In the mathematics and in the theory and practice of surveying he soon became conversant. When quite young he surveyed a considerable amount of private lands.

In the spring of 1807, his father purchased a plantation in the Goshen settlement, three or four miles south-west of Edwardsville. In this place and neighborhood the son's time was taken up in farming and surveying. In the early part of the winter of 1809, his uncle, John Reynolds, of Knox county, Tennessee, wrote his father a letter, suggesting the propriety of sending John to Tennessee, to college. "This letter found me," he says, "in an unsettled condition, ready for a college, a horse race, or a tour to the Rocky Mountains." He considered it desirable, however, to have an education, and soon made up his mind to engage in the undertaking. "I was a singular spectacle," he says, "when I started in 1809 to college. I looked more like a trapper going to the Rocky Mountains, than a student to college. I was well educated in the arts and mysteries of horse and foot racing, shooting matches and all other wild sports of the backwoods, but had not studied the polish of the ball-room, and was sorely beset with diffidence, awkwardness, and poverty." But he had strong self-reliance. "Death or success," was his motto. His inherent bashfulness was overcome by a powerful self will and overcoming perseverance, so that he would have appeared in Tennessee, as he had commenced the enterprise, "if I had been forced," he said, "to crawl there on my hands and feet." His preceptor, at the college, was Rev. Isaac Anderson, and one of his fellow students, at the last session, was Samuel Houston, afterwards the celebrated Gov. Houston, of Texas. In October, 1810, he commenced the study of the law in Knoxville, with John McCampbell. He applied himself day and night to his studies, and before spring was so injured in health that for almost a year he was obliged to shut up his books, and relinquish his literary pursuits. In the spring of the year 1811, he reached his home. In January, 1812, having recovered in a measure his health, he returned to the college to revise his former studies. After this revision, in the same year, he renewed his connection with Mr. McCampbell, read considerably, visited the courts, and became well initiated in the science of jurisprudence; attended some races, and ran one himself. With the twenty dollars thus won on a bet, he paid off the debts he owed in town, "and that was, I believe," he says, "the last foot race I ran for a wager. My preceptor and my staid friends did not approve of it, but they excused it in me, as it was, they presumed, about the last of my wild backwoods education oozing out."

In the fall of that year, 1812, he was examined at Kaskaskia, before Judges Thomas and Sprigg, two of the United States Judges for the Territory, and admitted to practise law. On the 3d of March, 1813, Capt. William B. Whiteside organized his United States Ranging Company, and in it with his three brothers he enlisted as a private. In consequence of being connected with this company, he was afterward known in electioneering campaigns by the cognomen of "The Old Ranger." He was promoted to the office of sergeant and afterwards was appointed Judge Advocate. In the latter office he attended the recruiting and volunteering service.

On the 9th of February, 1809, the Territory of Illinois was established by act of Congress, and Ninian Edwards of Kentucky appointed Governor. The first General Assembly held in Illinois, convened Nov. 25, 1812, at Kaskaskia, the seat of government. During that winter, and at other spare intervals from the ranging service, he studied and learned the French language, and by continued practice for years he became so well acquainted with it as to use it mostly in his intercourse with his family for sixteen or eighteen years. In the winter and spring of 1814 he established a law office in the French village of Cahokia. When he commenced on his own resources, he had not one cent of money or scarcely any books or clothes. He had a horse, but not a decent saddle or bridle. He was literally enjoying life and happiness without a dollar in his pocket. "All my law books," he says, "could have been easily packed in a common carpet bag: they were all put up on the mantel piece over the fire-place in my rented room, and did not fill it." He had a press of business, as much as he could attend to. He "must 'do or die,'" he says, "and laid on in true good earnest." During the four succeeding years he "speculated, sold land, and bought two stores of dry goods, amounting to ten thousand dollars." In the spring of 1817, he married a widow lady, a French Creole, a native of Cahokia. She was of the Roman Catholic faith. Residing in a French community, they used that language in their domestic intercourse, as before mentioned, for sixteen or eighteen years. In the fall of 1834, his wife died, in Belleville, without issue.

He was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1818, and presided in the counties of St. Clair, Madison, Monroe, Washington, and Bond. The first court he held was in the spring of 1819, in Covington, Washington county. He commenced his official duties amongst his old comrades, who were on terms of great intimacy and equality with him. Both the sheriff and clerk of the court of Washington county were rangers in the same company with himself. The sheriff, Bowling Green, opened the first court in a very familiar manner. Sitting astride a bench in the court house, he proclaimed without rising, that "the court is now opened, John is on the bench," using the name by which he was familiarly called in the war. In the spring of 1826, he was elected to the House of Representatives of the State Legislature. After the adjournment of the Legislature in 1827, he resumed the practice of the law, and attended the courts in Monroe, St. Clair, Madison, Green, Pike, Morgan, and Sangamon counties, when the courts did not clash, and often in the Supreme Court. He was a member of the House in 1828 and 1829. He was chosen Governor of the State in 1830. The Black Hawk war occurred during his administration, in 1831. He went in person, that year and the next, with the Illinois troops, as Commander in Chief of the State Militia, and was with them to direct, and encourage. His presence and council to the volunteers, particularly after their union with the United States forces, "had a tendency to harmonize and conciliate them with the regular army." "I had immediately under my command," he says, "many troops guarding the frontiers, so that I considered it my duty to advance the service for me to act with the army all summer [1832], and I did so. Although I never requested it, the President [Jackson] recognized me as a Major General, and paid me accordingly. Not any time during the summer and long after the treaties with the Indians were made, did I know the rank and situation the general government recognized me in. I performed all the services I did, on my own judgment, to advance the best interests of the country." General Atkinson, of the regular army, was the commander, and among other officers of distinction was Col. Zachary Taylor, afterwards President of the United States. On the 15th of September, 1832, a treaty was made with the Winnebago Indians. On the 21st of the same month a treaty was also made "with all the Sac and Fox tribes, by which they ceded to the United States the tract of country on which a few years afterwards the State of Iowa was formed." He was one of the few persons who established the Society known as "The Antiquarian and Historical Society of Illinois." It was organized at Vandalia, the seat of government, in December, 1827. James Hall, the well known scholar and writer, better known, perhaps, as Judge Hall, was elected as their first President. Mr. Reynolds was one of their Corresponding Committee. The Illinois Intelligencer of Feb. 14, 1829, contains the proceedings of the Society, with a commendatory notice of the Institution. A number of books were collected for a Library, but the Society existed only a few years.

Mr. Reynolds was elected a Representative to Congress in 1834. He left Belleville about the middle of November, and passed over the country by land to Louisville. He fell in with two members of Congress, one of whom, the Hon. David Crockett, of Tennessee, travelled with them as far as Wheeling, where he separated, as he was on his way to Philadelphia, to arrange about the book, that he had written, giving a sketch of his Life and Times. On the first Monday of December, 1834, Mr. Reynolds was sworn in as a member of Congress, and took his seat. He was placed, by the Speaker, on the Committee of Roads and Canals, the same occupied by his predecessor, Hon. Charles Slade, of Carlyle, Illinois. "I was in Congress," he says, "seven years, and exerted during that time every energy I possessed, both of mind and body, to advance the interests of the people." "I was, during eight sessions of Congress—one being a called session, in 1840—absent from Congress scarcely one day, either by sickness or otherwise; and the journals will also show that I very rarely missed giving a vote during all that long period of service." He was for some time Chairman of the Committee on the Public Lands. On this subject he made many speeches, which were published; also on the subject of the establishment of Marine Hospitals on the Western waters. He advocated strongly the "National Road;" and the establishment of an Armory on the Western waters was another favorite measure with him in Congress. In politics he was of the Democratic party. Between the 3d of March, 1837, and the 3d of March, 1839, there was a hiatus of two years, in which he was not a member. He could not remain idle during this time. Being the owner of a large tract of land on the Mississippi bluff, six miles from St. Louis, which contained in it inexhaustible quantities of bituminous coal, he decided, in company with a few others, to construct a railroad of about six miles in length from the bluff to the Mississippi, so as to convey the coal to the market, at St. Louis. This was the first railroad built in the Mississippi Valley.

The road was in operation in 1837, but was not a successful one. They sold out for twenty thousand dollars less than the cost of the property. His own loss, by the enterprise, as he says, was "fifteen or eighteen thousand dollars. This amount was then considered as much as thirty thousand at this day" [1855]. "It well nigh broke us all." The General Assembly of Illinois of 1838 and 1839, authorized Governor Carlin to make a loan of four millions of dollars to prosecute the work on the canal. Ex-Governor Reynolds and Hon. Richard M. Young were appointed Commissioners to negotiate the loan. They obtained some funds for it in Philadelphia and London, but the last source was soon exhausted, and the work was suspended. He had previously married a lady with whom he became acquainted in the District of Columbia, and with his wife set sail from New York on the 19th of May, 1839, in the steamer Liverpool, for Liverpool, where he arrived in fifteen days. He visited London, Oxford, and other places in England, Paris, Brussels, and Antwerp, and returned to New York in September of the same year, having made a quick passage in the steamer "Great Western."

In 1846, he was elected a member to the General Assembly of the State, and was instrumental in obtaining a charter for a macadamized road about fourteen miles in length, from the city of Belleville to the Mississippi river, opposite to St. Louis, Missouri. This was the first macadamized road made in the State. It gave the city of Belleville its first advance towards prosperity. "After the close of this Legislature," he says, "I turned my time and attention more to the calm and quiet of life. I had recourse to my library of almost one thousand volumes of choice selections, and indulged in the study of science and literature. I practised law in some peculiar cases for my amusement and recreation; but devoted my attention mainly to my books. I discovered an ample field in literature for all my energy and labor to exert themselves, and at the same time, these pursuits produced not only an occupation for me, but also much happiness. I soon discovered that the bustle and turmoils of a political life did not produce happiness. In this condition of life, of *active idleness*, I wrote the Pioneer History of Illinois. I published fifteen hundred copies, and I believe almost every reading person in the State has given it a perusal. The next work I published, was a pamphlet, known as "John Kelly." This work was intended to enforce morality and virtue on the community, and toleration and liberality amongst the various religious sects. It did not succeed as well as I think its merits entitled it, or as well as I contemplated it would when I wrote it. I travelled in the fall of 1853, for information, to the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the Falls of Niagara, and returned by the Ohio river. I published sketches of the country over which I travelled, and "a glance" at the Crystal Palace, in the City of New York. This work receives, to some extent, the approbation of the public. It contains considerable statistical information. I am closing my last work, called *My Own Times*, embracing also the history of my life. I labored on it incessantly for one year in writing it and preparing it for the press. The improvement of the country of St. Clair, and particularly the railroads to the city of Belleville, induced the people to propose me again for the Legislature in 1852. I was elected, and when I appeared at the seat of government, I was taken up as the Speaker of the House of Representatives." "I was elected by acclamation to that very responsible and laborious office." "The House was extremely friendly to me, and not a single appeal was taken from my decisions. A great amount of important business was transacted this session, and all carried through in forty-two days." "In the called session of this same General Assembly in 1854, much business was transacted."

The volume entitled "*My Own Times*," was printed at Belleville, Illinois, in 1855, Bmo. pp. 600, with a lithograph portrait of Governor Reynolds.

PROCEEDINGS.

Boston, Wednesday, September 4.—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, at three o'clock, at the Society's rooms, No. 17 Bromfield street, Rev. Washington Gilbert in the chair.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, reported the donations since the last meeting.

Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting membership from S. Whitney Phoenix, of New York city, as corresponding, and Barius D. Farnum, of Woonsocket, R. I., and William S. Gardner, of Lowell, as resident.

William B. Trask, the historiographer, read biographical sketches of Rev. William S. Porter, Hon. Ebenezer Lane, Hon. John A. King and Wilkins Updike, all corresponding members, who have lately died.

The Board of Directors nominated three candidates for resident membership, who were balloted for and elected.

Mr. Trask exhibited the original journal kept by Rev. Richard Mather during his voyage to New England, which was published a few years since by the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society.

Rev. James Thurston read a paper *On the Condition of the South since the War.*

Mr. Thurston gave his own experience, and the observations made by him during seven months of 1865 and 6, spent in Virginia and North and South Carolina. He went under the special auspices of the Soldier's Memorial Society, and had for his object to study the condition and wants of the South, and to bring Northern philanthropy to relieve suffering, initiate free schools, and co-operate in any work of benevolence and reconstruction.

He gave, first, the impressions made on the mind of the observer who visited those regions immediately after the war. There was manifest, everywhere, a general disorganization of the country, both in its material and its social and moral relations. Secondly, the great destitution of numerous classes called for prompt relief, which was afforded partly by government, and partly by the efforts of private benevolence of the North. Thirdly, in the suspension of almost all industrial pursuits, there was need of efforts to organize the industry of the community, and furnish employment and the means of livelihood to the needy. Fourthly, the churches belonging to the white population were shut to all Northern ministers, but those of the freedmen, who offered their cordial welcome, were open to them. Fifthly, the more especial object of Mr. Thurston having been the promotion of the cause of education, and his attention having been specially given to the wants of the white population in this regard, he gave an account of the establishment of the free schools in Wilmington, N. C., and in Richmond, Va., showing their success. He spoke, also, of the freedmen's schools, and the enthusiasm among the blacks in their behalf. Lastly, he alluded to the different classes of persons, as distinguished by their sentiments in reference to the government. There were the *rebels*, who still retained the animosity brought down from the war, and who were disposed to interpose all possible obstacles to reconstruction on any just and liberal basis. Then there were the union whites, who had suffered in almost every conceivable way, but who were still at heart loyal. Of the freedmen, there was but one class, and these always loyal and true in their instinctive attachment to the cause of freedom, and rising with an almost miraculous bound to an advanced condition of civilization and culture.

Looking to the future, the reconstruction which is effectual and beneficial alike to all parts of the nation, must depend on the carrying out of free-suffrage among all the loyal population, the establishment of free schools, the establishment of a loyal and free press, and the improvement of the tone of the pulpit.

October 2.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, William B. Towne in the chair.

The librarian reported the donations since the last meeting, namely, 5 volumes, 16 pamphlets and a number of manuscripts and newspapers.

The corresponding secretary reported letters of acceptance from Thomas H. Dunham, Jr., of South Boston, Charles A. Jones, of Roxbury, and Oliver H. Perry, of Newport, R. I., as resident members.

The Directors nominated four candidates for resident membership, and one for corresponding membership, who were balloted for and elected.

Frederic Kidder read an original letter of Edward Winslow to John Winthrop, written in the year 1644; also a letter from the Commissioners of Charles II.

Boston, Thursday, November 1.—A special meeting was held this day, at noon, for the purpose of taking appropriate notice of the decease of Hon. John A. Andrew, late president of the society. Hon. George B. Upton, vice-president of the society, occupied the chair, and on calling the meeting to order addressed the members as follows:—

Gentlemen:—It needs no words of mine to convey to your hearts the melancholy duty for which we are called together.

Our president, John Albion Andrew, by the inscrutable ordering of Divine Providence, has been called home to his rest, leaving as his mourners almost every person within the range of our common country who has an appreciation of a generous and enlarged patriotism. In him was a love of liberty for itself, and founded upon a faith which nothing human could shake: a simplicity of character which made him the delight and endeared him to a numerous circle of friends; and as a basis of all, a firm belief in our most holy religion from which all good purposes proceed.

He is taken away at a moment when the State and the country were looking forward to the time when they should be able to make him some return for the health and the strength expended in their behalf in aiding the perpetuity of our glorious Union.

He is taken from our society when his name and his talents were given to the cause for which we all feel so deep and enduring an interest.

It is not for me at this time to attempt to pass any eulogy upon such a character. We are called together to commune and take counsel as to the course we shall adopt in regard to his loss, and to tender to his family in this the hour of their great bereavement our most heartfelt sympathies.

Dr. Winslow Lewis, after expressing his regret that he was not physically able to convey his sense of the loss sustained by the society and the community, offered the following resolutions for adoption:—

Resolved, That in the loss of our honored and beloved president, the Hon. John A. Andrew, our society has been deprived of one whose labors for us, as well as for so many associations, literary, benevolent and patriotic, have shed an enduring lustre on his memory.

Resolved, That death has stilled a heart which ever beat warmly for the best interests of his fellow man; has hushed an eloquence which stirred the depths of his admiring auditors, and which was ever ready to sustain the cause of justice, patriotism and truth.

Resolved, That this city, this Commonwealth, these United States, have been called to part from one whose excellencies and great characteristics had rendered him eminently conspicuous to all, and which would have elevated him to the still more exalted stations of public life.

Resolved, That while rendering this tribute to his memory as a public-spirited citizen, we fondly recall his private virtues, his amenity of manner, his kindness to all, his warmth of feeling, his Christian life, his genial face which was a benediction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to the family of our late president, with the assurance of our deep sympathies in this great bereavement, and with our prayers that the God of the widow and of the fatherless may be ever with and sustain them.

Hon. William Whiting addressed the society, speaking first of the uprightness, professional honor and ability of the deceased, as a lawyer. He had also known him, he said, in other relations, and believed that he had left behind him no purer man, or one with a nobler soul. He knew no man who had entered public life so late as the deceased, and who had remained in it so few years, who had made so deep an impression. He had no fear of men, and no love of approbation, which could deter him from throwing his whole soul into noble work. Of his conduct in the beginning of the late war, and the promptitude and energy with which he sent forth troops to the defence of the national capital, there was but one opinion. The members of the society would feel with the speaker that the departed had left behind him no higher name.

Charles W. Tuttle, Esq., then spoke of the statesmanship, executive ability and versatile talents displayed by the deceased, and of his remarkable freedom from partisan bias in his official intercourse.

Col. A. H. Hoyt said, in substance, he had seen much of Governor Andrew officially and somewhat of him socially, since the summer of 1864. He was struck with the quick and intelligent comprehension with which Mr. Andrew grasped the difficult questions that came before him for official action, and with his exceeding kindness of spirit and manner. He had never seen in him the slightest trace of that *hauteur* which so often characterizes the bearing of men in official positions. He seemed to feel that he was of the people, and acting for the people, and that it was his duty to serve them cheerfully, to the utmost of his ability. He overflowed with tenderness towards the sick and wounded soldiers. When he (Colonel Hoyt) was once speaking to him of the great number of legless and armless men, discharged from the army, the Governor earnestly said, as his eye moistened, "Whenever you see such a man, do him all the good you can. He is my child; he is the child of the State of Massachusetts." There would be mourning for him in all families whose heroic sons had suffered disease, wounds or imprisonment, for they would recall afresh with what parental care he watched over them in the field and in the hospital.

The close of his executive term was marked by a deep desire to promote good feeling between the North and the South; and he said, "I go out of office without a

particle of bitterness towards any man, and I feel that I can extend the hand of fellowship to every man North or South, who is willing henceforth to do his duty."

On motion of Rev. C. D. Bradlee, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, the members rising.

It was voted, on motion of Mr. John H. Sheppard, that a committee of five be appointed to make arrangements with Adjutant-General Cunningham for attending the funeral. The chair appointed as the committee Col. Almon D. Hodges, Frederick Kidder, Hon. William Whiting, J. W. Candler, and Edward S. Rand, jr.

On motion of Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, it was voted that a committee be raised to make arrangements for a eulogy of the character of the deceased. Hon. George B. Upton, Rev. Mr. Slafter, Dr. Winslow Lewis, William B. Towne, Colonel A. H. Hoyt, and Hon. Marshall P. Wilder were appointed as the committee.

November 6.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, Winslow Lewis, M.D., in the chair.

The librarian reported 16 volumes and 27 pamphlets, as donations during the past month.

The corresponding secretary reported letters of acceptance from William Whitman, of Cambridge, and Hayden Brown, of West Newbury, as resident members.

The historiographer read biographical sketches of Elisha Copeland and Henry Rice, both of Boston and resident members of the society, deceased.

Samuel Burnham read portions of a Journal kept during the Revolution, by Major John Burnham. He also gave some reminiscences of the late Hon. John A. Andrew.

William Reed Deane read a brief paper by William Henry Whitmore on *The Latest Phase of the Ingraham Property Delusion*.

Mr. Sheppard, the librarian of the society, followed with some remarks upon the great number of persons of various names who visit the rooms, in search of proof of their ancestry, in the hope of obtaining large estates in England, of which they fancy themselves to be the heirs. Some are the easy dupes of designing men, and some of mere newspaper rumors, which from time to time appear, of fabulous estates in the mother country to which persons of certain names, common or uncommon, are entitled.

BOOK NOTICES.

A History of the City of Brooklyn, including the old Town and Village of Brooklyn, the Town of Bushwick and Village and City of Williamsburg. By HENRY R. STILES. In two volumes. Vol. I. Brooklyn, N. Y. Published by Subscription. 1867. pp. 464.

We have read with great satisfaction this first instalment of the History of Brooklyn. Should the work be completed after the manner of this beginning, it will be all that those for whom it is written can desire. If the denizens of the "third City of the American Union" are not more interested in its perusal, than in the last romance that has appeared, we shall have overrated both their good sense and their good taste. But this volume embalms facts of history, which have a range of interest and influence far beyond the dwellers on the soil. We have not the space for an analysis of the volume, or any extended remarks upon any part of it, but we commend the first chapter as containing a clear and succinct account of the early settlement of the Dutch in this country, of which no American should be ignorant. The civil, ecclesiastical and domestic history in the following chapters is exceedingly instructive and suggestive. The meaning of the local names which fall upon our English ears so oddly, the origin and formation of the Dutch surnames, the old preachers from Holland, and their funeral ceremonies, furnish themes both edifying and amusing. Bull baiting as a weekly entertainment "pro bono publico," a "church proposed to be erected by lottery," negroes sold "at outcry to the highest bidder," the runaway slave "branded on the breast with three letters," are, we are happy to say, institutions of the past, and remind us that the manners and morals of a community sometimes change for the better.

The author's description of the battle of Brooklyn, with the accompanying maps, is exceedingly lucid, and this alone is worth the price of the volume. We do not, however, altogether agree with the author, in his wholesale denunciation of General Putnam, and especially in placing the blame for the failure of the battle *wholly* upon him. We have never thought that General Putnam was a military commander of great genius. But we do not believe that the "deplorable results" of that battle can be "justly" attributed to his "military incapacity" as exhibited on that day.

Our author says that Putnam took command on the 25th of August. The battle took place on the 27th. Washington visited the lines on the 24th, and found things at "loose ends," "disorder perceptible in every department." The army, composed of raw militia, without discipline or experience, was little better than a mob. Surely General Putnam was not responsible for all this. Yet this condition of things alone was enough to have determined the fate of any battle. No commander can discipline an army and bring order out of confusion in the space of a day, and that too in the face of an enemy vastly superior in numbers, equipment and discipline, and already moving upon his works. A great advantage was undoubtedly given to the enemy by the ungarded condition of the Jamaica Pass, by reason of which our forces were out-flanked, and cut to pieces. But we find no evidence that this pass had been guarded by either of the distinguished officers who had succeeded Putnam in command. We do not believe that Washington or Putnam imagined that the enemy would avail himself of this opportunity to out-flank them. Why they did not, we do not know. They had carefully guarded the other two passes, and if either of them had believed that they were equally exposed by this, it certainly would have been placed in a proper state of defence. But had this been done, the catastrophe would only have been delayed. An army of 15,000 British soldiers, thoroughly disciplined and equipped, and led by able and experienced officers, could not have been long resisted by the small detachment which might have been spared to guard these passes, and must soon have forced its way to our interior lines, where the English army did in fact sit down after the battle on the 27th of August. Had the Jamaica Pass been properly guarded, and the skirmishing of our detachments been more skilfully managed, the progress of the invader might have been delayed, but the issue would have been the same. No military skill in the commander of our army, such as it was in discipline, numbers and equipment, could have changed the final result. Retreat or annihilation was all that was left to us. And had retreat been decided upon, when the landing of the British army in force on Long Island was first announced, it would have been, in our judgment, an act of military wisdom. And we may add, that inasmuch as Washington was at the head quarters in Brooklyn on the 24th, perhaps on the 25th, certainly all day on the 26th, and likewise on the 27th, the day of the battle, he certainly must have shared in the responsibility, and we do not think it *reasonable* under the circumstances to charge it all upon General Putnam, nor do we believe that a careful study of all the facts will sustain any such verdict.

We commend also to the reader's attention the author's account of the British Prison-ships, as full of thrilling interest. The illustrations of the volume are numerous and attractive.

E. F. S.

The Invasion of Canada in 1775; including the Journal of Captain Simeon Thayer, describing the Perils and Sufferings of the Army under Colonel Benedict Arnold, in its march through the wilderness to Quebec. With Notes and Appendix. By EDWIN MARTIN STONE. Providence: Knowles, Anthony & Co., Printers. 1867. Large 8vo. pp. 138.

Simeon Thayer was born in Mendon, Mass., April 30, 1737. In his youth he was apprenticed in Providence, R. I.; in 1756, served with the Rhode Island troops in the French war; in 1757, served in the Massachusetts line, under Col. Fry, and under Rogers, the Ranger; in August, 1757, was taken prisoner in Fort William Henry; in May, 1775, was appointed Captain by the General Assembly of Rhode Island; on the 20th of September, was chosen to accompany Arnold to Canada, taken prisoner at Quebec, and as such kept for nine months in close custody, and a part of that time in a prison-ship; in Sept., 1776, returned to Providence; was exchanged July 1, 1777; in the preceding February was appointed Major; soon after joined the army; was prominent in the fight at Red Bank and the brilliant victory there, and in the subsequent heroic defence of Fort Mifflin. He was in the

battle of Monmouth in 1778; in 1779, was superintending enlistments; in 1780, was in Col. Angell's regiment in New Jersey. January 1, 1781, he retired from the service, and died at his home in Cumberland, R. I., Oct. 14, 1800, universally respected. He was particularly honored by Washington and Lafayette for his bravery and ability, and was permanently wounded while in the service.

We have thus stated the career of Capt. Thayer, that the reader may see that the journal of no ordinary man is here presented to us.

The Journal begins with the march of the troops from Cambridge, Sept. 13, 1775, and ends with his landing at Elizabethtown, N. J., Sept. 20, 1776, a paroled prisoner.

This Journal, now first published, is another valuable addition to the history of that ill-fated expedition, and is evidently the work of an intelligent, sagacious and intrepid soldier. It supplies facts and dates that do not appear in all of the other journals written by officers and men engaged in the expedition, but confirms their statements in all essential particulars. It is a fresh, deeply interesting, and sometimes thrilling testimony to the extraordinary courage and fortitude that enabled those heroic men to endure such sufferings, meet such dangers, and bear up under reverses such as did not fall to the lot of the army, nor any part of it, afterwards.

The volume is beautifully printed, and illustrated with excellent steel engravings, and a map. The Journal is printed as it stands in the original; an example that cannot be too warmly commended.

The introduction, in which the learned editor states, with remarkable conciseness, the known history of this expedition, with a nearer approach to accuracy than can be found elsewhere, as we think, is an exceedingly valuable contribution to History. In addition to this, he gives a full and original bibliography of the journals and histories relating to the expedition, some of which have never been printed. Besides this, he has furnished notes explaining and illustrating the text, biographical notices of all the prominent officers, and of many of the men, rolls of some companies, statistics, correspondence relating to the events narrated, and other interesting matter which has not before been published; and all of which is evidence of his care, discrimination and labor.

We heartily commend this work, in all respects, to the antiquary, and the historical student, whose library will be far from complete without it.

Salem Witchcraft; with an Account of Salem Village, and a History of the Opinions on Witchcraft and kindred Subjects. By CHARLES W. UPHAM. Boston: Wiggin & Lunt. 1867. Two volumes, Post 8vo. Vol. I., pp. xl. and 469; Vol. II., pp. 553.

While the author of the present work was junior pastor of the First Church in Salem, he delivered before the Salem Lyceum, two lectures on the same subject, which were repeated in other towns. These lectures were published, with additions, in 1831, in an 18mo. volume of 280 pages, under the title of *Lectures on Witchcraft, comprising a History of the Delusion in Salem in 1692*. The book was well received by the public, and has long been out of print, though reprinted one or more times.

After an interval of thirty-six years, about the average life of our people, the author again appears before the public and instructs a new generation touching one of the most thrilling episodes in the history of New England. During this period, antiquaries have been busy in bringing to light documents and facts bearing upon every portion of our history. For the latter half of it, antiquarian research has been pursued among us to an extent rarely if ever equalled, and with remarkable zeal and earnestness. The Salem Witchcraft has not been overlooked in these researches. Among the works lately published on this subject may be mentioned, Mr. Drake's edition of the books by Mather and Calef, and Mr. Woodward's volumes of Court Records.

The present work, we are informed, was undertaken at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Wiggin, one of its publishers, nearly three years ago. Though at first doubting whether sufficient interest in the subject existed to warrant rewriting his work—and he considered it necessary to rewrite it before it was published again—Dr. Upham finally consented to prepare the work. He entered heartily into the undertaking and devoted a great portion of his time to it. The work itself shows on every page that he has made himself master of nearly, if not quite, everything that bears upon his subject. He has chosen and arranged his materials so as to enable his readers to obtain a correct knowledge of the sad events in Salem Village, to trace the rise and progress of the dissensions there that culminated so fearfully, and to form a fair judgment of the actors therein.

and their motives. His long residence in the town where the tragedy was chiefly enacted, has been improved to make himself familiar with all its localities; and he has been wonderfully successful in identifying the sites of the buildings where the events transpired, or where those who took a prominent part in them resided. A thorough examination of the unprinted documents relating to these affairs must also have been made. He acknowledges indebtedness for assistance in his researches to members of his family and other friends.

The work is divided into three parts. The first part gives the history of Salem Village and the character of its inhabitants. The second part gives a brief history of Witchcraft, and an account of the troubles on account of it in New England, previous to those in Essex county. These two parts constitute the first volume of the work, and furnish the information necessary to prepare the reader for, and enable him to understand the history of the Salem Witchcraft, which is given, in chronological order, in the third part, which takes up the whole of the second volume. The book is written in an elegant and fascinating style, and the descriptions are graphic and life-like.

The mechanical execution of the volume is of the first order, and does credit to the publishers, sustaining their reputation as well as that of the printers, Messrs. John Wilson & Son, for producing beautiful books. The illustrations are a map of Salem Village in 1692, showing all the houses then standing; a photographic facsimile of the death warrant of Bridget Bishop, the only one of those death warrants known to be in existence; views of several houses and locations; besides fac-similes of autographs. Besides the post octavo edition, 100 copies were printed in 4 volumes small quarto, and 50 copies in 2 vols. royal 8vo.

Peleg W. Chandler, who is familiar with both subjects, having given their history in his *Criminal Trials*, published in 1844, nearly a quarter of a century ago, gives it as his opinion that though the Salem Witchcraft "was a bad business," it was "not so bad as the New York negro plot, which took place fifty years afterwards." The article from which we quote was published last October in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, and is a judicious and discriminating review of Dr. Upham's work. Mr. Chandler also gives his reasons for thinking the Salem delusion "not so bad as the recent proceedings in Jamaica;" and adds: "For the sad proceedings in Salem in 1692, the Commonwealth has repented ever since. The judges and jurors and all concerned in the trials publicly expressed their sorrow, and acts of indemnity, couched in most tender and touching words, were passed by the Legislature. We say that all regretted the course taken—not quite. Parris and Cotton Mather, and perhaps one or two other ministers did not. So also Chief Justice Stoughton never repented, How has it been in England? Why, it was impossible to have Governor Eyre even tried; and some of her most eminent scholars and statesmen defend him as a man of nobleness and pluck! No; the Salem witch trials were not half so cruel and discreditable as the proceedings in Jamaica within the three years last past."

The Day of Doom, or a Poetical Description of the Great and Last Judgment: with other Poems. By MICHAEL WIGGLESWORTH, A.M., Teacher of the Church at Malden in New England, 1662. Also, *A Memoir of the Author, Autobiography, and Sketch of his Funeral Sermon by Rev. Cotton Mather.* From the Sixth Edition, 1715. New York. American News Company: 1867. 12mo. pp. 120.

The editor of this edition is William Henry Burr, of New York city. The memoir is chiefly an abstract of an article by John Ward Dean, printed in the *Register* for April, 1863 (*ante* xvii. 129-46), to which due credit is given. Mr. Dean has furnished Mr. Burr with a few facts not found in that article. The Autobiography is also copied from the *Register*.

There have been at least ten editions of the *Day of Doom* before this, two of which were printed in England. Mr. Burr informs his readers that this is a reprint of the Boston edition of 1715, collated with the 1673 London edition. The spelling has been modernized; the acute accent is used "to indicate the former pronunciation of *ed* as a separate syllable;" and "in a few instances the termination *tion* is divided by a hyphen, to indicate its pronunciation as two syllables." A table of contents makes it easy to refer to the different topics treated of in the poem.

The previous editions have all become scarce, even that of 1828 being rarely found; and we trust the publishers will find a remunerating sale for this.

The London edition of 1673 contains 116 lines, between the *Day of Doom* and *Vanity of Vanities*, which we have not found in any American edition. These lines Mr. Burr has not reprinted; probably because he saw no evidence that they were the production of Wigglesworth. They begin:—

"I walk'd and did a Little Mole-hill view
Full peopled with a most industrious crew."

and end:—

"Christ yet intreats, but if you will not turn,
Where grace will not convert, there fire will burn."

Genealogy of a part of the Ripley Family. Compiled by H. W. RIPLEY. Newark, N. J. A. Stephen Holbrook, 1867. 12mo. pp. 48.

This is a second and much enlarged edition of the genealogy noticed in the last number of the *Register* (p. 383), and, according to the summary at the end, contains the names of 1206 individuals. The author, who is now in his 72d year, informs his relatives that "while he would willingly assist in enlarging the work as strength and opportunity is afforded, he can give no pledge for the future. A beginning has been made which it is hoped will be carried forward by younger and abler hands." A good index is given.

Collections on the History of Albany, from its Discovery to the present Time. With Notices of its Public Institutions, and Biographical Sketches of Citizens Deceased. Vol. I. Albany, 1865. Vol. II. 1867. Joel Munsell.

In these two very large octavo volumes, Mr. MUNSELL, their compiler, has given us over one thousand pages in brevier type. We cannot attempt any analysis of this great amount of matter, but only make this brief note to advise the readers of the *Register* of what one man has done, amid more cares and labors than any two men ought to have. There are interspersed throughout these volumes numerous appropriate engravings; some from fine steel plates, some lithographs, and others in wood.

No man could have undertaken such a labor with any expectation of being remunerated, pecuniarily; and we well know that when works of this and a kindred kind are undertaken it is because the undertaker is thoroughly convinced beforehand that it ought to be done, and he seldom sits down and counts the cost. He does it as the truly benevolent do many things—because he takes pleasure and satisfaction in doing good.

This work is not thrown into the market, as many historical works are, in a half finished manner, with no means of knowing what it contains without reading it through, but the publisher has given us a good INDEX to each volume.

The Coleman Family. Descendants of Thomas Coleman in the line of the oldest Son. Nine Generations, 1598 to 1867—269 years. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1867. 8vo. pp. 24.

From a note on the third page, we learn that this pamphlet is the joint production of the writer of that note, "L. Coleman," and the late Hon. Edwin Stearns, of Middletown, Ct. We presume the former gentleman is the Rev. Lyman Coleman, D.D., well known as the author of *Antiquities of the Christian Church, The Apostolical and Primitive Church*, and other learned works.

The present genealogy has been carefully collected, is clearly arranged, and, what is unusual in a thin pamphlet, has a full index. It has been printed for private circulation among the representatives of this lineage in different sections of the country.

The Right Rev. George Burgess, D.D. By Rev. W. S. BARTLET. Reprinted from "The Church Monthly." pp. 8.

A clever essay on the character and services of the late Bishop of Maine, more particularly in reference to his historical acquirements and tastes. Its allusions are instructive and interesting.

ERRATA.—Page 16, line 6, for "Margaret Haney" read *Margaret Harvey*. Page 17, line 3 of last paragraph, for "presented" read *preserved*.

Vol. xxi., p. 144, l. 23, after "Jane Greenleaf," *dele* "died." The date July 23, 1768, is that of her birth. Vol. xxi., p. 178, l. 55, for "May 17, 1630-1," read *March 17, 1630-1*. Vol. xxi., p. 372, col. 2, l. 3, *dele* "still lives." Mrs. Lydia (Odiorne) Wentworth died April 19, 1857, aged 66.



Osley Faint

W. Wright, Sculp.



JOSHUA

HENSHAW.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

Vol. XXII.

APRIL, 1868.

No. 2.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF HON. JOSHUA HENSHAW, WITH BRIEF NOTICES OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HENSHAW FAMILY.

[Compiled by the Editors.]

It is one of the objects of the Society under whose auspices the New England Historical and Genealogical Register is published, to collect and preserve the scattered and perishable materials of history and biography, to the end that we and our posterity may be able to make a correct knowledge of the history of the country. A proper sense of this obligation we owe to our forefathers for their public services should also prompt us to this course.

What much has been written concerning many of the chief actors in the American Revolution and in the scenes immediately preceding and ensuing. Little as yet has been published that illustrates to any considerable extent the part taken in that struggle by the family whose name stands at the head of this article. In order to supply this deficiency, so far as may be done at this time, the following sketch has been prepared.* An examination of the pedigree accompanying this sketch will show the high social position occupied by the ancestors of the family, both in England and on the continent of Europe. Their descendants in the United States are allied by marriage with many names of historic renown.

Joshua Henshaw, the second son of Joshua and Mary (Webster) Henshaw, was born at his father's house in Boston, August 2, 1760. Of his earlier years little is positively known, but from the fact that his father was a prominent man in Boston, and possessed ample means, it may be assumed with safety that the young man

* These sketches have been compiled, in part, from valuable papers prepared by the late Andrew Henshaw Ward, Esq., who at the moment of his death was engaged in compiling a Genealogical History of the Henshaw Family. For the use of those materials we are indebted to the kindness of Andrew Henshaw Ward, Esq., of W. Newton.

For the use of the engraving for the portrait (of Joshua Henshaw, 1760) accompanying this No. of the Register, we are indebted to the kindness of John A. Henshaw, Esq., of Boston.

We have found it convenient to depart from the strict chronological order in the presentation of the sketches.

† This house was built by his father, and stood on the north corner of what is now called "Hayward Place" and Washington (then Newbury) street.



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JOSHUA HENSHAW, the second son of Joshua and Mary (Webster) Henshaw, was born at his father's house† in Boston, August 2, 1703. Of his earlier years little is positively known, but from the fact that his father was a prominent man in Boston, and possessed ample means, it may be assumed with safety that the young man

* These sketches have been compiled, in part, from valuable papers prepared by the late Andrew Henshaw Ward, Esq., who at the moment of his death was engaged in compiling a Genealogical History of the Henshaw Family. For the use of these materials we are indebted to the kindness of Andrew Henshaw Ward, Esq., of W. Newton.

For the use of the engraving for the portrait (of Joshua Henshaw, 1703) accompanying this No. of the Register, we are indebted to the kindness of John A. Henshaw, Esq., of Boston.

We have found it convenient to depart from the strict chronological order in the presentation of the sketches.

† This house was built by his father, and stood on the north corner of what is now called "Hayward Place" and Washington (then Newbury) street.

was properly trained for the mercantile profession, upon which he entered at an early period of his life, and in which he acquired wealth and influence. That he was, by natural endowments as well as by education, a man of decided ability, is shown by the fact that he was so often selected by his fellow townsmen for important offices and trusts.

On the 27th day of December, 1733, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Richard and Sarah (Davis) Bill, by the Rev. Benjamin Colman, then pastor of Brattle street Church, Boston. Richard Bill was at this time an influential and opulent merchant of Boston, and by this marriage Mr. Henshaw was brought into intimate social and mercantile relations with a large circle of well established families. He resided in Boston,* and, for many years after his marriage or till within a short time before the Revolution, seems to have been devoted almost exclusively to business connected with the rapidly expanding commerce of the town. We find, however, that he served frequently as a magistrate during this period: an office of great consequence then, and conferred upon a few only of the most discreet and capable men. It was not until many years after this period that the title "Esquire" came to be considered a convenient and courteous appendage to the names of even very young, and sometimes inexperienced men.

At a town meeting held March 2, 1764, of which James Otis was moderator, Joshua Henshaw was chosen first on the list of Selectmen,† and from this time forward for several years he was frequently chosen to this, the then chief elective office of the town. He was also very often appointed on special and important committees. Thus, we find him serving with Thomas Hancock, William Phillips, Joseph Sherburne and James Otis, a committee appointed May 15, of this year, to investigate the encroachments then being made upon Beacon Hill by persons in quest of gravel.‡

At an adjourned town meeting, held Sept. 18, 1765, it was unanimously "Voted, that the Hon. James Otis, Esq., the moderator, the Hon. Samuel Welles, Esq., the Hon. Harrison Gray, Esq., the Hon. Royal Tyler, Esq., Joshua Henshaw, Esq., John Rowe, Esq., and Mr. Samuel Adams, be a committee to draw up and transmit, by the first opportunity, to the Rt. Hon. Gen'l Conway, now one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and to Col. Isaac Barré, a member of Parliament, several addresses, humbly expressing the sincere thanks of this Metropolis of his Majesty's ancient and loyal Province, for their noble, generous, and truly patriotic speeches at the late session of Parliament, in favor of the Colonies, their Rights and Privileges; and that correct copies of the same be desired, that they may be deposited among our most precious archives. Also voted, that these gentlemen's pictures, as soon as they can be obtained, be placed in Fanenil Hall, as a standing monument to all posterity, of the virtue and jus-

* January 16, 1741-2, Richard Bill, Esq. conveys to Joshua Henshaw and wife "the house and land in Sudbury street, now in the tenure and occupation of the said Henshaw, fronting to Sudbury street on the S. S. E., there measuring forty feet; . . . on the south west on land of Thomas Cooper, late deceased, there measuring 99 feet; N. W. on Bartholomew, three needles nineteen and a half feet," &c. (Suff. Deeds, 62: 256.)

† The other members of the Board were Joseph Jackson, John Scollay, Benjamin Austin, Samuel Sewall, Nathaniel Thwing, and John Ruddock. Town Records, Vol. 4, p. 568.

‡ *Ibid.* Vol. 4, p. 594.

of our benefactors, and a lasting proof of our gratitude."* Trious communications were subsequently acknowledged† in eloquent and feeling terms by the persons addressed, and their portraits were placed in Faneuil Hall, from which unfortunately they have disappeared.‡

He was chairman of the Board of Selectmen§ who were assembled in the house of Richard Dana, Esq., opposite "Liberty Tree," Dec. 17, 1765, on that memorable occasion when Andrew Oliver, Esq., Distributor of Stamps, was compelled by an indignant community to make a public resignation of his obnoxious office. The next day the town appointed a committee, consisting of Samuel Adams, John Rowe, Thomas Cushing, John Hancock, John Ruddock, Samuel Sewall, Joshua Henshaw and Benjamin Kent,|| with authority to employ Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams as counsel, to request Gov. Bernard to cause the courts of law to be opened again for public business.

At a town meeting held June 14, 1768, he was appointed one of a committee of twenty-one to wait upon the Governor in regard to the very serious disturbances and misunderstandings that grew out of the seizure by the Government authorities on the charge of false entry and smuggling, of "The Liberty," a sloop owned by John Hancock, and which had just then come into port with a valuable cargo.¶ On the 5th of May, 1769, he was appointed by the town on the committee, of which Richard Dana was chairman, to instruct the newly elected representatives, James Otis, Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams and John Hancock.** The next year he was a member of the committee appointed to perform a like duty.†† This year, James Otis having been compelled by ill-health to abandon public affairs, James Bowdoin was elected in his place, as representative. At this late day, one cannot perceive what special instructions could have been needed by the men above named, but if there was any propriety or necessity for giving instructions then, surely the practice has long since most unhappily fallen into disuse.

On the 4th of October, 1769, he was appointed by the town on a committee to consider what measures were necessary to "vindicate" the town from the false and injurious representations contained in letters and memorials previously sent to the Home Government by Gov. Bernard, Gen. Gage, Com. Hood and others, which committee reported on the 18th.‡‡ On the 6th of March, 1770, the day following

* Town Records, Vol. 4. p. 655.

† Town Records, Vol. 5, p. 171.

‡ Drake's History of Boston, pp. 704-5.

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|| Mr. Drake adds the name of Arnold Welles. Hist. of Boston, p. 713. I here take occasion to acknowledge my constant obligations to this distinguished antiquary and historical writer. His History of Boston ought to be in every family, and the city could do no more valuable service to the people than to authorize the writer of that work to issue a new edition at the public charge, and bring the history down to the present time.

¶ Town Records, Vol. 5, pp. 98-9. Drake's Boston, under same date.

** *Ibid.*, p. 149. Instructions reported May 8.

†† *Ibid.*, p. 254. The instructions of this year cover nearly ten pages, folio, of the records. This paper, as well as those of the preceding years, contains a remarkable statement of the questions at issue between the Colony and the Mother Country. They are supposed to have been written by Richard Dana, chiefly. The instructions for 1764 will be found in Drake's Boston, pp. 683-4.

‡‡ Town Records, Vol. 5, p. 169. Drake's Boston, p. 771.

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was a Massacre" in King street, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, William Molineaux, William Phillips, Joseph Warren, Joshua Henshaw and Samuel Pemberton were appointed a committee to wait upon the Lt. Governor* and Council, and earnestly request the removal of the troops from the town, and extorted from them an immediate compliance with the demand.†

Prior to this time, Mr. Henshaw had been a member of the House of Representatives, and in 1769 was chosen by that body a member of the Executive Council, but was rejected by Gov. Bernard on account of his well-known opposition to the measures pursued by the Government towards the Colony. At the same time ten‡ others shared the like fate, and this significant testimony to their love of country and devotion to principle gave them a still stronger hold upon the hearts of the people.

To have been thus repeatedly selected by his townsmen to participate in the discharge of duties requiring superior wisdom no less than unimpeachable integrity and undaunted resolution, in a cause, too, on whose successful issue so much depended for themselves and their children, bespeaks the degree of confidence reposed in him; while to have been associated with the most distinguished patriots of the colony upon any subject is not only evidence of the character and standing of Mr. Henshaw, but is an honor of which his descendants may well be proud.

In consequence of the enforcement of the "Boston Port Bill," and the occupation of the town by the royal troops, Mr. Henshaw, and all who like him had unreservedly staked their lives and fortunes upon the pending issue, were compelled to sacrifice property, sever business and social ties, and find places of safety outside of Boston. At this time his brother Daniel, and his own son-in-law Joseph Henshaw, were residents of Leicester in the County of Worcester, Mass. Thither he also removed, in 1774, with his wife, and boarded for a short time in the family of Rev. Mr. Conklin. From this place he removed to Dedham, near Boston, and resided there till his death, most of the time an invalid.

The following obituary notice appeared in a newspaper of the day:—"On Tuesday, August 5, 1777, died at the seat of the Hon. Samuel Dexter,§ in Dedham, from whence on the Friday following his remains were respectfully interred, the Hon. Joshua Henshaw, for years a respectable inhabitant of this town. He was a man of engaging aspect and deportment; of solid and unaffected piety; of untainted integrity and honor; of sincere and steady friendship; of great compassion for the distressed, and benevolent to all in private and domestic life. He was highly valued and beloved in public stations, and truly honorable and importantly useful as a Selectman of the town of Boston; in his seat at the Council Board, as well as in other places of trust, he acquitted himself with prudence, fidelity and honor, ever

* Gov. Bernard left New England in August, 1769.

† Town Records, Vol. 5, pp. 213-16. Drake's Boston, pp. 783-4. Mr. Henshaw was one of those who advised Josiah Quincy, junior, to act as counsel for Capt. Preston and the soldiers. *Memoir of the Life of Josiah Quincy, junior*, p. 37.

‡ William Brattle, James Bowdoin, James Otis, Jerathmeel Bowers, Joseph Gerrish, Thomas Saunders, John Hancock, Artemas Ward, Benj. Greenleaf and Walter Spooner.

§ *Ante*, Vol. 8, pp. 248-9.

proving himself a warm and unshaken friend to the civil and religious rights of his country, and of those who abetted them. He was one of those uniform patriots who early opposed the encroachments of the administration, for which he was honorably distinguished by their towns, and he died in the pleasing hope of the success of the American cause. That stroke of sickness, under which for a number of years he was gradually failing till his death, he bore with a patience and humility, a resignation and hope which only the Gospel can inspire."

HIS WIFE was noted for her beauty, grace of manners, gentle disposition and benevolence. She died in Boston, September 28, 1782, aged 70 years. It is related that at her marriage there were many of the most distinguished people present, and that her bridal presents, imported from England, were rich and extensive. One or more pieces of the solid silver tea service are still in the possession of one of the family. Her portrait and that of her father, the Hon. Richard Bill, before named, are still well preserved.*

Children of Joshua and Elizabeth (Bill) Henshaw :

1. SARAH, b. Jan. 16, 1736 ; m. her cousin Joseph (of whom we give a brief sketch later in this article) at Boston, May 25, 1758 ; d. in Shrewsbury, Jan. 4, 1822, aged 86 years. They had no children.

2. RICHARD BILL, b. June 10, 1737.

3. JOSHUA, b. Feb. 16, 1746 ; grad. H. C. 1763 ; m. Catharine Hill, of Boston, March 16, 1769 ; d. in Shrewsbury, May 27, 1823, aged 78 years. Wife d. there Sept. 7, 1822, age 76 years. No children.

4. ANDREW, b. May 28, 1752 ; grad. H. C. 1768 ; m. Sarah Prince, Feb. 10, 1780. He was clerk of the House of Representatives of Mass., and afterwards clerk of the Judicial Courts, in which office he died in Dec., 1782, aged 30 years, 7 months. They had no children. He was a man of considerable attainments, polished address, and scholarly tastes. His widow m. the late John Tucker, of Boston, clerk of the Courts, and d. June 22, 1822, aged 67 years.

JOSHUA (3) entered into business with his father, in Boston, and continued thus engaged so long as the avenues of commerce remained open. He was Register of Deeds for Suffolk, from 1776 to 1786, inclusive, and during the occupation of Boston by the royal forces kept his office and resided at Dedham, to which town the public records had been seasonably removed. Upon the retiring of the troops he returned to Boston, and as was the custom of those days kept his office and the records in his own dwelling house, which was situate on the northerly corner of Orange (then a part of what is now Washington) and Harvard streets.

At the time of the great fire, April 20, 1787, this house was burned, with much valuable personal property, which he neglected, in his anxiety to save the public records. Afterwards he built a wooden house on the site of the house burned, and occupied it till he removed to Shrewsbury, in 1792. While he resided at the latter place, he was a magistrate, and of the Quorum for the County of Worcester, and transacted much official business, but declined repeatedly to be a candidate for any elective office. He was upright in his official conduct, kind in his private relations, and possessed many popular talents.

* History of the Bill Family, p. 143.

He distinctly remembered the events introductory to the Revolution, and delighted all within the circle of his acquaintance with interesting anecdotes of those times. Of the "Boston Tea Party" he used to say, he had seen the names of some in print for whom it had been claimed that they belonged to the "Party"; that many of these might have been lookers-on, as were a crowd of people, and yet not have participated in that transaction; inasmuch as the enterprise was secretly contrived by a few of the most distinguished and patriotic inhabitants of Boston, and by them and their employés, all honorable men, and selected for their well known integrity and fidelity, carried into effect without molestation, in an incredibly short space of time, considering the amount of work done; and that previous to entering upon the hazardous project they bound themselves to each other, by a solemn oath, never to reveal, directly or indirectly, the name of any of the confederates, whether as privy to, as actually engaged in, or as bound to be engaged in the enterprise. And, so well has the secret been kept, it is believed that not one of the "Party" has thus far been identified.

JOSEPH HENSHAW, the son-in-law, above referred to, was born in Boston, Dec. 20, 1727, grad. at H. C. in 1748,* and in the same year sailed for Europe, for the purpose of acquiring mercantile information. He visited various cities and commercial marts, and gained a knowledge of their staple commodities and of their wants in exchange. After an absence of two years, he returned, fitted out a vessel with an assorted cargo, and sailed for Florence as master. The voyage was successful, and on his return his father built a vessel for him, which was named after the lady whom he afterwards married. Upon the conclusion of this voyage, about 1757, he commenced trade in Boston, and became an opulent and influential merchant. In 1774, he removed to Leicester.

During the stormy period immediately preceding the Revolution, he was indefatigable with pen, speech, money and personal influence in support of the Colonial cause against the arbitrary acts of the Government. He belonged to an association of patriots composed of Samuel Adams, James Otis, Joseph Warren, John Adams, Josiah Quincy, junior, Joshua Henshaw (his father-in-law), William Molineaux and others like them, who held their meetings in private at each other's residences, where they concerted measures which eventually led to the united resistance by the greater portion of the people to the acts of the Crown. There plans were formed, letters written, manifestoes prepared, reports received, and influences set in motion for restraining the impetuous and imprudent, and for stimulating and enlisting the lukewarm friends of Liberty. The tact and skill displayed by these men, in thus prudently shaping and guiding events, has seldom received at the hands of modern writers the prominence they deserve.

He continued to reside in Leicester till near the close of the war, when he removed to Shrewsbury. There he was a neighbor of Gen. Ward, and carried on the business of a country merchant. On the 20th of October, 1774, he was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress, then sitting at Cambridge.† One of the instructions given

* Artemas (afterwards General) Ward was a classmate and intimate friend.

† Colonel Thomas Denny, his brother-in-law, the delegate from Leicester, left the Congress on account of illness, and died at home, Oct. 23, 1774.

him by his constituents at the town meeting presided over by his father, David Henshaw, was "to use his influence that Dorchester might be immediately taken possession of and fortified by the Province." He was elected a delegate to the ensuing Congress, on the 9th of January, 1775. In Nov., 1774, he was chosen Colonel of Militia in place of the late Colonel Denny. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence for his own town, and attended the Convention of Committees of Correspondence held at Worcester, Aug. 9, 1774, which continued by seven adjournments to May 31, 1775. By this Convention he was chosen one of the Standing Committee of the County, to correspond with the committees of other counties.

He repaired to the camp at Cambridge on the day following the skirmish at Concord, and on the day after his arrival was named in General Orders and assigned to duty, with the rank of Colonel. By a General Order, dated April 21, 1775, it was declared that "all officers appointed before there is a regular establishment, are appointed *pro tem*." Subsequently he was employed in missions to the adjoining Colonies and Provinces, in collecting military stores and forwarding supplies to the army, until the British evacuated Boston, in 1776. After this, though it does not appear that he continued in the service, yet he was constantly active in behalf of the Colonies till the end of the war. During the insurrection headed by Daniel Shays,* in 1786-7, he rendered essential service to the Government of the State. He died March 19, 1794, aged 66 years. Rev. Joseph Sumner, D.D., of Shrewsbury, officiated in the funeral services.

JOSHUA HENSHAW, the father of the Joshua first mentioned above, was born in Dorchester in 1672, and married Mary Webster,† of Boston, in 1700. He settled in the latter town, and engaged in mercantile business. He was also a distiller, and largely interested in the fisheries at Canso.‡ He became a wealthy merchant. His wife is said to have been a superior woman.

At the first allotment of pews in the New South Church, Dec. 7, 1716, pew No. 27, valued at £38, was assigned to Joshua Henshaw; and pew No. 23, to Joseph Bass.§ March 10, 1716, Mr. Henshaw was one of a committee of four to state methods of procedure in the choice of the first minister|| of said parish. Aug. 10, 1720, he was one of the Standing Committee.¶ In 1743, he built a tomb next to that of Mr. Bass, in the Granary Burying Ground, and designated it by the Henshaw Coat of Arms. He died April 27, 1747. His widow died Dec. 15, 1747.

By his will, dated April 1, 1743, he gives to his wife Mary, "all my negroes, plate, money, household goods and moveables, and other personal estate of every kind, to her sole use and behoof forever, also the sole income and improvement of all my real estate, both in possession and reversion, during the term of her natural life, and at her

* *Ante*, Vol. 8, 128 d-1. Vol. 18, 8-11.

† Daughter of James and Mary (Hay) Webster, and b. Dec. 9, 1672, in Boston. James Webster was a member of the Scots' Charitable Society in 1657.

‡ Hutchinson, Vol. 2, p. 240, who says Mr. Henshaw made a visit to the Governor of Louisburg in 1720.

§ Joseph Bass was a brother of Edward Bass, D.D. (the Bishop), and father-in-law of Daniel Henshaw, brother of this Joshua.

|| Rev. Samuel Checkley, ordained April 15, 1719; d. Dec. 1, 1769.

¶ Church Records, extract from, in hand writing of Rev. Dr. Young.

decease all my said real estate shall be equally divided among my surviving children and their heirs, after each of them shall have been allowed what either of them are indebted to me, per account or otherwise. My son Samuel shall have the still house and land under the same, with a passage from the backside of his house to the still house as it is now improved by him; he allowing for said still house what men chosen to value it, shall think it worth. Further, if any of my children be dissatisfied with this my will, so as to molest and disturb my said wife in her quiet and peaceable possession and improvement of my estate as aforesaid, I do then authorize and empower my said wife to cut off said child, that shall so molest her, with the sum of five pounds in full of his proportion of my said estate." Wife, Mary, sole executrix.

JOSHUA HENSHAW,* the grandfather of the first named Joshua, was born in Lancashire, England, about the year 1643, and with his brother Daniel, born about 1646, was fraudulently abducted and sent to New England, about 1652. They came to Dorchester, Mass., where they resided during their minority.† Joshua there married, in 1670, Elizabeth Sumner.‡ Three children were born to them. In 1688, he made his will, and in the early part of the next year went to England for the purpose of recovering the large property left by his parents in the care of Peter Ambrose, their steward, who bore the imputation, not without probable grounds of suspicion, of having sent the boys Joshua and Daniel out of England for the purpose of getting possession of their property; for before they were sent away they had lived in his care and on the estate for several years, and after their departure he retained possession and died in the occupation of the estate. Wavertree Hall, extolled by Walter Scott, was a part of it.

When Joshua arrived in England he found Joshua Ambrose in possession of, and claiming the estates, as heir to his father Peter. Mr. Henshaw filed a bill in Chancery against Ambrose, but not being then prepared to prove his paternity, returned to Dorchester and procured the necessary evidence. To this bill the defendant put in his answer, and at a subsequent term of the court, in 1690, the plaintiff not appearing, the bill was dismissed with seven nobles costs. In 1692, after Mr. Henshaw's return to England, his case against Ambrose was restored to the docket, and kept there for nearly thirty years. In 1719, when it became certain that a decision was about to be rendered in favor of the plaintiff, Mr. Henshaw was invited by Ambrose to dinner, upon pretence of a desire to effect an amicable compromise, and soon after the dinner was seized with an illness, from which he died in a few hours. The suit was then dropped from the docket for want of a prosecutor.

The following is a copy of his Will:—

"In the name of God, Amen. The third Day of April Ann^o Domⁿⁱ One Thousand Six Hundred Eighty Eight, Annoq: R. Rⁱ. Jacobi nunc Angliæ, etc., Secundi, Quarto.—I, Joshua Hensha of Dorchester,

* It does not appear when the name was changed from Hensha to Henshaw.

† The family tradition is, that the Rev. Richard Mather, who came from Lancashire, England, had the care of them, and of the money sent with them, for their support and education, and for setting them up in business.

‡ Elizabeth Sumner, eldest daughter of William and Elizabeth (Clement) Sumner; bap. June, 1652, d. in Dorchester in 1728. *Ante*, Vol. 8, 128 d.

in the County of Suffolke within his Ma^{ties} Territory and Dominion of New England, Yeoman, being about to take a voyage to England, knowing the uncertainty of this Life and the hazards and dangers that do attend those that are passing by Sea, being now of a whole and disposing mind, do make and ordein this my Last will and Testament in manner following, revoking all former wills, &c. *

First and principally my soul I recommend unto God in Christ Jesus my Creator and Redeemer, hoping in his grace and mercy to receive forgiveness of Sins and an Inheritance among those that are sanctified through faith in Christ. My Body I commit unto the dust, or sea, as it shall please God to dispose of me. And for that temporal Estate which it has pleased God to bestow upon me, I will that the same may be employed and bestowed as hereinafter expressed.

Imp^{ra}. I will that all my just debts and personal Expenses (if any be) be well and truly paid and ordered to be paid by my Executrix, hereafter named, with what convenient speed may be.

Item. I give and bequeath unto Elizabeth, my well beloved wife, the use, profits and income of my whole Estate for her own comfortable Subsistence and Education of my Children, for and during the full time of her widowhood; But upon her intermarriage only to have her thirds therein according to Law.

It. I will that my whole Estate real and personal, (debts and funeral charges being paid) shall be considered and cast into a division of eight equal parts according to the value thereof. Two parts whereof I give unto WILLIAM my Eldest son, as his double portion, and unto Each of my other Children, viz. :—Joshua, Thankful, John, Samuel, Elizabeth, and Katharin a single part or share thereof; and if either of my s^d children happen to dye before the receiving their portion, my will is that the part or parts of such Child or Children, deceasing shall be equally divided to and among the survivours.

It. I do nominate, constitute and ordein my beloved wife Elizabeth Hensha to be sole Executrix of this my Last will and Testament. And do give her full power and authority (if need be for the payment of my just debts) by and with the advise of my overseers or some of them to dispose and make sale of any parts or parcels of my Lands, and to give a legal confirmation thereof. And I do desire and appoint my well respected friends and Relations—William Sumner, Sen^r, of Dorchester, Daniel Hensha of Milton, and John Goffe* of Boston, to be overseers of this my will, to advise and assist my wife in the due Execution thereof.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year first within written.

Signed, Sealed and Published
by Joshua Hensha to be his
last will and Testament, in
presence of us

JOSHUA I HENSHA, L. S.

Jos. Jackson,

John I^{marke} Trow,*

Hanory A^{marke} Adams.

* Trow and Goffe married sisters of the Testator's wife. Trow (or Tro) was then of Dorchester.

Colony of Rhode Island.

These may certify that on the day of the date beareof John Trow, Resident in Newport, aged 70 years, personally appeared before me the Subscriber, and made oath that he was Present with Joshua Hensha, and did see him sign, seal and declare the above and before written will or Testament to be his act and his last Will, and that he was then of Sound Memory and Judgement, and Joseph Jackson and Hanory Adams was present and did in the presence of the Testator subscribe their names with this Deponent as Witnesses to the s^d will. In testimony whereof I have Heareunto set my hand and affixed my seal at Newport, this 25th day of April, in the 6th year of his Maj^{ty} Reigne, George by Grace of God over Great Brittain, &c., King, Ann^e Dom. 1720.

L. S.

Sam^l Cranston, Gov^r."

Here follow the Letters of Administration and Certificate of Probate, signed by Samuel Séwall,* and dated, Boston, March 9th, 1723.

When Mr. Henshaw commenced his action in the Court of Chancery he obtained the aid of Robert Dale, Esq., a distinguished Genealogist, who traced the Henshaw pedigree in 1701. Copies of this paper were used in the suit. After Mr. Dale's demise, the original in Mr. Dale's handwriting and his description of the Henshaw Coat of Arms were placed in the Herald's office, London. Authenticated copies of these documents were obtained in 1844, and are hereunto annexed.

"COAT OF ARMS.

HENSHAW,—Argent, a chevron sable between three moor-hens proper; quartering Houghton,—Sable, three bars argent. Crest, a falcon proper, billed *or*, beaked and membered sable, preying upon the wing of a bird, argent. Motto:—*To be, not to seem.*

Thomas Henshaw, in the reign of James I., had the Arms restored to him that had previously belonged to his ancestor, Sir Thomas Henshaw, and the crest added, and he was knighted. The ancient spelling upon the *Arms* is upon the wreath of his collar Argent and Sable, 'Falcone resting on a wing *Gould* with a crown about his neck *Gould*. Beake and Legs Sable with Belles Gould, of the first mantled Gules, Rombled Silver—the birds in the Arms are Heathcocks.' "

* Born in England, 1652; m. Hannah Hull (b. 1658), daughter of Hon. John Hull, of Boston, 1676; commissioned Judge of Probate 1715, and d. 1730.

EVANS HORTON of Great Cartlem,
near Poulton, in the County Palatine
of Lancaster, Gent. Escheat 2d May,
(1610). 7 Jac. I. He was also of Wav-
erre Hall. Died at Knowsley, 20
Jan. (1608) 5 Jac. I. Will dat. 2 Dec.
6 Jac. I. 1609.

He was 54 years old at the death of his father and upwards of a century Indian.

dair, of Carleton of Great Carleton in Conn.: Palatine of Lancaster. Sed qy and one of his 4 children—by birth the eldest.

Crace, one of the daughters of Mary, sister and coheir of William Carleton was not married to Hugh Singleton whose sister Margaret was wife to Lawrence, son of William Carleton of Carleton.

Crace, one of the daughters of Mary, sister and coheir of William Carleton was not married to Hugh Singleton whose sister Margaret was wife to Lawrence, son of William Carleton of Carleton.

* Toxoth.

of Chido, in the County Palatine or County of Chester, in the County of Liverpool in Lancashire by Prince Rupert, during the civil war, 1644, where he was in prison a. 1658.

* Probably 1637.

alove=Katherine, dau. of Evan Houghton of Warren Hall, in Childo Parish in the County of Laurens-
ter. She was his only child and heir, and died
1661.

1
Joshua Henshaw, born in Liverpool about a year and 10 weeks before his father was killed, living a^c. 1701. He was about 8 years at his mother's death, and sent to New England, a^c. 1653 and came back 1698 about Apr.

21
Daniel Henshaw of Milton In=Mary, dau. of Bull of
New England, 2d son; est. 63 Bury St. Edmund in Co. Suffolk
and widow of Nicholas Allen of
Dorchester in New England.
1651.

Joshua, vol. 28.

John, vol. 20.

Thankful, ret. 23, married to
Nathaniel Leman of Boston
in New England.

Katherine, vol. 13

Extracted from the MS. Pedigrees of Robert Dale, Richmond Herald, marked "H 12" page 127, now remaining in the Herald's College, London, this 28th day of June, 1844.
Signed G. W. Colton, Pursuivant at Arms,
Herald's College, London.

Signed G. W. Colborn, Foreman at Albany,
Harvard's College, London

NAMES OF SOME OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE LOUISBURG EXPEDITION.

IN looking over the sixteenth volume of the Historical and Genealogical Register, I was surprised to learn the fact, that the Rolls of the 3250 men who were engaged in the memorable expedition against Louisburg in 1745, are not found in the archives of Massachusetts. I had been accustomed to regard this enterprise as the most interesting of any in the history of New England. It absorbed the attention of the entire mass of the people. All the religion of the Provinces was enlisted in its support. The most intense anxiety awaited its result. Prayer to the God of Battles went up continually from every Christian heart, for its success; and never was there greater rejoicing, than when the news came that the strongholds had fallen. The names of the brave men by whose energy and courage this almost miraculous work was accomplished, ought surely to be preserved. I am gratified in being able to supply the deficiency in part. I send you the names of 221, being more than a fifteenth part of the whole number.*

E. E. BOURNE.

Kennebunk, Dec. 12, 1866.

Company under the Command of Col. John Storer.

John Fairfield (*1st Lieutenant*), Nathaniel Kimball (*2d Lieutenant*), John Kenne, Charles White, Daniel Sayer (*Clerk*), Joseph Taylor, Benjamin Curtis, Pendleton Fletcher (*Corporal*), Ichabod Cousins (*Sergeant*), Joshua Lassell, Peter Rich, Enoch Davis (*Sergeant*), Phillip Devotion, Matthew Lindsey, James Jypson, Edward Evans, Lemuel Clark, John Burks, James Read, James Littlefield, John Huston, Aaron Lord, John Crediford, Benjamin March, John Look (*Sergeant*), Joshua Kimball (*Corporal*), Ichabod Dunham, Isaac Danforth, Benjamin Jellison (*Corporal*), Joseph Crediford, Ichabod Jellison, Isaac Buswell, William Robinson, Matthew Robinson, Caleb Kimball, Ebenezer Littlefield, Joseph Curtis, John Bagshaw, Joseph Webber, Joshua Adams, Benjamin Curtis, Joseph Taylor, Jonathan Adams (*Corporal*), Aaron Lord, William Curtis, Benjamin Jacobs, James Wilson, Joseph Boston, John McDaniel, John Dean, John Eldridge, Simeon Merrifield, James Gillpatrick, John Wakefield, Jr., Edmund Welch, Thomas Wheelright, John Winn, Gershom Boston, Shebuleth Boston, James Littlefield, Jr., Benjamin Hatch (*Sergeant*), Caleb Kimball, Jr., John Canaway, Benjamin Cousins.

Captain Cornelius Soul's Company.

John Ross, Nathaniel Fairfield, Peter Pendergrass, Amos Harris.

Captain John Kinslagh's Company.

Thomas Mahony, Corporal — Butler, Richard Butler, Lawrence Allen, Daniel McMarrow, Abraham Martin, Richard Linch, Daniel McEfee.

* Further contributions towards a complete roster of the officers and men engaged in this expedition are solicited. Whoever shall find in his reading or in the archives of any society, or State, the name of an officer or soldier who was in this expedition, will confer a favor by forwarding it to the Editor.

Captain Thomas Perkins's Company.

Bryant Paul, John Hamor, Jesse Dorman, Stephen Harding, Asa Burbank, Nathan Martin, Eliphalet Perkins, Richard Perry, James Deshon, Jeremiah Springer, Allison Lassell, Joseph Cole, John Carr, Jonathan Thompson, Edward Stuart, Samuel Hutchins, Nathaniel Bailey, Timothy Burbank, Jedediah Wakefield, Amos Hardy, Benjamin Cousens, David Hutchins, Enoch Danforth, Rolandson Bond, Shadrach Watson, James Sampson, Stephen Averill, Levi Hutchins, Benjamin Palmore.

Captain Moses Pierson's Company.

David Doughty, John Ayres.

Captain Moses Butler's Company.

John Lewis, Moses Spenser, John Nason, Ichabod Corson, Thomas Withum, John Conner, Ephraim Joy, Samuel Holmes, William Perry, John Clark, Solomon Walker, Samuel Jones, Samuel Grant, Samuel Lord, Joseph White, Nathan Lord, Israel Pierce, ——— Grant (*Lieutenant*), Israel Honewell, Elias Grant, Adam Goodwin, William Chadbourne, Noah Nason, John Davis, Samuel Getchell, John Pierce, James Stimpson, Samuel Allen, James Gerrish, James Mecarel, Nathan Goodwin, Gideon May, Ichabod Tibbets, Ezekiel Wentworth.

Major Cutts's Company.

Enoch Hutchins, Henry Miles, Job Lunt, Dennis Downing, Joseph Troy, Nathaniel Hicks, John Carter, Bray Dearing, Samuel Billings, Patrick Loller, James Webber, John Tobey, John Pariman, Daniel Catten, Thomas Arcules, Ebenezer Leach, Samuel Cluff, Moses Furbish, William Furbish, Robert More, Enoch Stevens, Solomon Rose, Samuel Hooper, James Spinney.

Captain Peter Staples's Company.

Thomas Hardy (*1st Lieutenant*), John Burbank (*2d Lieutenant*), George Knight, Parker Gowel, Hugh McLellan, John Furbish, James Goodwin, Samuel Chadbourne, John Try, John Pugsleigh, Josiah Clark, John Lydstone, Edward Hammond, Peter Withum, Daniel Lydstone, Benjamin Leach, Andrew Green, Daniel Wilson, Joshua Brooks, James Abbot, Ichabod Corsen, Uriah Hanscom, Zimri Hanscom, Simeon Dam, George Marriner, Thomas Allen, Bartholomew Withum, John Thompson, John Ayers, Jonathan Thompson.

Captain William Warner's Company, of Boston.

Thomas Lisinby, Benjamin Ropes, John Laver, Robert Gilbert, James Thom.

Captain Nathaniel Donnell's Company.

Josiah George, Sergeant Dotson, Shubael Boston, Jonathan Sayward, David Morrison, John Clement, ——— Leavitt, Joseph Boston.

Rev. Samuel Moody, of York, as is well known, was one of the Chaplains. Dr. Alexander Bulman, of York, was a Surgeon, and died in the service. Many of the soldiers, also, died from the severe exposures and fatigue to which they were subjected.

Everything connected with that expedition is worthy of remembrance. To those living in the western part of Maine, these reminiscences must be doubly interesting. The influence of Sir William Pepperell was widely felt. But those who dwelt in the immediate sphere of that influence, were perhaps more carried away by his zeal

for the work assigned him, than those in any other part of Massachusetts. At least one half of all the men of Wells (which then included Kennebunk), joined the expedition. The entire company of John Storer were from that town. In the previous Indian wars, these men had been inured to danger of every kind, and their children did not lack the spirit and fortitude of their fathers. They could live on the poorest fare. Fighting had been the employment of a good portion of their lives; and therefore they readily embarked on this hazardous expedition.

This enterprise seems to have been regarded as one of a religious character. As we have suggested before, men seem to have felt it to be an imperative duty, to aid in driving those denominated infidels from their possessions at Cape Breton; and all seemed assured, that God had taken this matter into his own hands, and that his special Providence would attend the troops and work out the desired result.

In one of the early volumes of the Massachusetts Historical Collections, are found various letters from ministers of the Gospel, congratulating Sir William Pepperell on the favorable issue of his indefatigable labors. John Storer, of Wells, was a very efficient coadjutor in the enterprise. A similar letter to him, from the Rev. Mr. Jefferds of that town, cannot fail to be read with much interest, showing, as it does, the intense Christian feeling on this subject, which ruled in the hearts of the religious community at that time. It is directed—"To Col. John Storer, Esq., at Louisburg."

Wells, September 16: 1745.

DEAR S^r,—I should not have delayed the congratulating you upon the reduction of Cape Breton, nor the acknowledging the receipt of your favors to me from Louisburg, dated June 22 and June 30, unto this day, as I have done, had not a fond expectation of seeing you here from Week to Week, operated with me, to think, that my writing to you there, would have been fruitless: But having seen my mistake, and to amend it as well as I can, I embrace this opportunity to express my joynt Praises and Thanksgivings with you unto God, for the marvellous things which he has herein done by, and for you, and for us, whose right Hand and holy Arm hath gotten him the Victory. Here is a new song put into our mouths; a song of Praise to the LORD, for the avenging of Israel when the People willingly offered themselves. We Bless God for what he has done, and acknowledge he has laid us under singular Obligations of Gratitude and Thankfulness to those he has been pleased to honour, by improving them as happy Instruments in this truly great and glorious work. Our hearts should be, and I trust are, carried out in Esteem and Love, especially towards the Governors or Rulers of our New English Israel, that offered themselves willingly among the People.—O that We may cleave to the LORD our GOD, and take good Heed to ourselves that we may love him and serve him—and may He confirm his work; and satisfy our Longing Souls in your Safe and Speedy Return unto us.

I take it as a special favor, that in the midst of all your Triumphs, you was pleased to remember me, and to take so much notice of the few Lines I sent you, and give yourself the trouble of writing me once and again. I thank you f^r the Particular acc^t you was pleased to give me of the Strong but conquered City.

Your aged holy mothers are still living, and in their common State of Health, as are also the rest of your family. Your pious Consort, though heavily bowed down under the Cares and Troubles of your long Absence, and filled with Grief and Sorrow under the unexpected continuance of it, yet she bears it all with an exemplary patience, and sweet serenity of mind. Your Eldest son keeps our School; your Second looks after your Husbandry and other affairs. Your eldest daughter is at Boston, waiting for your arrival, and to accompany you here. Your two youngest Daughters are at home longing to see you, and little Sam'l is ready to jump and fly into your arms. I presume you have received the mournfull News of the Hon^{ble} Coll^o Wheelright's decease, and of your Honrd Aunt Littlefield's. Besides which, there has but one grown Person died among us, since you have been gone, viz. Sam^l Littlefield's Wife of Maryland, and not so much as a Child, belonging to any of our friends that are with you.

Be pleased, Sir, to present my Duty to his Excellency, our Captain General, for whose wise, just, and easie, happy administration, Thanks are continually offered up unto God, by a grateful Province, with their earnest Prayers for the long continuance and further Prosperity of it: and to his Honor, our Lieutenant General, the merits of whose Valour and Conduct will not be forgotten by an obliged People, but conveyed down to late Posterity with all suitable Tokens of respect. Please to give all proper Regards to all Friends, and especially my hearty love to those of my particular Charge, that are yet at Louisburg.

And now, Sir, that the happy Day may be hastened when I shall see you face to face, and hear you rehearse the righteous acts of the LORD, and go in Company with you to his house, and there enjoy an holy fellowship with you, is the constant, earnest Desire, and ferv^t Prayer of

Your faithful and affectionate Pastor and
Dutiful, humble, Serv^t,
SAM'L JEFFERDS.

AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE LONDON SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—About two years ago the following article appeared in the Boston Advertiser:

"Mr. Adams has been elected Honorary Fellow of the London Society of Antiquaries, in place of Mr. Everett. This is an honor rather grudgingly conferred, and therefore more highly prized than most similar honors are. The other Americans who are honorary fellows are, we believe, Messrs. George Ticknor, Jared Sparks, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, George Bancroft, Robert C. Winthrop, Joseph R. Ingersoll and John Lothrop Motley."

I called the attention of John Gough Nichols, Esq., to this statement, and he kindly furnished me with the following corrected list, which may be worth publishing:

- 1847—March 27. Hon. George Bancroft, New York.
- 1850—February 21. George Ticknor, Esq., Boston.
- 1852—January 22. E. George Squier, Esq., New York.
- 1855—May 3. Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, Boston.
- 1859—February 10. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Boston.
- 1860—June 7. John Lothrop Motley, Esq., Vienna.
- 1865—December 7. Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

He adds that neither Mr. Sparks nor Mr. Ingersoll was a member of the Society.
Boston Transcript, Sept. 16, 1867.

W. H. W.

A GENEALOGICAL MEMOIR OF THE WENTWORTH FAMILY OF ENGLAND, FROM ITS SAXON ORIGIN IN THE ELEVENTH CENTURY TO THE EMIGRATION OF ONE OF ITS REPRESENTATIVES TO NEW ENGLAND ABOUT THE YEAR 1636.

By JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER,

Honorary Member of the Essex and Surry Archaeological Societies of England, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; Author of the *Life of John Rogers, the Marian Proto-Martyr, &c. &c.*



AMONG all the ancient families of the British Empire, there is none whose claim to great antiquity is founded on a surer basis, than that of the WENTWORTHS.

For more than eight hundred years the name has been identified with the history of England, through whatever political changes and convulsions it has passed. The earliest record of it is in Domesday Book itself; and from that period to the present time, there is no difficulty in tracing an unbroken genealogical succession.

The number of modern English families that can boast of an origin so remote, and a descent so little defaced by bars sinister, is very small indeed: it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that they may be counted on one's fingers.

Like all other families, that of Wentworth has been subjected to great fluctuations, owing to the vast changes in the political construction of the country, and to other causes. Its representatives have been at times the possessors of enormous wealth, and at others reduced to comparative poverty.

Some of them have lost their heads upon the scaffold, as political criminals, whom succeeding generations have held in reverence as patriots and martyrs. But from first to last, there has never been a time when the name has not occupied a conspicuous place in the annals of England, nor one when the traceable antiquity of the family has been for a moment doubted.

The fact that the titles anciently borne by different members of the family have disappeared from the modern peerages, except as borne by those who have succeeded through the female lines, does not militate against this statement.

It may be questioned whether all the male lines nominally extinct are so in reality. Various causes, such as the absence of inclination or the want of means, have often prevented the prosecution of well-founded claims when titles of nobility have been in abeyance; and it is quite certain that there are now living in the United States of America, and in other foreign countries, numbers of persons whose claims to British peerages and baronetages are indisputable. In most if not in all such

cases, these titles if obtained would convey to the possessors only empty honors, as the estates with which they were once connected have vanished beyond the possibility of recovery.

That there are now living in the United States, numerous descendants of the different branches of the Wentworth family of England, who are entitled to all the reflected or transmitted glory of their ancestors, and who have a right to boast of their purely Saxon origin, and an unbroken and well-authenticated line of descent extending over more than eight centuries, is a fact which it is the object of this paper to illustrate and substantiate.

The results obtained and here presented have cost no small expenditure of time, labor, and money. The writer, under the auspices of Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., of Chicago, Ill., who has for many years interested himself in the subject, has personally visited more than fifty parishes in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and examined the parochial records of each from their earliest existence. The Will Registries at London, York, and Lincoln, have been thoroughly searched, as well as the vast catacombs of the Public Record Office, and other repositories, public and private, from whence any information was likely to be derived. The musty Court Rolls of ancient manors have been carefully examined, the extensive and complicated collections of the College of Arms, the Registers of Dissenting Churches deposited at Somerset House, and in short every accessible source from which there seemed the slightest chance of obtaining light upon the subject of investigation; and it is confidently believed that the following statement presents, for the first time, the true history of ELDER WILLIAM WENTWORTH, the early New England emigrant, and the ancestor of the numerous families of that name in the United States.

The writer believes that he has exhausted every reasonable source of information, and that any further particulars about the history of the family in England must be due rather to accident than to systematic research.

The different generations in direct descent from the earliest known of the name, to Elder William Wentworth, will be distinguished by Roman numerals.

Of the first few generations little or nothing is known beyond the bare names, but the descent as given has the authority of all the early genealogists, and was accepted, and is still deemed genuine by the College of Arms. As the pedigree has thus stood the test of centuries, it is not likely that any further information will ever be obtained respecting the family during the period embracing the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries.

From the commencement of the 15th century downwards, the history of the direct line is given with general correctness, by the various genealogical writers. The present writer has, however, been able to correct some errors that have crept into the accounts; and, from the examination of original documents, to make some interesting additions thereto, all of which are embodied in the following statements. But, so far as the history of the other branches of the family is concerned, and especially of the branch from which Elder Wentworth descended, the writer has had no assistance whatever from printed books, nor from the manuscript collections of others, and the results

presented are entirely from his own researches. The precise point at which these exclusively original results commence, will be hereafter indicated.

Such a state of things is most common in English genealogy. The particular lines of a family in which titles of nobility or honor occur, are worked out and perpetuated with great care; while younger sons are barely mentioned by their names, or, after a time, omitted altogether. It is this ignoring of the younger branches of influential families that gives the modern genealogist so much trouble and labor; and yet, it is probably best in the end, as it compels him to acquire his information from original sources, instead of being tempted to rely upon the results obtained by his predecessors.

It may be safely accepted that the first known mention of the family of Wentworth occurs in Domesday Book, and the pedigree may therefore commence thus:—

I. REGINALD WENTWORTH, or, as written in Domesday Book, RYNOLO DE WYNTERWADE, who was living at the time of the Norman Conquest, A.D. 1066. As at that time there were no actual surnames, he was simply *Reginald* of Wentworth. In other words he was the possessor in Saxon times of the lordship of Wentworth, in the Wapentake of Strafford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Yorkshire consists of three divisions, known as the North, East, and West Ridings. Each Riding is subdivided into a number of Wapentakes or Hundreds, and it was in one of the latter that the lordship or manor of Wentworth was situated. Wentworth is in the parish of Wath-upon-Dearn, about nine miles from Sheffield, and thirteen from Doncaster. The fact that he is described in Domesday Book as the lord of Wentworth, sufficiently attests his position as one of the principal men of his neighborhood, even at this early period. Nothing, however, is known of his family, except that he was succeeded by his son—

II. HENRY WENTWORTH, sometimes written DE WYNTWORTH, or *Wyntword*, concerning whom nothing has been preserved but his name. He was succeeded by his son—

III. RICHARD WENTWORTH, who was succeeded by his son—

IV. MICHAEL WENTWORTH, who was succeeded by his son—

V. HENRY WENTWORTH, who was succeeded by his son—

VI. HUGH WENTWORTH, who died in the year 1200, and was succeeded by his son—

VII. WILLIAM WENTWORTH, who was succeeded by his son and heir—

VIII. ROBERT WENTWORTH, who married Emma, daughter and heir of William Woodhouse (*Wodehouse*, in old manuscripts), of Woodhouse (a manor or lordship contiguous to Wentworth), and thus acquiring that estate, the family was afterwards designated as Wentworth of Wentworth-Woodhouse. He was living in the reign of Henry III. and Edward I.; say as late as 1275, and was succeeded by his son and heir—

IX. WILLIAM WENTWORTH, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, who married Beatrice, daughter of Gilbert Thakel, of Yorkshire, and died 2 Edward II., 1308-9, having had issue two sons, viz.:—

1. *William*, of whom hereafter; and

2. Richard, who became a Prebendary of St. Paul's, and in 1338 was elevated to the Bishopric of London, and in the same year, being

in the reign of Edward III., was made Lord High Chancellor of England. This is the first recorded instance of the official dignities that were afterwards common enough in the family. So far as the State was concerned his position was second only to that of the King himself, and the Bishopric of London, at that time holding even higher rank than it does now, was exceeded only by the Archbishoprics of Canterbury and York. Bishop and Chancellor Wentworth did not, however, long enjoy his dignities, as he died in 1339, the year succeeding his elevation. The line was continued through his elder brother—

X. WILLIAM WENTWORTH, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, who was married, first in 1288, to Dionysia, daughter of Peter de Rotherfield, by whom he had only two sons, viz. :—

1. *William*, of whom hereafter, and
2. *John*, who married Alice, daughter and heir of John Bissett, Esq., of North Elmsall, in Yorkshire, and thus acquired that important estate. He died, however, without at least surviving issue, and bequeathed that estate to his nephew *John*, the younger son of his elder brother William, of whom hereafter. Their mother Dionysia died shortly after the birth of her younger son John, and their father William married, secondly, Lucy daughter of Sir Adam Newmarch, but had no issue by her; and himself died in 1295, in the lifetime of his father, and only seven years after his first marriage. On his father's death in 1308-9, the family estates reverted to his eldest son—

XI. SIR WILLIAM WENTWORTH, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, who married Isabel, daughter and co-heir of William Pollington, Esq., of Pollington, in Yorkshire (son and heir of Sir Thomas Pollington, Kt.), by whom he had also two sons, viz. :—

1. *William*, and
2. *John*, of whom hereafter. The eldest son William was afterwards knighted, and continued the direct line of the family of Wentworth-Woodhouse.

As our interest with this direct line ceases at this point, a brief sketch of its remaining history may be convenient for reference, and the comparison of the relative positions of the contemporaneous generations will serve to explain how the collateral branches of the family came to be dropped from the English pedigrees. For greater convenience of reference, the same numeration is continued, but in parentheses. This eldest son—

(12) Sir William Wentworth, married Isabel, daughter and heir of Robert Hooton, Esq., of Hooton-Roberts, in Yorkshire, by Lucy, daughter and co-heir of Sir Edward Skelton, and had issue :—

(13) Sir William Wentworth, who married Lucy, daughter and co-heir of Walter, son and heir of Henry Tinsley, Esq., of Tinsley, in Yorkshire, by Lucy, daughter and heir of Walter Brett, and had issue :—

(14) Thomas Wentworth, Esq., who married Isabel, daughter of Sir William Fleming, Kt., of Waith, in Lincolnshire, and had issue :—

(15) William Wentworth, Esq., who married Lucy, daughter (by a former husband whose name is not preserved) of Isabel, wife of William Sheffield, Esq., of Bolderstown, and had issue :—

(16) William Wentworth, Esq., who married, first, Isabella, daughter of Thomas Durrant, Esq., and, secondly, Isabel, daughter of

Sir Thomas Reresby, of Thriberg, in Yorkshire, and by the former had issue :—

(17) Sir Thomas Wentworth, who fought valiantly on the side of Henry VI., at the battle of Hexham, 3 April, 1463, when he was made prisoner with the Duke of Somerset and others. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Redman, Kt., of Harwood Tower, in Yorkshire, and had issue two sons, William and John. Of the latter nothing further is known. The former—

(18) William Wentworth, Esq., married, 1460–1, Isabel, daughter of Sir Richard Fitzwilliams, of Aldwarke, in Yorkshire, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Clarell of the same place, and had issue, Thomas, Ralphe, George, William, and Elizabeth. The latter married, first, Thomas Lea, Esq., of Middleton, and, secondly, Henry Arthington, Esq. Of the three younger sons there is no record save of their names. The father died in 1477, and the line was continued by the eldest son—

(19) Sir Thomas Wentworth, who was knighted for his bravery at the battle of Spurs, 16 August, 1513. It will be seen that down to this period, the successors to the estate of Wentworth-Woodhouse were almost invariably only sons, and as invariably married heiresses or co-heiresses.

By this time, therefore, the wealth of this family had become enormous, as may be judged by the fact, that this Sir Thomas bore the *sobriquet* of "Golden Thomas." He paid at one time a heavy fine to be excused from accepting the Order of the Bath, and in 1528 obtained a license from Henry VIII. to remain covered in the royal presence. The reason alleged was his infirmity arising from old age. But, as he lived twenty years longer (he died 5 Dec., 1548), the presumption is that the license was purchased at a great price for the purpose of gratifying a whim or some feeling of personal pride. He married Beatrix, daughter of Sir Richard Woodruff, Kt., of Woolley, in Yorkshire, and widow of John Drax, Esq., of Woodhull, by whom he had five sons and three daughters, viz. : William, Gervase, Michael, Thomas, Bryan, Elizabeth, Isabel, and Beatrice.

Of Gervase and Bryan there are no further accounts.

Michael was afterwards of Mendham Priory, in the county of Suffolk, and became cofferer to Henry VIII., and comptroller to the Queen. By his wife Isabel, daughter and heir of Percival Whitley, Esq., of Whitley, in Yorkshire, he became ancestor of the Wentworths of Wooley, in Yorkshire, a line which terminated in co-heiresses the latter part of the last century. He died 13 Oct., 1558, and his wife in 1560. Thomas was of Scoreby, in Yorkshire, and married Grace, daughter of John Gascoigne, Esq., of Lasingerroft, in Yorkshire, by whom he had an only son, Thomas, and three daughters, Mary, Grace, and Elizabeth. Of the three daughters of Sir Thomas and Lady Beatrix—Elizabeth married Ralph Denham, Esq., Isabel married Nicholas Wombwell, Esq., and Beatrice married Thomas Worrell, Esq.

The direct line was continued by the eldest son—

(20) William Wentworth, Esq., who married Catherine, daughter of Ralph Beeston, Esq., of Beeston, in Yorkshire, and had issue :—Thomas, Michael, William, Gervase (of the last three nothing further is known), Margaret and Muriel (who respectively married Lancelot and Christopher Montfort, son and father), Elizabeth (who died un-

married), and Beatrice (who married John Savile, Esq.). The eldest son—

(21) Thomas Wentworth, Esq., married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, Kt., and had issue four daughters, viz.: Elizabeth, who married Thomas Danby, Esq.; Barbara, who died unmarried; Margaret, who married, first, Michael, son and heir of Lord Darcy, and, secondly, Jasper Blythman, Esq.; and Catherine, who married Thomas Gargrave, Esq.; and an only son—

(22) Sir William Wentworth, who was created a Baronet, 29 June, 1611, and died in 1614. By his wife, Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Atkins, Kt., he had eight sons and three daughters; of whom John, Matthew, Phillip, Michael, and Robert, all died unmarried. Mary married Sir Richard Hooton, Kt.; Anne married Sir George Savile, Kt.; and Elizabeth married James Dillon, third Earl of Roscommon, and was mother of the celebrated Poet, Wentworth Dillon, fourth Earl of Roscommon.

The second son, Sir William Wentworth, of Ashby Puerorum, in Lincolnshire, was knighted by Charles I., and fell in his service, at the battle of Marston Moor, 3 July, 1644. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Savile, Esq., and was the ancestor of the Wentworths of Wentworth Castle, Barons Raby, Viscounts Wentworth, and Earls of Strafford of the second creation, which line terminated in an heiress, and which dignities expired on the death of the third Earl, 7 Aug., 1799. The eighth son, Sir George Wentworth, was also knighted by Charles I., and made General of his forces in Ireland, and died before 1667; he married Frances, daughter and co-heir of Sir Francis Ruishe, Kt., of the county of Kent, and had issue: but his line also terminated in an heiress, who married Thomas, Lord Howard of Effingham. The direct line continued through—

(23) Sir Thomas Wentworth, second Baronet, who was born 13 April, 1593, and was created Baron Wentworth of Wentworth-Woodhouse, 22 July, 1628, Viscount Wentworth the tenth of December following, and in 1640, Baron Raby of Raby Castle in the county of Durham, and EARL OF STRAFFORD. His unfortunate history is well known. He was beheaded 12 May, 1641. He was thrice married. By his second wife he had no issue, and by his third he had a son and daughter, who both died unmarried. By his first wife, Lady Margaret Clifford, daughter of Francis, fourth Earl of Cumberland, he had one son and two daughters. The former—

(24) Sir William Wentworth, succeeded to the titles (which were restored by act of Parliament, after the restoration, but by Patent antedated 1641), and was twice married, but died without issue in 1695, when the honors all became extinct (except the Barony of Raby, which passed by special limitation to a distant kinsman); and the estates went through his sister to the family of Watson, Earl of Rockingham. Thus, after twenty-four generations, ended the direct line of Reginald Wentworth, the Saxon lord, in this branch of the family.

We return now to the second son of William Wentworth and Isabel Pollington, from whom the Wentworths of the United States of America are descended, viz.:—

XII. JOHN WENTWORTH, Esq., of North Elmsall, in Yorkshire, who inherited that estate from his Uncle John, and which is at no great distance from Wentworth-Woodhouse, being in the parish of South

Kirkby, about nine miles from Doncaster. He married Joan, daughter of Richard le Tyas, of Burghwallis, in Yorkshire, and was succeeded by his only son—

XIII. JOHN WENTWORTH, Esq., of North Elmsall, who married Agnes, sister and co-heir of Sir William Dronsfield, of West Bretton, in Yorkshire, and was living in 1413. He had four sons, viz. :—

1. *John*, of whom hereafter.

2. Roger, who married Margery, daughter and heir of Phillip le Despencer, of Nettlested in the county of Suffolk, and relict of John, Lord de Roos. He was settled at Nettlested, and became ancestor of the Barons Wentworth of Nettlested, and the Earl of Cleveland. His direct line terminated in Lady Anne Wentworth, who married John, Lord Lovelace. He was also the ancestor of the Wentworths of Gosfield, in the county of Essex, members of which family were scattered over the kingdom, especially in the counties of Bucks, Oxford, and Dorset, but their lines are all now extinct.

3. Thomas, who settled at Doncaster, and died about 1450.

4. Richard, who married Matilda, Countess of Cambridge, and became ancestor of the Wentworths of Bretton, in Yorkshire, among whom was a line of Baronets, the last of whom died in 1792.

The direct line was continued by the eldest son—

XIV. JOHN WENTWORTH, Esq., of North Elmsall, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Beaumont, Esq., of Whitley Hall, in Yorkshire (which estate has continued in that family till the present century), and was succeeded by his eldest son—

XV. JOHN WENTWORTH, Esq., of North Elmsall, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Calverley, Esq., of Calverley, in Yorkshire, and had issue—one daughter, Jane, who married William Goldthorpe, Esq., of Goldthorpe, in Yorkshire; and an only son—

XVI. THOMAS WENTWORTH, Esq., of North Elmsall, who died about 1522. He married Jane, daughter of Oliver Mirfield, of Howley, in Yorkshire, and had issue—John, Roger, *Oliver* (of whom hereafter), William and Thomas (of neither of whom has anything further been discovered), and a daughter who married Walter Harksworth, Esq. The second son, Roger, settled at Adwick-le-Street, in Yorkshire, and died about 1551, leaving a son Thomas.

As our special interest in the direct line again ceases with this generation, an epitome of its future history will suffice, and the former principle of enumeration is again adopted. The eldest son of this marriage was—

(17) *Sir John Wentworth*, Kt., of North Elmsall, who died about August, 1544, having been twice married. By his first wife, Anne, daughter of Thomas Crake, Esq., of Beverley, in Yorkshire, he had issue—John; Thomas, of Howly, in Yorkshire, and of Ashby, in Lincolnshire, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Christopher Danby; Christopher, who settled at Sheffield; Hector, who was buried at Clee, in Lincolnshire, 26 December, 1585; Elizabeth, who married Francis Haldenby, Esq.; Frances, who married Thomas Wombwell, Esq.; and Bridget, who married Nicholas Haghe, Esq. By his second wife Jane, daughter of Roger Appleton, Esq., of Dartford, in the county of Kent (who re-married Sir Thomas Gargrave, Kt.), he had Phillip; Robert; Dorothy; and Jane, who married Robert Trigott, Esq. The eldest son—

(18) John Wentworth, Esq., of North Elmsall, also married twice. By his second wife, Anne Pickering, he had no issue; but by his first, Anne, daughter of Sir Brian Hastings, Kt., he had two daughters, viz.: Anne, who married Thomas Sandys, Esq.; and Elizabeth, who married William Fletcher, Esq., and an only son—

(19) Thomas Wentworth, Esq., of North Elmsall, who died in 1590, having married Anne, daughter of Sir William Calverley, by whom he had, with other issue, a daughter Elizabeth, who married first, Richard Tempest, Esq., and secondly, Sir John Savile, Kt., one of the Barons of the Exchequer; and a son and successor—

(20) Thomas Wentworth, Esq., of North Elmsall, who died about 1632-3, who had issue by his wife, daughter of Richard Goodricke, Esq.—Thomas; Darcy, who was of Brodsworth, in Yorkshire; William and John, who both died without issue; and two daughters, viz.: Catharine, who married Sir Rowland Wandesford, and had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married Phillip, Lord Wharton; and Anne, who married Sir Richard Hawksworth. The eldest son—

(21) Sir Thomas Wentworth, Kt., of North Elmsall, was born about 1590, and was living in 1638, when he administered to the estate of his second wife, Martha, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes, Lord Mayor of London, by whom he had two daughters, viz.: Martha, who married, first, Thomas Wombwell, Esq., and secondly, Sir Henry Marwood; and Mary, who married Sir William Middleton, Bart., and died 11 September, 1667.

The first wife of Sir Thomas was Mary, daughter of Sir William Bam-
borough, by whom he had an only son—

(22) Thomas Wentworth, Esq., of North Elmsall, who was born in 1619, and died 10 May, 1653. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., who survived her husband and died 17 June, 1668. By her he had issue:—Sir John Wentworth, who was knighted at Whitehall, 8 May, 1667, and died 4 June, 1671, aged 26, leaving by his wife Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Norcliffe, and widow of Christopher Lister, Esq. (and who married thirdly, Heneage Finch, second Earl of Winchilsea), an only son, Thomas, who was baptized 26 Feb., 1669-70, and died 8 Aug., 1689; *Henry*; and Dorothy, who married Edward, eldest son of Sir Thomas Gower.

The line was continued by the second son—

(23) Henry Wentworth, Esq., of Brodsworth, in Yorkshire, who left issue an only son—

(24) Sir John Wentworth, of Brodsworth, and North Elmsall, to which latter estate he succeeded on the death of his cousin Thomas. He was created a Baronet 28 July, 1692, and died 25 April, 1720, aged 47. He was twice married. By his first wife, Mary, daughter of Sir John Lowther, Bart. (afterwards Viscount Lonsdale), who died 16 April, 1706, aged 30, and was buried in the Abbey Church at Bath, he had an only daughter, Catherine, who married 16 March, 1716-7, Hugh Cholmley, Esq., of Whitby Abbey in Yorkshire. By his second wife, Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of William, first Duke of Devonshire (to whom he was married in Easter week, 1708, and who died 29 Aug., 1741), he had an only son and successor—

(25) Sir Butler Cavendish Wentworth, second Baronet, who married Bridget, daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., but died without issue, 3 December, 1741, aged 31, when the Baronetcy became extinct.

His widow re-married Joshua Murray, Esq., and died in 1774. His estates passed to his half-sister, Catherine Cholmley above mentioned, and thus, after twenty-five generations, this line of the Saxon Wentworth terminated.

We return now to the younger son of Thomas Wentworth and Jane Mirfield (from whom the Wentworths of the United States of America are descended), viz. :—

XVII. OLIVER WENTWORTH.

It is from this point that *all* the results are due solely to the researches of the present writer.

In all the pedigrees this Oliver and his two brothers, William and Thomas, are merely mentioned as younger sons. Their brother Sir John was certainly the eldest, as he succeeded to the estate, and Roger is always named as the second son. Oliver, therefore, may have been either the third, fourth or fifth. At all events, he was a younger son, which accounts for his being thenceforth omitted in the pedigrees.

His residence was at Goxhill, in the county of Lincoln, a parish which extends to the Humber, nearly opposite Hull. The distance from North Elmsall is some forty or fifty miles, and it seemed at first strange that he should have strayed to a place so apparently unimportant, and one with which the Wentworths had hitherto had no connection. On investigation, however, it is found that Lady de Roos, wife of Roger Wentworth, the great-grand uncle of this Oliver, brought into the family the manor of Goxhill, and it is quite probable that he took up his residence there as the agent for the estate. At all events he lived there at the time of his death, for his will is dated there on the 7th of December, 1558, and he died shortly after, and it was proved in the Archdeaconry of Lincoln on the following 28th of January.

He described himself as a "Gentleman," and, after the usual religious bequests of the period, left small legacies to his sons William and Francis, and to Oliver the son of the former, and the residue of his estate to his wife Jane, who proved the will as executrix.

There are no records of the family in the Goxhill parish registers, and it is therefore probable that his children were baptized elsewhere, and that he was himself buried among his ancestors at North Elmsall. Nothing farther has been ascertained respecting his widow.

His second son Francis lived during the latter part of his life at Waltham, in Lincolnshire, a village near Grimsby, and about twenty miles from Goxhill. His children were born, or at least baptized elsewhere, as there is no record of them in the Waltham registers. His will is dated 13 August, 1611, and was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Lincoln, 7 May, 1612. He died, however, shortly after making the will, as he was buried in the Waltham Church, according to the Register, on the 2d of October, 1611. He also called himself a "Gentleman."

He bequeathed his house and lands at Saltfleetby (a parish some ten or twelve miles distant) to his eldest son William, then residing there. To his younger son, Martin, he left £20 (equivalent to £200, or \$1000, at the present day). His houses and lands in Waltham he bequeathed to his daughter Barbara Markham, with remainder to her sons William and John Baynes. He made her also residuary legatee, and appointed her husband, Christopher Markham, his executor. He also appointed "Christopher Wentworth, Gentleman," of Raven-

dale, in Lincolnshire, supervisor of the will. He held also lands in Laceby, in the same county, which were to go eventually to John Baynes, the second son of his daughter Barbara.

The presumption formed from his will and from other evidences is, that he had formerly resided at Saltfleetby, which was then a town of some importance on the coast, where he was probably engaged in business, and retired to Waltham, where his daughter was already settled, and where his elder brother was also living, to end his days, leaving his son William at the former place to continue the trade.

Unfortunately, the early parish registers of Saltfleetby are not now in existence, and the gaps in the transcripts at the Bishop's Registry are so numerous that no information has been gained from them.

For the same reason nothing further has been ascertained concerning this eldest son William, who was living at Saltfleetby at the date of his father's will, and described as a "Gentleman," except that he had a son, also named William, baptized at Waltham, 12 June, 1598. He left no will himself, and is never again mentioned in those of any of the other members of the family. As, however, he must have been at least thirty years old in 1611, and as his son was born as early as 1598, it is clear that neither of them could have been the New England emigrant, and they are therefore of no further interest.

The other son, Martin, survived his father about eight years, and was also buried at Waltham the 8th August, 1619. Barbara, the only daughter, was first married to the Rev. Richard Baynes, who was Rector of Waltham as early as 1581, and continued such till his death. He was buried in Waltham Church, 5 April, 1610. Their two sons named in their grandfather's will were twins, and evidently the first-born, and were baptized at Waltham, 2 September, 1592.

There were several other children by this marriage, one of them posthumous, but they appear to have all died in infancy.

Mr. Baynes, in his will, dated 30 March, 1610, mentions his wife's father, Francis Wentworth, her brothers Mr. William and Mr. Martin Wentworth, and her "cousin Christopher Wentworth of Ravendale."

Nothing further has been learned of the two sons William and John, and the name of Baynes does not again occur in the Waltham register after the burial of their father and the baptism of the posthumous child. On the 27th May, 1611, Mrs. Baynes re-married, at Waltham, the Rev. Christopher Markham, who succeeded her former husband as Rector of that parish. By him she had one son, Theodore, baptized 5 March, 1611-12, who afterwards became a Doctor of Medicine, and continued to reside at Waltham, where he was finally buried, 29 January, 1657-8.

Mrs. Markham was buried there 6 June, 1622, and her second husband, who survived her nearly twenty years, and married and buried another wife, was also buried there, 15 April, 1642.

Having thus disposed of the younger branch of the family of Oliver Wentworth, of Goxhill, we return to the eldest son, viz. :—

XVIII. WILLIAM WENTWORTH, who also settled finally at Waltham, though his children were not baptized, nor was he himself buried there. His will was dated on the 16 May, 1574, and was proved at Lincoln on the 24th of the same month.

He described himself as of Waltham, and a "Gentleman;" but, as the Register of that parish, which is perfect, contains no record of

his burial, it is to be presumed that he also was carried to North Elm-sall, and laid with his ancestors. As there are no early Registers of that parish, and the transcripts in the Bishop's Registry at York do not begin till about 1600, it will probably be impossible ever to determine this and similar points with certainty.

According to an Inquisition *post mortem* at the Public Record Office in London, he died on the 22d of May, 1574, and evidently in early life, as his brother Francis survived him some thirty-seven years. He left only two sons, both in their minority, the son Oliver, mentioned in his grandfather's will, having died between 1558 and 1574. According to the Inquisition referred to, the eldest son Thomas was then aged upwards of twenty years, and was therefore born in 1554. He is never again heard of, nor mentioned in the wills of any of his relatives, and as his younger brother evidently succeeded to his property, it may be safely assumed that he died before 1610, and without leaving issue.

As the Inquisition *post mortem* mentioned is a fair illustration of an ancient legal proceeding, abolished more than two hundred years ago, and as it moreover contains a rare example of the customs of "gavelkind," and "borough-English," a free translation from the original Latin may prove interesting. The Inquisition was taken at Horncastle, in Lincolnshire (where the official Escheator chanced to live), on the 16 August, 1574, and was of William Wentworth, late of Waltham, Gentleman, who was found to be in his life-time seized in demesne as of fee of two messuages, 100 acres of land, 20 of meadow, and 30 of pasture, &c., in Waltham, purchased of George Gilby; one messuage being in the tenure of Thomas Gilby and Andrew Wilson, and the other in the tenure of John Paynter, late the possession of John Hyde and another, by the gift of King Henry VIII. [evidently some portion of the possessions wrenched by that monarch from some abbey or monastery]: the first mentioned messuage and the land in Waltham are held in socage of Edmund Skerne, Esq., as of his manor of Waltham, and by the custom of the said manor *descend to the younger son*, and are worth £10 per annum; and the last mentioned messuage is held of the Queen by fealty only, and is worth ten shillings and four pence per annum; also of one messuage and certain land in Winterton, held of the Queen as of her manor of Kirton, in *gavelkind*, which descend to Thomas Wentworth and Christopher Wentworth *as two sons and one heir* ["*ut duobus filiis et uni heredi*"], and are worth £5 per annum. The Escheator also found that the said William Wentworth died on the preceding 22d day of May, and that Thomas Wentworth was his son and next heir, and was aged, at the date of the Inquisition, twenty years, three months and upwards.

By a comparison of this with similar documents of the period, it is clear that William Wentworth, though entitled by his ancient descent to call himself and to be officially recognized as a "Gentleman," and though evidently able to take rank among the small gentry of a country neighborhood, was by no means a great landed proprietor, nor indeed a man of very large means. The leasehold of two hundred acres of land at the most, and a few houses of small value, seem to have been the extent of his possessions.

The curse attending younger sons in England had already had its effect. He mentions the houses referred to, in his will, and when it

is stated that one of them brought in an annual rent of five shillings, and another of only twelve pence, it will be seen that their possession, though conferring the nominal title of a landed proprietor, could not have swelled greatly his income. Of course, all the sums mentioned must be multiplied by 10 or 15, to show the relative value of money then and now, but even then the estate could not be called a large one.

William Wentworth was twice married; first, to Ellen, daughter of John Gilby, of Ravendale, and widow of John Ferrars. The two of the name mentioned in the Inquisition *post mortem* were her brothers. West Ravendale, or Ravendale, as it is usually called, is only three or four miles from Waltham. By her he had the three sons already named. The date of her death has not been ascertained; but he had, when he died, another wife, named Anne, with whom, from various evidences, he does not appear to have been on the best of terms. He was living at Waltham, and she at Kirton, in a distant part of Lincolnshire, and the only bequest he makes to her in his will, is of "such goods and implements as she hath in my house at Kirton." He left a few trifling legacies to several servants, and to the poor, and his will concludes by placing his eldest son Thomas under the guardianship of Edmund Skerne, Esq. who is mentioned in the Inquisition, and who was the Lord of the manor of Waltham), and his youngest son Christopher under that of Garrett Southill, Esq. (of whom nothing further is known).

XIX. CHRISTOPHER WENTWORTH, third but only surviving son of William Wentworth, of Waltham, and Ellen Gilby his first wife, was born probably about 1556, and was therefore about eighteen years of age at his father's death in 1574. On the 19th of August, 1583, he was married, at the Church of St. Peter at Gowts, in the city of Lincoln, to Katharine, youngest daughter of William Marbury, Esq., of Girsby, in the parish of Burgh-upon-Bain, in Lincolnshire, by his wife Agnes, daughter of John Lenton, Esq. One of her younger brothers was the Rev. Francis Marbury, whose daughter Anne married William Hutchinson, and became afterwards the famous religionist of New England and the ancestress of the Governor of that name.

The Marburys were an ancient family in Lincolnshire, but never prominent in public life, nor did any of them ever rise to a higher dignity than that of ordinary knighthood, and even to that in only two instances. At this period their fortunes, never very extensive, were on the wane, and, after two or three generations more, the scions of the family, abandoning all pretensions, threw themselves into the ranks of the various professions and trades. Still, as in the case of the younger branches of the Wentworths, their change of fortunes could not deprive them of their just claims to whatever honors or glory are to be derived from an undoubted heraldic descent.

Katharine Marbury was the youngest of six children, and therefore could not have brought to her husband much increase of fortune; and it is greatly to be feared, from such evidences as have been obtained, that he himself was of that class of uneasy men who are proverbially typified by the "rolling stone." Thus, as will be seen hereafter, the baptisms (and, doubtless, births) of their eight children occurred at five different places, and there is proof that he resided at different periods of his married life in several others. This fact has made the search into his family history exceedingly tedious and perplexing, but

it is believed that what follows presents an accurate account of his various migrations, and it is probably all that can ever be learned respecting him or his descendants.

It has been impossible to discover positively what finally became of him and his wife. His will, which is very meagre, was dated 8 December, 1628, at Barrow, a village little more than a mile from Goxhill, the seat of his ancestor; but it was not proved until the 15th May, 1633, and then at Alford, some forty miles distant, and more in the neighborhood of his wife's family. Judging from his previous history, he might, between those two dates, have changed his residence at least two or three times. There is, however, as will be seen, reason to suppose that he died at or near Alford, where his son William was evidently residing. The fact that his will was proved at Alford alone, sufficiently justifies the assumption that he died in the immediate neighborhood.

The will was proved by his wife Catharine, but after that date, 15 May, 1633, no further trace has been found of her. The will merely mentions his wife and children as hereafter described, and to each of the latter he leaves sixpence, in full satisfaction of their portions, the residue going generally to his wife. The supervisor was his nephew John Broxholme, of Barrow, who, according to the Marbury pedigree, was the son of his wife's sister Anne, who had married William Broxholme, Esq. It must not be omitted that he also styled himself a "Gentleman," and that he is so styled in the Parish Registers, referred to wherever his name occurs.

His children were as follows:—

1. *William*, of whom hereafter.
2. *Anne*, the eldest daughter, who was baptized at Irby, in Lincolnshire (some three or four miles north-west from Waltham), on the 28th of October, 1585. She married the Rev. John Lawson, but died before her father, leaving issue, to whom he bequeathed the conventional sixpence.
3. *Faith*, who was baptized at Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, (three and a half miles north from Waltham) on the 14th of May, 1587, and was still living, unmarried, at the date of her father's will, in 1628.
4. *Elizabeth*, who was baptized at Irby aforesaid, on the 15th of August, 1589. She married John Winne, and was still living in 1628. Her husband is not styled even "Mr." in her father's will, and he himself left no will.
5. *Frances*, who was also baptized at Irby, 8 November, 1590, but was dead at the date of her father's will.
6. *Francis*, who was baptized at Conisholm (a place about midway between Waltham and Alford, and near Saltfleetby), on the 24th May, 1593, and buried there the 4th of December following.
7. *Priscilla*, who was baptized at Waltham, 14 June, 1594, and married there, 1 September, 1619, to William Helmes, Gentleman, of Long Sutton, otherwise Sutton St. Mary, in Lincolnshire. She was living in 1628, but died some time before 1648, and was buried in the parish church of Sutton St. Mary. Her husband married once or twice, but in his will, dated 21 March, 1648-9, directed to be buried near her, and bequeathed five pounds per annum to her son *Christopher*; if he were living, which he seemed to doubt.

8. Christopher, who was baptized at Waltham on the 27th February, 1596-7, and buried there the following 24th of May.

It will be well just here to recapitulate the various movements of Christopher Wentworth and Catharine Marbury. Where he was born is not known, but at the age of about eighteen, in 1574, he was with his father at Waltham. Nine years later, in 1583, he was married in the city of Lincoln, and was still there, as will be hereafter seen, a year later, when his first child was born. In 1585, he was at Irby; in 1587, at Grimsby; in 1589 and 1590, at Irby again; in 1593, at Conisholm; in 1594, back at Waltham, where he still was in 1597; in 1610 and 1611, he was at Ravendale (*vide* the wills of his cousin Baynes and his uncle Francis), and there we lose sight of him until he makes his will in 1628, at Barrow, which document is proved five years later at Alford.

Another explanation is necessary to show how important is the fact that this will was proved at Alford. The principal Registry of Probate for the diocese was, of course, at the city of Lincoln; but, as many important towns lay at considerable distances, and the means of access were greatly inconvenient, the authorities subdivided the county into what were called Peculiars, in each of which a subordinate official, in the nature of a surrogate, was appointed, before whom the wills of persons dying within his district could be proved, and the parties thus be spared the expense and loss of time attending a journey with their witnesses to the principal office.

Alford was the centre of one of these Peculiars, which only embraced that parish and a few others immediately adjacent. It included Bilsby, Belleau, Rigsby, and two or three other neighboring villages and hamlets. That the jurisdiction did not extend far, may be known by the fact that another Peculiar office was at Louth, only nine or ten miles distant. The simple fact, therefore, that the will of Christopher Wentworth was proved at Alford, is positive evidence that he was, at his death, a resident either of that place or of one of the adjacent villages forming that Peculiar; for, although any will might be proved at the General Registry in the city of Lincoln, none could be proved at the office of a Peculiar except those of persons who had died within its limits having been residents thereof.

We are now prepared to pursue the history of his eldest son and child—

XX. WILLIAM WENTWORTH, who was baptized at St. Peter at Gowts, in the city of Lincoln (where his parents were married the preceding year), on the 8th of June, 1584, and who was mentioned as such, and still living, in his father's will, in 1628.

Down to this point, every step in the descent from the first Saxon Wentworth is abundantly substantiated, and we have as positively traced the last representative named, Christopher Wentworth, till his death at or near Alford. Feeling confident that there must have been some special reason for ending his days in that neighborhood, the writer set earnestly about the task of discovering it, and to that end spent several weeks in a close examination of the Parish Registers of that place and of the towns immediately adjacent, as well as of the Transcripts in the Bishop's Registry at Lincoln, whenever the originals were defective; and, although perhaps unable to adduce what would be required as evidence in a court of law, believes that a chain

of circumstances so strong and clear can be presented that there need be little hesitation in adopting his conclusions.

The Alford parish registers show that a William Wentworth was living there certainly from 1614 to 1620, and those of Rigsby that he was of that parish in the following year, and the object is now to show that he was identical with this William, eldest son of Christopher Wentworth and Catharine Marbury.

The first mention of him in the Alford register is in the record of his marriage, which took place the 28th of November, 1614, when, if our theory be correct, he would have been about thirty years of age. The name of his wife is given as Susanna Fleming. She was, however, a widow, and an examination of the Register, confirmed by various wills, reveals the following facts. Her maiden name was Carter, and, so far as can be ascertained, she was the daughter of Edward Carter, of Well, a small village two miles south-west from Alford, who was probably a small farmer. On the 1st of July, 1613, she was married at Alford to Uther Fleming, son of Robert Fleming, of Alford, and his wife Jane. This Robert Fleming, who died in 1599, calls himself in his will a shoemaker. From the character and extent of his bequests, it is evident that he was what would be called in England, a "well-to-do tradesman." Uther Fleming lived but little more than six months after his marriage, as he was buried at Alford on the 22d of January, 1613-14, and on the 29th of May following their only child, a posthumous daughter named Anne, was baptized. (This child was buried at Alford the 27th of November, 1619.) Six months later, the young widow married William Wentworth.

According to the Alford registers, their eldest child was baptized on the 15th of March, 1615-16, and was named *William*, after his father. On the 18th of January, 1617-18, another son was baptized, named Edward, doubtless after his maternal grandfather. A third son was baptized at Alford, on the 4th of June, 1620, and was named *Christopher*, in all probability after his father's father.

After this last date the name of Wentworth disappears entirely from the Alford register, and it is evident that the family removed shortly after to the adjoining hamlet of Rigsby, two miles west from Alford, for in the Rigsby register occurs the burial of this third son of Christopher, under date of the 18th of May, 1621. Whether they had any other children at Rigsby must forever remain uncertain, for the early Rigsby registers have long since perished, and the few transcripts preserved at Lincoln do not embrace the period important in this investigation.

The discovery of the record of the burial of the child Christopher was so curious that it is worth a brief episode, and, more especially, as it forms one of the strongest links in the chain of circumstantial evidence referred to.

Rigsby church long since ceased to be an independent establishment, and became, and is now, a chapel of ease attached to Alford. The registers, such as were left, were transferred to the custody of the incumbent of Alford, but all previous to the year 1686 were reported in a parliamentary return some forty years ago as irretrievably lost. Those preserved were, therefore, valueless for the purposes of this investigation, and the writer turned from them in disgust, to pursue the examination of the Alford registers. In the course of this search

his attention was attracted to some writing on the covers of one of the Alford volumes—two leaves of parchment evidently regarded as worthless, and so converted to this practical use. They proved to be, on examination, portions of one of the early Rigsby registers, covering only a brief period, the first date being 18 January, 1617-18, and the last 16 September, 1621. The very last burial recorded, however, was full of interest, for it was that of Christopher, infant son of William and Susanna Wentworth; thus fully accounting for the disappearance of that name from the Alford registers after 1620. Of the three sons of William and Susanna Wentworth baptized at Alford, the youngest, Christopher, is thus disposed of.

The second son, Edward, the writer has been able to trace satisfactorily to the extinction of his family, at least, in the male line. He became eventually a surgeon at Boston, in Lincolnshire, where he died in 1681-2. His will was dated the 15th of January, and proved the 6th of March in that year.

By his wife Mary, who died before him, he had the following children:—

1. William, who was dead at the date of his father's will, leaving, by his wife Deborah, one daughter, Elizabeth, who was living in 1684, a minor and unmarried.

2. Thomas, who was also of Boston. In his will dated the 16th and proved the 30th of December, 1684, he described himself as a "Gentleman," showing that he was not forgetful of his descent. His wife had died before him, and he also left a daughter Elizabeth, single and under age.

3. Zophia, called in his father's will his youngest son. He was also a surgeon at Boston, where he died in 1685. His will was dated the 6th of October, and proved the 7th of December in that year, by his widow Catharine, who was sole legatee. He clearly died without issue.

4. Elizabeth, who married John Cocke, and had issue two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. She was living 15 January, 1681-2, but died before 16 December, 1684, as did also her daughter Elizabeth.

5. Mary, the only child whose baptism is recorded at Boston, which occurred the 2d February, 1657-8. She married Thomas Westgate, and was living, with his two children, in 1684.

We return now to the eldest son of William Wentworth and Susanna Fleming (née Carter), viz.:—

XXI. WILLIAM WENTWORTH, who, it is believed, was identical with the New England emigrant, afterwards known as *Elder Wentworth*. As has been seen, he was baptized at Alford on the 15th of March, 1615-16, and, assuming the identity, it is a curious fact that he died on the eighty-first anniversary of his baptism, viz., the 15th March, 1696-7.

The tradition that Elder Wentworth was about ninety years of age at his death, especially as it is unsupported by the slightest evidence, may be safely rejected as a worthless assumption. It is hardly creditable that at the age of eighty-six he should have entered into an engagement to supply the Exeter pulpit for a whole year, and a little reflection will show the improbability, if not the absurdity of the suggestion. At the age of seventy-seven such an arrangement might be practicable, but even then only in rare cases. The Elder is also said

to have had children born as late as 1670, when, if ninety at his death, he must have been at least sixty-three—not, it is true, an impossible event, but still not quite so reasonable as if he had been only fifty-four.

The writer's experience has long since taught him that there is nothing less to be relied upon than these traditional ages, so generously bestowed upon people whose real ages are unknown. The best way is to blot a mere tradition from the record, and from the memory if possible, and endeavor to get at the actual truth by data that may be depended upon. It is only a few weeks ago that the writer exploded the tradition which has existed for years, and was endorsed by his recent biographer, that the well known General Oglethorpe, the founder of the State of Georgia, was ninety-seven years of age at his death, by discovering the record of his baptism, which proved him to have been quite eight years younger. Let the same number be extracted from the unmeaning and mythical "about ninety" accorded to Elder Wentworth, and his real age would accord with the Alford baptism.

The circumstantial evidence touching the identity mentioned may be summed up as follows :

We have traced, beyond the shadow of a doubt, an unbroken descent of nineteen generations, ending with Christopher Wentworth, who died at or near Alford somewhere between the year 1628 and 1633, doubtless during the latter year. For many generations we find the christian name of *William* prominent in the family, but this is the first time that the name of Christopher occurs in this line.

This Christopher Wentworth had a son William, baptized in 1584, who was still living in 1628, according to his father's will. We find at Alford, or at Rigsby (a suburb of Alford), a William Wentworth, from 1614 to 1621 (and, as will be seen at a later date), who married there, had children baptized and buried there, and was clearly a resident of that neighborhood. Remembering the migratory propensities of his father, and the evidence afforded by his wandering habits and by the character of his will, it is clearly reasonable to suppose that his fortunes in his later days could not have been in a very flourishing condition, and nothing was more natural than that he should, finally, when more than seventy-five years of age, take refuge with his only son.

This William Wentworth, of Alford and Rigsby, gives the name of Christopher to one of his own sons, and for what reason unless it were in compliment to his own father? As has been said, the name was an entirely new one in the family.

The transcripts of the Parish Registers for the whole diocese of Lincoln have been thoroughly searched, from the earliest period down to as late as 1650, and there are no other Wentworths to be found except in this corner of the county, and in this immediate locality, and all the other lines, excepting only this one, have been traced to their final extinction. This one also disappears from the records of Lincolnshire after the year 1636. Where does it go to?

In 1639, a William Wentworth suddenly appears at Exeter, in New Hampshire. Who he was, or where he came from, no one knows, but the generally accepted historical probabilities are, that he formed one of the company of early emigrants composed of the Wheelwrights and Hutchinsons, and others, who are known to have gone to America in

1636. Strangely enough, this date, 1636, is the very last that can be found in any English record with which the name of William Wentworth, of Alford or its vicinity, is connected. In the Parliamentary report of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, in 1839, under the County of Lincoln, occurs the following passage :

"Richard Filkin, of Langton, 10 April, 1636, granted (*inter alia*) to Thomas Grantham and others, Trustees of Hansard's Free School at Wragby, a messuage with the appurtenances, in Bilsby, in the tenure of William Wentworth or his assigns." The obvious meaning of this is, that there was an unexpired lease, originally granted to "William Wentworth or his assigns," which had passed, of course by sale and purchase, into the hands of Richard Filkin, and which said Filkin transferred to said Trustees in the very year that Elder Wentworth is believed to have emigrated. Of course, the William Wentworth mentioned could not have been the one baptized at Alford, as he would not have been, even in 1636, legally capable of executing a deed of transfer, but was doubtless his father, to whom the lease had been originally granted.

Now, if this messuage had been in any other part of Lincolnshire, this passage from the Commissioners' Report would have possessed little value ; but, as it was at Bilsby, it becomes of the greatest importance. In the first place, Bilsby like Rigsby is virtually a mere suburb of Alford, the latter being two miles west and the former only one mile north-east from that place. In fact, so closely are they connected, that it is difficult to determine where one ends and the other begins. Alford was, in those times, an important business town, and Bilsby, Rigsby, and two or three other places in the vicinity, afforded suburban retreats for its business men. It was not strange, therefore, that William Wentworth should have invested some of his means in property at Bilsby. It is quite probable that the messuage referred to was his own residence, and that he had removed thither from Rigsby. A reasonable ground for this presumption is to be found in another still more important fact connected with this matter, viz. : that Bilsby was the home of the Rev. John Wheelwright. He became vicar of that parish in the year 1623, and so continued until at least 1631.

William Wentworth was at Rigsby in 1621, but it is quite reasonable to suppose that he subsequently became attached to Mr. Wheelwright, and eventually removed to Bilsby in order to attend on his ministrations. If so, and he at last determined to accompany his pastor to the New World, he would of course have disposed of his lease, and in this manner it probably fell into the hands of Filkin. Unfortunately the Bilsby parish registers are entirely missing previous to 1679.

Supposing this view of the case to be correct, the question arises, did both the father and son go to New England, or only the latter ? There is no reason why both should not have done so, and some reason to suppose they did. The entire disappearance of the name from the neighborhood after that period, and this disposal of this lease (with the mystic date of 1636), would seem to indicate it. The younger William was still a minor in 1636. In 1639, when the Exeter document was signed, he would have been twenty-two years of age.

If the Indian deed of 1629 be authentic, it could not have been he who was one of the parties to it, for he would have been only thirteen

years old. But may it not have been his father, who perhaps went over thus early as a pioneer of the subsequent Wheelwright colony?

But, after the most careful examination of the whole subject, the conclusion that the writer has arrived at is, that the younger William alone, still under age and unmarried, went with Wheelwright and his other connections, either influenced by his religious attachments, or to seek his fortune. Whether his father and mother were then dead, and he was left without any near relations—save his younger brother, who was perhaps provided for in England (apprenticed probably to some surgeon, very possibly his kinsman, Dr. Theodore Markham, of Waltham)—are questions that probably can never be positively answered, owing to the destruction of the only records that could throw any light on the subject.

There is one more important link in the chain of circumstantial evidence. The connection of William Wentworth with the Hutchinsons and Marburys, and consequently with Rishworth, Storer, Leavitt, and others who were the especial followers of Wheelwright, has already been mentioned. William Wentworth of Alford would have gone, not only with his spiritual guide, but also with his own blood relations, almost the nearest that were then living. Besides these, there was, the writer thinks, still another.

By referring to the account of the children of Christopher Wentworth and Catharine Marbury, it will be found that one of the daughters, Priscilla, married William Helmes, and that her husband in his will bequeathed five pounds per annum to their son Christopher, *if he were living*. It is clear, therefore, that this son Christopher was not then in England. By referring to Mr. Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, it will be found that there was a *Christopher Helme* at Exeter in 1639, and signed the combination there, who removed to Massachusetts in 1643, thence to Warwick with the Gortonists in 1644, and died there before December, 1650, leaving a widow Margaret and a son *William*. There can be little doubt that he was the son mentioned in the will of William Helmes in 1648-9, of whose existence he was doubtful (which he would not have been if he had been living any where in England), and that he had named his only son (according to Savage) after his own father. This Christopher would have been own cousin to William Wentworth the younger, of Alford, and, according to the foregoing theory, we find them positively together at Exeter in 1639.

Another similar piece of concurrent testimony is not unworthy of attention. It will be seen that Anne, the eldest daughter of Christopher Wentworth and Catharine Marbury, married the Rev. John Lawson, and that their children were mentioned in his will, in 1628. Now strangely enough, Mr. Savage gives an account of a Christopher Lawson, who was also at Exeter in 1639, and signed the combination there. If a son of this marriage, to whom was given the name of his grandfather, which seems most probable, he too would have been an own cousin of the younger William Wentworth of Alford.

It may be added, in conclusion, that the writer, after the most protracted and laborious researches, in which the histories of *all* the Wentworth families of England have been included, has been unable to find any other William Wentworth who could by any possibility have been the New England emigrant. In several instances, promising combinations of circumstances have presented themselves,

have invariably crumbled to pieces on further investigation. In this instance, and in this alone, although it has been sometimes necessary to obtain direct and positive evidence, every circumstance, excepting, has tended to confirm the presumption that Wentworth the younger, of Alford, the twenty-first in descent from Reginald the Saxon, was the veritable Elder of early New England history.

(England), 30 November, 1867.

NOTE.

It appears by the above that William²¹ Wentworth, one of the Exeter (N. H.) Combination in 1639, and the ancestor of all the descendants in the United States whose origin has been traced out, is the legitimate descendant of Sir William Wentworth to whom the 1st Coat of Arms was confirmed in 1280; and also that he is the 1st in descent from Reginald Wentworth who was living in England at the time of the Norman conquest, A. D. 1066. He was baptized at Alford, Lincoln county, England, 1615-16, and died at Dover, N. H., March, 1696-7, aged 81 years. He was son of William²⁰ Wentworth, who married at Alford 28th November, 1614, Susannah, widow of Fleming and daughter of Edward Carter, of Well, a village near Alford. And he was grandson of Christopher¹⁹ Wentworth, of Waltham, Lincoln County, who married 19th August, 1583, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William Marbury, of Girsby, Lincoln County, and sister of Francis whose daughter Anne was the celebrated wife of William Hutchinson, to whom the Register has already traced the relationship of Wheelwright, Storer, Leavitt and Rishworth, Exeter (N. H.) Combination of 1639.

When the names were signed to the Exeter Combination the names of two sons, whose origin was unknown until the production of the present article, viz.: Christopher²¹ Lawson, and Christopher²¹ Wentworth, cousins to the emigrant William²¹ Wentworth and neighbors of John Wheelwright in England, of both of whom Savage speaks in his Dictionary, and of whose descendants it is to be hoped something further may be brought to light.

It seems to look as if all the Combination settlers at Exeter, N. H., were from the neighborhood of Wheelwright in Lincoln County, England; and that they were to a great extent of some family connection.

It is going to settle the fact, that Elder William²¹ Wentworth was in this country, but his wife or wives are yet a mystery. He is the father of Lt. Gov. John²³, was born in 1640, but whether his first child or not is not known. No trace of Elder William²¹ in England prior to the Exeter (N. H.) Combination, has yet been found.

J. W.

 THE CHENEY FAMILY.

[Communicated by A. M. HAINES, Esq., of Galena, Ill.]

An old Bible of the Geneva version, printed in London, England, 1579, the property of Mr. Joshua Brookes, of Galena, Ill., and which was brought from London, A.D. 1833, by the father of Mr. Cheney, is the following record:

Edward Cheney, born 8 Sept., 1649.
 Ann Cheney, " 23 Aug., 1652, and died 2d Mch, 1690.
 Jahne Cheney, " 23 Sept., 1653.
 Isabell Cheney, " 8 March, 1656.
 William Cheney, " 23 Apl, 1662.
 John Cheney, " 6 May, 1665.
 William Cheney, Sen'r, above mentioned, dyed July 11, 1695.
 Isabell Cheyney, dyed y^e 16 March, 1706-7.
 Jane Cheyney, " " 7 March, 1708-9.
 William Cheney, " " 2 March, 1721-2.
 John Cheney, " " 13 Jan'y, 1724-5.

MAJOR THOMAS LEONARD.

[Communicated by WM. R. DEANE.]

IN the account of the Leonard Family, by the Rev. Perez Fobes, LL.D.,* he says: "Thomas, the oldest son of James, was a distinguished character. He held the office of Justice of the Peace, a Judge of the Court, a physician, a field officer, and was eminent for piety. Sacred to his memory, an eulogy was printed in 1713, by Rev. Samuel Danforth, of Taunton, one of the most learned and eminent ministers of his day."

The writer of this, while preparing a further account of the Leonard Family in 1851,† made most diligent search and inquiry for Mr. Danforth's eulogy; also in 1853, with the Rev. Mr. Emery, when his "Ministry of Taunton" was published. Every place where we supposed it might possibly be found was searched, but no copy could be discovered. Within the past four years a fortunate antique glance at the oldest volume of Newspapers in the Boston Athenæum, being a file of the "*Boston News Letter*" from 1710 to 1715, for other information, luckily revealed the lost poem. It proved to be an *Elegy*, and therefore the word eulogy in Dr. Fobes's article in the Massachusetts Historical Collections was a misprint. This *Elegy* is on one side of a half sheet, 8 by 12 inches, about two-thirds the size of the volume of the *Boston News Letter*, in which it is bound, between the numbers for Nov. 30 and Dec. 7, 1713. Here it has rested 150 years; and is as perfect as when it came from the press. The engraved head, or mourning piece, occupies about two inches of the upper part of the sheet. A skeleton stands in the centre, holding the scythe of Time. On each side is an hour-glass, about halfway from the skeleton to the border, making the body to two wings extended from each. On each upper corner is a skull with cross-bones under. Beneath the head of the skeleton, in the centre, and the skulls in each corner, on the left, and on the right, are spaces about two inches in length over the hour-glasses, the only considerable white spaces in the whole scene. In the space on the left is printed, "Memento Mori;" and in that on the right, "Remember Death." On the left side, under the hour-glass

* Massachusetts Historical Collections, Vol. III. p. 173.

† New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 1851, Vol. V. page 403.

are six pall-bearers bearing away the palled coffin, followed by a procession of mourners. On the right, under the hour-glass are a spade and pickaxe crossed, and a coffin covered with a pall upon a stand. The whole representation is sombre and sable enough. The verses are in double columns—and are entirely surrounded on the border of the sheet with black lines about a quarter of an inch wide; a line also of the same width is between the two columns. The following is a copy of the words :

An ELEGY in the Memory of the Worshipful

MAJOR THOMAS LEONARD, Esq.

of Taunton in New England ; who departed this Life on the 24th Day of November, Anno Domini 1713. In the 73d Year of his Age.

We do assemble that a Funeral
With grief and sorrow we may solemnise,
Whereat 'tis proper, that to mind we call
The Greatness of our Loss : the qualities
And Usefulness of our deceased Friend,
Whose Pilgrimage on Earth is at an end.

Envy and Malice must be reigning Vices
In those who will not bear to hear his
Praise ;

To speak well of the Dead, true Grace ad-
vises ;

'Tis baseness that Reproach on such doth
raise.

Such justly may expect Retaliation,
Who do begrutch to others Commenda-
tion.

Tho' I pretend no skill in Poetry,
Yet will adventure once to Mourn in Verse
Rather than such a Worthy, dead should ly
Without a due Encomium on his Herse :
Grief will find Vent, and Fullness of
affection
How to express ourselves will give di-
rection.

Let's first remark that GOD should him in-
cline

In 's early days to try with all his might
For skill to Write and Cypher, in a time
When other Youths such learning did but
slight ;

Yet he redeemed his time most carefully
And made in 's Learning, good profi-
ciency.

GOD bless'd his Care and Pains, that he
attained

With little help from others, useful skill
Wherein he outshone others, that he gained
Preferment in the Town, Esteem, good
Will ;

From meaner Posts made gradual Ascent
To Offices of Trust, Care and Moment.

In Medicine he practised his skill
Expending Time and Money in the Cure
Of sick and Wounded, with compassion still.

Thus did the Love of all to him procure ;
Many Confess, his kindness did abound
By helpfulness unto his Neighbours
round.

For many Years, the chief Affairs in Town
Prudential, he managed carefully
With good Acceptance, unto his Renown
Performed his Trust in all things faith-
fully ;

So that the Governour did him prefer
In Military Trusts a part to bear ;

And in the Civil Government he stood
Commissioned to Punish Vice and Sin,
For many Years ; His Care and Prudence
good

And Faithfulness were well displayed
therein.

He always showed Pacifick disposition,
Trying to end all jarr's by Composition.

He gave himself to GOD in 's Youthful days
Professed Religion ; and his Family
Were well Instructed, Prayed with always
His good Example was before the Eye,
His Prayers were heard, his House (the Lord
be Praise)

With hopeful numerous Offspring God
hath raised.

God grant that all of his Posterity
May imitate his Virtues, and may say
His GOD shall be our GOD, Him faithfully,
We'l Serve until our Last and Dying day :
And never will our Father's GOD for-
sake ;

But for our GOD sincerely will Him take.

His famous crowning work was His great
Care

That Gospel Worship, Gospel Ministry
In NORTON, DIGHTON, Other Places near
On good Foundations might Settled be.
He joyed in Hope, that now were laid
Foundations

Of Piety for many Generations.

Mæstus Composuit.

SAMUEL DANFORTH.

Mr. Danforth was Major Thomas Leonard's pastor. Dr. Fobes says in his topographical account of the town of Raynham,* that " Thomas

* Massachusetts Historical Collections, Vol. III. p. 171.

came with his father from Pontypool, Monmouthshire, when a small boy, and afterwards worked at the bloomery art with his father in the forge." He was born about 1640, and probably came to this country before 1650. We can have no adequate conception of the difficulty of obtaining a very moderate amount of learning in the time of the boyhood of Thomas Leonard. There were few teachers at that early period, and he probably received little if any aid from them. While striking the anvil in his father's bloomery he was hammering out in the smithy of his own mind material for thought and use.

"Amid the forge's clangor and the flame
Sparkling from smitten anvils, boldly wrought
A bright-eyed boy. His hand was hard with toil,
But his clear mind o'er field of thought roamed wide,
Gathering the fruits of knowledge. Thus he grew,
Winning the true nobility that waits
On honest labor."

He undoubtedly made the most of every scrap of his time. It was an iron age. Iron characters were wrought out of it. The clearing of the forest for the new settlement required the constant use of the *axe*, and for the dispersion of, or guarding against, the wild animals and the savage red man, the *sword* and the *gun* were ever in demand.

In most cases these circumstances overcame or disappointed the desire for an education where it existed. But it was not so with young Thomas. To "Write and Cypher" was a great accomplishment in the time of his youth, and to reach "the Rule of Three," was great proficiency. The subject of our notice was truly "with hopeful numerous offspring" blessed. He was the founder of distinguished families. The Norton Leonards were his descendants. Rev. Nathaniel, of Plymouth, was his grandson. Hon. Daniel Leonard, Chief Justice of Bermuda, and author of the noted letters signed "*Massachusettensis*,"* in the time of the Revolution, was his descendant.

There is now before the writer a MS. volume of Major Thomas Leonard, about 9 inches long by 3 wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, with parchment cover and clasps. This book is in perfect preservation, and contains, among other things, the record of various marriages solemnized by him as Justice of the Peace, from 1684 to 1713, the year of his death, very legibly and neatly written with his own hand. These marriages are published in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. xiii., p. 251.

This book had been kept till about ten years since in a private family, descended from him, as a curious heirloom—when on the death of the individual to whom it belonged it came to light. It is now in the hands of the town clerk of Raynham, who watches over it with jealous care as one of the records of the town. The writer, on its discovery, obtained from this book a record of a marriage in the family of his ancestors, which he had searched other records for in vain. The

* A copy of "*Massachusettensis*," bound with the account of the Leonard Family, by the writer of this, is in the Library of the Old Colony Historical Society at Taunton. A copy is also in the Library of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. See communications on the authorship of these letters by the late Lucius Manlius Sargent, Esq., *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XIII., pp. 291 and 353. The original manuscript documents establishing the fact that Hon. Daniel Leonard was the author of "*Massachusettensis*," and not Jonathan Sewall, as represented in the title page, were bound together and presented by Mr. Sargent before his death to the New England Historic-Genealogical Society.

Taunton Town Records having been burnt some thirty years since, renders this authentic record very valuable.

There are in this book some curious medical receipts which served Major Leonard as a physician. Also the following statement of owners of shares in the Taunton Ironworks:—

James Leonard,	$\frac{1}{2}$	Gilles Gilbert,	$\frac{3}{4}$	Mr. Noyes,	2
John Turner,	1	Nicholas White,	1	Leveret,	1
George Watson,	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Mrs. Pain,	1	Mr. Ting,	1
Richard Williams,	1	Henry Hodges,	$\frac{1}{4}$	Mr. John Pain,	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Widow Hall,	1	Francis Smith,	$\frac{1}{2}$	Samuel Paule,	$\frac{1}{4}$
Hezekiah Hoare,	$\frac{1}{2}$	James Burt,	1	Richard Baker,	$\frac{1}{2}$
Isaac Deane,	$\frac{1}{2}$	James Tisdale,	1	Dorchester Church,	$\frac{1}{2}$
Thomas Deane,	$\frac{1}{2}$	The Town,	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Paine, Rehoboth,	$\frac{1}{2}$
Joseph Wilbore,	1	James Walker,	1		
Peter Pits,	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Pool,	$2\frac{1}{2}$		$26\frac{3}{4}$

The date when the shares were owned by the persons here named is not stated. The odd number ($26\frac{3}{4}$ shares) is undoubtedly owing to shares and parts of shares having been bought up by the company, from time to time, from estates of deceased persons or others. These "Ironworks" were originally the Forge built by the father and uncle of Thomas Leonard. The forge now in operation at this place, in Raynham, is owned by Theodore Dean, Esq., a descendant of Thomas.

NOTES ON THE AXTELL FAMILY.

[Communicated by WILLIAM S. APPLETON, A.M.]

THOMAS AXTELL, the first of this name in Massachusetts, was buried at Sudbury, 8 March, 1646, leaving a widow Mary, who married, 19 September, 1656, John Goodenow, and had children, of whom three are known, viz.:

Henry² (2).

Hannah,² m. 18 June, 1659, Edward Wright, of Sudbury.

Mary,² born 1 June, 1644. *see below*

(2) Henry Axtell moved in 1660 to Marlborough, and there married, 14 June, 1665, Hannah, daughter of George Merriam, of Concord, by whom he had—

Mary,³ born 8 August, 1670; m. 24 May, 1698, Zachariah Newton.

Thomas,³ born 8 August, 1672; m. 2 November, 1697, Sarah Barker. A short account of his descendants may be read in Hudson's History of Marlborough.

Daniel,³ born 4 November, 1673 (3).

Sarah,³ born 28 September, 1675.

He was killed by the Indians, 19 April, 1676, and his widow married, 16 July, 1677, William Taylor of Concord.

(3) Daniel Axtell moved to South Carolina, as is shown by a document recorded at East Cambridge, which is a release, dated 16 March, 1703, from Daniel Axtell, of Carolina, in y^e county of Bartly upon Ashley river, to his brother Thomas.

Name Mary corrected to Lydia Vol. 53, p. 354

My object in writing this is to call attention to the fact, that Thomas Axtell may have been a near relative of Daniel Axtell, the regicide. The latter was born at Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire, in 1622, and a Thomas Axtill was baptized at St. Peter's in that place, 26 January, 1619. Also, Mary, daughter of Thomas Axtill, and Mary his wife, were baptized there 23 September, 1639, and Henry, son of the same parent, 15 October, 1641. The daughter probably died young, but this Henry may not improbably have been the settler in Marlborough. The name of Axtell is not a common one, and the use of the Christian name of Daniel in this country would warrant us in seeking our early emigrant at the home of the regicide.

ADDRESSES BY HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER, PRESIDENT
OF THE N. ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

[Delivered January 1 and 16, 1868.]

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY :—Most sincerely do I thank you for the honor conferred in electing me as your presiding officer. I wish, however, that your able Vice President, the Hon. Mr. Upton, could have been persuaded to accept this office, or that the choice had fallen on some one of the able gentlemen around me, more capable than myself of discharging its duties. It has been a rule of life with me never to withhold my services where my friends have deemed them of value, and it is under this conviction that I accept, though with great reluctance and diffidence, the office to which you have elected me.

I have long felt a deep and abiding interest in institutions for the preservation of historical and genealogical information, but my life, as you know, gentlemen, has been crowded with labors in another line of duty, in efforts to advance the great industrial interests of our land, and to multiply the comforts and pleasures of rural life. From the day when my mother first took me into the garden to help dress and keep it, I cannot remember the time when I did not love the cultivation of the soil. Possessing such instincts and tastes, I have felt that I had a mission in this particular line of duty to perform, and my sense of obligation has induced me to abstract from the imperative duties of a merchant, and from my family, all the time and means I could spare, for its fulfilment. It is this which has prompted me in all my efforts for the establishment of the various institutions with which I have been associated.

And now, gentlemen, I am ready and willing to render my services for the advancement of this institution. But it must be remembered, that I have passed the summit of the hill of life, and am descending on the other side, and I cannot but feel that you need some person more able and energetic than myself to occupy this chair. Your committee, however, have kindly informed me that they will require no more of me than my health and inclination may dictate, and, with

assurance, I accept the office, and promise to render all the assistance in my power. Called, as I am, without preparation to this chair, I will not be expected that I should submit a formal address. The elaborate and eloquent addresses of my predecessors have conferred importance and influence on the Society, but I shall confine my efforts especially to its immediate necessities, and to methods for supplying its wants. As soon as I can have an opportunity for consultation with the officers and friends of the Society, I will lay before you my suggestions in regard to these subjects.

Gentlemen, I cannot allow the present moment to pass without some allusion, on my part, to the memory of your late illustrious President. It was my privilege to be acquainted with Gov. Andrew. For consistency of character, unswerving patriotism, integrity of heart and soundness of disposition, I know no brighter example. When we think of the place which he occupied in society, and in the hearts of his countrymen, removed, too, in the zenith of his usefulness, and at a time when we can least afford to spare him, we cannot but feel that a dispensation of Divine Providence is indeed mysterious. But God knows what is best for us, and we would bow in humble submission to His Holy Will. Men die, but institutions live. Gov. Andrew is dead. His clayey tenement has indeed fallen, but how little of such men can perish! His voice is indeed silent, but posterity will accord him an immortality which history will cherish and humanity admire, a place among those philanthropists and patriots whose noble labors and wonderful designs shall live when monuments of marble shall have crumbled to dust. We shall much miss his wise counsels and endeavors to advance the objects of our association, but our loss, we doubt not, is an unspeakable gain. He has been removed to a higher and holier place, far beyond the convulsions and disappointments of time, to those celestial fields, whose verdure is ever green, whose bloom is everlasting, and whose fruits are immortal—to those happier realms, where no cloud shall ever dim the vision of his faith, no change ever mar the perfection of his hopes—

"Where rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains,
And the noon-tide of glory eternally reigns."

AT A SPECIAL MEETING.

GENTLEMEN:—In connection with the remarks that I had the privilege to make at the time of my election, I have now to submit the following, as the result of my reflections, in regard to the present condition of the Society, the importance of its work and its imperative necessities, and to suggest some plans for increasing its income and enlarging the sphere of its future influence and usefulness.

First, let us acknowledge the debt of gratitude we owe to the members of the Society, especially to those gentlemen, who, by gratuitous services, have watched over and sustained it to the present time. By their self-sacrificing exertions it has acquired an honorable position among the institutions, not only of our commonwealth and country, but in foreign lands. It numbers among its members the names of many warm friends and distinguished men, through whom the co-operation of sister associations, it is constantly receiving

and dispensing information of the most desirable character. For a period of twenty-three years the Society has been zealously engaged in the acquisition of the most important documentary knowledge. It has rescued from the shades of oblivion a large amount of rare materials most valuable to the antiquary, historian and biographer; and it is believed that its collection of scarce books, pamphlets and manuscripts will compare favorably with any other similar institution, of its age, in the United States. By the Report of Mr. Sheppard, the Librarian, at the annual meeting, January, 1868, it appears that there are nearly eight thousand volumes of books, and more than twenty-two thousand pamphlets, many of which if lost, he states, could not be replaced.

To provide against such a possible disaster, and for better accommodations, my honored predecessors have made suggestions in their annual addresses. Should a fire occur and destroy our library, says Dr. Lewis, "the biographical memoirs and other publications and documents conveying the history of the various families of New England from the day of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers until now, could not be restored." "Without more ample accommodations for your library," says Governor Andrew, "rare books and manuscripts will serve but for little use."

To secure these treasures from such a contingency is a matter of grave consideration, involving an obligation on the part of those who possess power and position, in a word, on the enlightened generosity of all liberal men, to use their influence to secure this end. Thus shall they preserve the history of their native land, the memory of their fathers, and perpetuate the record of their own descent down the long lapse of generations to come.

In regard to the operations of the Society, I would respectfully recommend that in view of the imperative necessities for more ample and safe accommodations, and with the anticipation of an increase of our funds by legacies, donations and memberships, an application be made to the legislature for an act allowing the Society to hold a larger amount of property than it can now hold by its present charter.

I would also suggest the propriety of establishing a fund, as soon as circumstances will permit, for the publication of rare manuscripts and historical works. This proposition is made with the hope that the friends of the Society may find it agreeable, in making up their bequests to public institutions, to leave money for this special purpose, like those of the Barstow, Towne and other trusts.

I am also of the opinion that some special arrangement might be made by which a division of labor would be of much value. For this purpose I would suggest that the usefulness of our Society may be greatly advanced by dividing the field of historical inquiry into sections or departments. It is a maxim of universal application, that a concentration of effort is necessary to the achievement of great results. The field of local and family history, which it is the object of this Society to cultivate, is exceedingly large. It reaches over a broad territory, and embraces a great variety of subjects. No one member can be supposed to have the inclination or the leisure to push his investigations into all the departments of historical study which lie within the scope of the Society's appropriate work. But there are persons undoubtedly, in the ranks of our large membership, who have both the

taste and leisure, and who would take a pride in developing a single department, if it were committed to their special supervision. Let a given subject be committed to one of our associates who may have a taste for that particular field of inquiry, and let him make himself familiar with all its historical resources. If his department were, for instance, the local history of one of the New England States, he should aim to know every book that has ever been printed on the history of that State or any part of it, in any of its subdivisions whatever, and he should aim to obtain, if possible, copies for our library. He should also extend his inquiries to all existing manuscripts, which can possibly be found; he should ascertain the historical value of them, and in whose possession they are, and, if advisable, use his influence to obtain their publication, or, when practicable, secure the original or a copy for the archives of this Society. I can imagine that labors thus directed would, in the space of a few years, greatly increase the historical treasures of our library, and in various other ways extend the influence and usefulness of this Institution.

I do not propose to designate the departments that should be formed, or to elaborate the subject, but I merely throw out this hint, with the hope that should the suggestion meet the approbation of the members, the scheme may be developed under the direction of the Society, and be presented for our consideration and action in a practical form.

As a further means of advancing the objects of the Society, let us seek to affiliate with us, not only those whose taste and inclination lead them to the acquisition of historical knowledge, but those who as public benefactors are disposed to give of their substance for building up and sustaining the institutions of New England.

We have now two hundred and fifty members. Why should we not have a thousand? Let each member procure another and thus double our present number. For *one* I will pledge myself to procure twenty. Let a general effort be made, and let these, as well as resident members, as far as practicable, take life-certificates by the payment of thirty dollars each. This would constitute no inconsiderable fund, from which a permanent income would be derived for years after we shall have ceased from our labors.

Let our members also take an active interest in the circulation of the publications of the Society, not only by subscribing themselves, but by inviting their friends to do the same.

The Historical and Genealogical Register, published under the direction of this Society, is now in its twenty-second volume. This magazine is full of most interesting historical matter, interesting in every part of New England, and to all persons of historical tastes. A wider circulation of this periodical would subserve the interests of history, and enable us to make it more valuable from year to year.

To enlarge its sphere of usefulness, this Society must have more appropriate accommodations, more members and more funds. To whom then can we appeal for aid, more hopefully, than to the enterprising and liberal citizens of New England, so well known for their philanthropic deeds in forming and sustaining the institutions of our land? We would, therefore, solicit gentlemen to become associated with us, and thus by a co-operation of their efforts and their funds add to the ability and increase the efficiency of the Society. Espe-

cially would we invite the merchant princes of Boston, alike distinguished for their enterprise and contributions in behalf of benevolent and worthy objects, to unite with us in efforts to sustain the present high character of our institution and to make it more and more worthy of the patronage of an enlightened community. "Merchants have been," says a celebrated divine, "in the order of Providence and the progress of civilization, the princes and honorables of the earth. The history of the development and improvement of the race of man, is, in some sense, a history of the activity and usefulness of merchants." Our own national history is intimately associated with commerce. The merchant has been a pioneer in the progress of civilization. No class more readily appreciates the value of a good object. None possesses more general intelligence, sound judgment and moral worth, and to none is Massachusetts more indebted for acts of public and private munificence than to the merchants of Boston and its vicinity.

Gentlemen, it is our good fortune to live in an age of high progressive civilization — an age pregnant with mighty moral and political events. Never before have the energies of good men been so concentrated in efforts for the diffusion of knowledge, the relief of suffering, the reward of labor and the multiplication of the blessings and comforts of mankind. We live, too, in a country of amazing proportions, containing boundless fields for human development and happiness, extending, expanding and strengthening with its growth; embracing almost every variety of soil and climate, capable of producing most of the products of the habitable globe, and whose population, ere some now living shall go down to their graves, will in all human probability exceed two hundred millions of souls; a country whose thriving villages and populous cities spring up as by enchantment — whose commerce, manufactures and internal improvements, whose institutions, civil, literary and religious, whose military, naval and moral power, whose genius, people and prosperity, are the wonder and admiration of the world.

This Society was instituted for the preservation of the history of this people, and for its transmission to future generations. This is a noble design. History enlarges the field of human knowledge. It teaches posterity to imitate the examples of the good, and to avoid the practices of the bad — "to hold, as it were, the mirror up to nature, to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time."

Our New England history embodies the laws, piety and patriotism of our fathers — the intelligence, enterprise and progress of the age — and will be a guide to our children and our children's children, long after we shall have passed from the scene.

"History," says Macaulay, "is but the grand development of God's grand plan." The importance of history is thus graphically described in the last address of your lamented President, and is worthy of being repeated on this occasion. "History touches all human life. It elevates a nation. It inspires the human race. All that excites human emotion, all spiritual as well as all material things are found in its domain. All of knowledge we can gather about our predecessors, their lives, their thoughts, their achievements, their daily practices, their worship, their civil government, and their legis-

lation — and all that we can garner up, methodize and transmit to the future, belonging to the life, character and history of our own time, tend, not only to enlarge the formal stock of common learning, but to preserve the treasures of human experience and thought, to diffuse them among men, and to increase, for countless generations, the absolute wisdom of mankind."

And who is there among us that cannot appreciate the importance of our work — who does not desire to preserve sacredly the noble examples of our ancestors, to instruct, animate and guide us and our children — who that would not cherish the memories of the founders and conservators of American Liberty, of those champions, who, sealing their mission with their blood, purchased the independence, extended the freedom, preserved the government and perpetuated the union of these States? And what son of New England does not feel an interest in the history of the Pilgrim Fathers, their characters, their sufferings, their religion? Who would not treasure up with undying gratitude the memories of these pioneers of American civilization — these heralds of religious freedom? Who would not garner up as a priceless heritage the influence of that prayer, reverberating down the long line of coming generations — that first prayer on the ever-memorable Sabbath morn, when

"Amidst the storm they sang,
And the stars heard, and the sea;
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
To the anthems of the free."

"It is not too much to say that in the first prayer from the soil of the new world, ascending from so feeble a brotherhood, amid a wilderness so desolate, were lodged the seeds of a new civilization for mankind, the elements of all freedom for all nations, and the power which in its turn shall regenerate all the empires of the earth." (*British Quarterly Review*, 1845.)

Gentlemen, the foregoing considerations and suggestions are made with great deference to your riper experience and better judgment. They are offered, however, as the convictions of my own mind and for the purpose of co-operating with such ability as I possess. True, we are a society, but we are also individuals, and as such in our individual characters and circles we can do much. Let us feel the responsibility which rests upon us. Let us mature plans for the accomplishment of our objects, and let us execute them with an energy that knows no failure and a perseverance that never tires.

Ancient Epitaph.

HERE LYES BURIED
the BODY OF Mr
JOHN PARLEY
WHO DIED MAY Y^e 2
1725 & IN the 56
YEAR OF HIS AGE
IF YOU WILL LOOK IT MAY APPER
HE WAS the FORST BURIED HEAR

This is the oldest inscription in the Parish Burying Ground at Linebrook, Ipswich, Mass. It is peculiar for the modesty of its claim to priority, as well as for the substitution of the small t for the capital, wherever that letter is used, which destroys the uniformity of what is otherwise a well executed inscription. The name Parley has for several generations been written Perley. J. M. B.

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[Compiled by JEREMIAH COLBURN.]

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- " Some few lines towards a description of the New Heaven, as it makes to those who stand upon the New Earth. Samuel Sewall. pp. 64. Boston, 1727.
- " Some account of the Earthquake that shook New England 29th–30th October, 1727. Cotton Mather. pp. 37–5. Boston, 1727.
- " Ibid. Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts," Vol. 2. Third Edition. Boston, 1795.
- " A Collection of the Proceedings of the Great and General Court, &c. &c. pp. 112. Boston, 1729.
- " Observations, Historical and Practical, on the Rise and Primitive State of New England. Century Sermon. Thomas Foxcroft. pp. 46. Boston, 1730.
- " Conference of His Excellency, Jonathan Belcher, with the Indian Tribes at Falmouth, 1732. pp. 33. Boston and London, 1732.
- " Chronological History of New England, in the Form of Annals. Thomas Prince. 1 Vol. pp. xxxvii. 358. Boston, 1736. Reprinted, pp. 439. Boston, 1826.
- " Annals of New England. Thomas Prince. Vol. 2. pp. 96. Boston. [1755.]
- " Ibid. "Mass. Hist. Collections," Vol. 7. Second Series, 1818.
- " Brief History of the Pequot War. Major John Mason. Boston, 1736.
- " Ibid. "Mass. Hist. Collections," Vol. 8. Second Series. Boston, 1826.

CHURCH RECORDS OF NEWINGTON, N. H.

[Communicated by CHARLES W. TUTTLE, A.M., of Boston.]

Continued from page 27.

1754. July 1. Reuben Libby and Sarah Goss both of Rye.
 Aug. 6. Winthrop Burnham and Meriel Adams both of Durham.
 Aug. 14. George Warren of Ports. and Elizabeth Hogdon.
 Sept. 1. Nathaniel Libby and Lydia Libby both of Kittery.
 Nov. 3. Abner Bickford and Sarah Bickford both of Durham.
 1755. Jan. 8. Sachel Clark of Stratham and Elizabeth Rawlins of N.
 Jan. 15. John Nutter and Miriam Nutter.
 Mch. 14. Partrick Shaffien and Mary Rachley.
 April 10. Samuel Ham and Elizabeth Bickford. [ket.
 July 17. John Wille of Durham and Sarah Fox of New Mar-
 Aug. 7. Daniel Bickford and Elizabeth Hogdon both of Ports.
 Sept. 56. Will Mullally, joiner, and Mary Marriner of Kittery.
 Dec. 4. Samuel Tompson and Sarah Downing.
 Dec. 18. James Nutter and Easter Dam.
 1756. Feb. 3. Robert Sinart and Mary Grove both of New Market.
 Feb. 18. John Davis and Unice Seavey of Rye.
 May 13. George Osburne and Olive Pickering both of Ports.
 June 1. Antony Nutter and Sarah Nutter of Ports.
 Oct. 21. Enoch Toppan of Newbury and Sarah Coleman of N.
 Dec. 15. Jno Leonard of Dyrham and Elizath Durgan of N.
 1757. Jan. 13. Ebenezer Adams and Loise Downing.
 Feb. 6. Joseph Rawlins and Mary Carter.
 Mch. 24. Jonathan Hill of Dyrham and Mary Knight of N.
 Sept. 26. John Hoit and Sarah Furbur both of N.
 1758. Jan. 30. Samuel Brewster of Barrington and Sarah Norwood of N.
 March 7. Nicholas Pickering and Hannah Bickford.
 Apr. 25. John Crocker and Bethiah Green both of Kittery.
 July 10. Benjamin Langdon and Eleanor Burley both of Rye.
 Nov. 12. Isaac Mezeet and Elizabeth Lamb both of Ports.
 " 23. Samuel Trickey of Dyrham and Alice Nutter of N.
 1759. Mch. 15. John Knight Jun. Esq. and Mrs. Temperence Pickering.
 June 1. Joseph Benson and Mary Yeaton.
 July 10. Thomas Pickering and Jerusha Furbur.
 " " Sam'l Edgerly and Olive Dam.
 1760. Jan. 3. The Rev. Mr. Joseph Adams of Newington and Mrs. Elizabeth Bracket of Greenland were married by Rev. Mr. Sam'l McClintock.
 May 22. Tristram Tucker and Abigail Richardson both of Kittery.
 Oct. 19. Andrew Carter of Durham to Jerusha Bear.

- Oct. 30. Joseph Moody of Scarborough and Mary Nutter of N.
 Nov. 27. James Mackdonald of Barrington and Sarah Nutter of N.
 Dec. 18. Edward Walker sen. and Sarah Rawlins sen.
 1. July 16. Timothy Roberts of Rochester and Sarah Furbur of N.
 Sept. 8. Wintrop Pickering and Phebe Nutter.
 Oct. 27. Sam'l Greenough and Lucy Tripe.
 Dec. 3. Layton Coolbroth and Deborah Layton.
 2. July 18. Icabod Bickford and Rebecca Bickford.
 Sept. 19. John Chapman of New Market and Susan Nason of Dyrham.
 Nov. 30. Benjaⁿ Staple and Jerusha Libby of Kittery.
 Dec. 16. Azariah Libby and Elizabeth Paul both of Kittery.
 " " Jacob Crumel of Dyrham and Abigail Dam of N.
 3. April 25. Samuel Doe of New Market and Eliza^h Pickering of N.
 Sept. 15. Mark Miller and Susanna Downing.
 4. Jan. 4. Paul Waples and Mary Robinson of Portsmouth.
 July 16. Joseph Peavy and Arrabella Nutter.
 Aug. 31. Thomas Petegrew and Eleanor Adams both of Kittery.
 Sept. 27. Daniel Walker and Betty Nutter.
 Oct. 11. Moses Ham of Dover and Hannah Rawlins of Rochester. [of N.
 " " Capt. Luke Mills of Ports. and Deborah Furbur
 Nov. 8. Thomas Quint Jun. and Sarah Walker.
 Dec. 4. Robart Staples and Elizabeth Kennard of Kittery.
 " 13. James Pickering Jun. and Mary Fabyan.
 105. Aug. 1. Jno and Mary Downing.
 Oct. 17. Stephen Libby of Scarborough and Margaret Miller of Portsmouth. X
 Oct. 18. Jno Boynton of Wiscasset and Temperence Hogdon of N.
 " 26. Henry Hart of Ports. and Alice Downing of N.
 " 31. William Dennet and Sarah Paul both of Kittery.
 " " Timothy Spinney and Abigail Paul both of Kittery.
 Dec. 12. Charles Hogdon of N. and Hannah Dennet of Ports.
 66. April 3. James Dwyer of Ports. and Elizabeth Smith of Dyrham.
 June 17. John Hill and Lucy Chick both of Kittery.
 July 7. Judah Allen of Stratham and Sarah Philbrook of Greenland.
 Aug. 27. Jonathan Philbrook of Rye and Mary Fullsom of New Market.
 Sept. 4. Mark Ayer and Elizabeth Walker.
 Nov. 5. Jonathan Woodman and Catherine Fry both of Kittery.
 Dec. 16. Benjamin Hoite of Scarborough and Sarah Downing of N.
 Mar. 12. Timothy Dam and Elizabeth Pickering.
 7. July 2. John Williams and Sarah Meder both of Dyrham.
 " " Daniel Rendal and Charity Meder both of Dyrham.

- July 7. Mark Dennet and Mary Dennet both of Kittery.
 Oct. 8. Josiah Staple and Eunice Fogg both of Kittery,
 " 22. Tobias Staple and Catherine Staple both of Kittery.
 " " Francis Mishnay of Ports. and Alice Nutter of N.
 Nov. 19. John Dam and Elizabeth Furbur.
 1768. May 13. Joseph Adams and Mary Dennet both of Kittery.
 June 2. Isaac Morr and Mary Spinney both of Kittery.
 Sept. 1. Theodore Carlton of Exeter and Mary Hoite of
 Ports.
 Oct. 19. Thomas Dickson and Susannah Remech both of
 Kittery.
 Nov. 17. Dependance Shapleigh and Catherine Leighton both
 of Kittery.
 Dec. 20. Steven Pedigrove and Lucey Dixson both of Kittery.
 1769. Feb. 9. Jotham Nutter and Elizabeth Downing.
 June 29. Nathaniel Meservey and Martha Jones of Dover.
 Oct. 4. Peletiah Greenough and Unice Witham of Kittery.
 1770. Jan. 27. Daniel Hoit and Elizabeth Brown of Hampton.
 Feb. 22. Humphrey Scammond Jun. and Elizath Richardson
 both of Kittery.
 June 2. Jacob Brewer and Mary Witham both of Kittery.
 " 14. Abner Witham and Lydia Webber both of Kittery.
 " 28. Moses Furbur and Hannah Hoit.
 July 26. John Pickering tertius and Elizabeth Vincent
 widdow.
 Aug. 9. Christopher Huntriss sen. and Abigail Hogdon of
 Berwick.
 " 30. George Rogers and Mary Furnald both of Kittery.
 Sept. 6. James Ayres and Mary Neal both of Greenland.
 Oct. 4. Levi Furbur and Rosamund Fabyan.
 1771. Feb. 25. Benjamin Hogdon of N. and Hannah Sayward
 of Dover.
 Mar. 21. Christopher Nutter and Mary Layton.
 July 17. Enoch Hoite and Elizabeth Coleman.
 Oct. 29. David Perkins of Epping and Mehitable Swet?
 of N.
 Dec. 15. Joseph Jenkins and Catherine Woodman of Kittery.
 " 24. Ezekiel Gilman Adams and Mary Hoyt.
 1772. Jan. 9. Dependence Ayers of Ports. and Elizabeth Nutter
 of N.
 May 5. John Janvrin and Catherine Lang of Ports.
 June 4. Enoch Fogg of Scarborough and Louis Nutter of N.
 1773. Feb. 18. Ebenezer Sullivan of Berwick and Abigail Cotton
 of Ports.
 " 25. Jno Hogdon and Temperance Pickering.
 April 29. William Kennard and Hannah Sargent both of
 Kittery.
 May 4. James Edgerly and Rachel Kent both of Dyrham.
 " 23. John Tuttle and Dorothy Jacobs both of Dyrham.
 June 3. Stephen Remick and Hannah Rogers both of
 Kittery.
 " 10. John Gee Pickering and Deborah Mills.
 Aug. 8. Joseph Meader and Abigail Field both of Dyrham.

- Sept. 2. Stephen Ayers of Ports. and Sarah Hogdon of N.
 Oct. 8. Benjaⁿ Brown and Abigail Gerrish both of Madbury.
 Nov. 16. James Pickering and Mercy G——.
 " 24. Isachar Wiggin and Elizabeth Pevey.
 " 25. Dependance Coolbroth and Elinor Walker.
 Dec. 16. William Raitt and Sarah Lughton both of Kittery.
 1774. Jan. 20. Dimon Kennard and Elizabeth Chandler of Kittery.
 " 25. Thomas Donald and Eunice Hoite.
 Feb. 10. Jonathan Downing and Alice Nutter.
 Nov. 9. Jonathan Swet and Lydia Huntris.
 1775. Jan. 5. Aaron Hogdon and Mary Denet both of Ports.
 Feb. 23. Timothy Richardson and Anna Young both of Kittery.
 Aug. 17. Jno Chase and Hanah Denet both of Kittery.
 1776. March 4. Hunking Coolbroth and Susanna Knight.
 April 8. Benjamin Hogdon and Rosimund Coleman.
 June 20. Nathan Coffin and Dorcas Bartlett both of Kittery.
 July 24. Joseph Boid and Elizabeth Stentley both of Ports.
 Nov. 21. John Tompson and Elizabeth Walker both of Ports.
 Dec. 26. Will^m Pickering of Greenland and Abigail Fabyan of N.
 1777. Mar. 27. Edward Gootman a soldier and Mercy Peavy of N.
 April 20. John Shackford and Ruth Webb Adams.
 Aug. 28. Joshua Downing and Elizabeth Downing.
 Sept. 17. John Pevey and Lois Coolbroth.
 1778. June 3. John Trickey and Bethiah Dam.
 Oct. 15. Will^m Langdon of Ports. and Mary Pickering.
 " 18. Samuel Fabyan and Anna Pickering.
 Dec. 7. Joseph Brown of Barnstead and Elizabeth Nutter of N.
 Dec. 19. Benjamin Nutter and Mercy Tasker of Barnstead.
 1779. Jan. 4. Thomas Pinner and Elizath Laiton.
 " 12. Will^m Ham and Anna Walker both of Ports.
 April 20. Eben^r Adams and Lydia Hoit.
 June 24. John Nutter and Betty Dam.
 Oct. 21. Joel Layton and Elizth Huntris.
 Dec. 8. Joseph Adams Jun. and Elizath Adams.
 1780. May 16. Wintrop Bickford and Easter Langley both of Dyrham.
 June 11. Elisha Harmnon and Sarah Libbey both of Kittery.
 " 18. Richard Furbur of Rochester and Alice Coleman.
 Oct. 24. George Colbroth and Marana Colbroth.
 Nov. 12. Nehemiah Furbur and Mary Hart.
 1781. Jan. 1. Hatevil Nutter and Easter Dam.
 June 28. Will^m Vincent and Alice Colbroth.
 Nov. 22. Joshua Bracket and Alice Pickering.
 1782. Feb. 9. Ebenezer Nutter and Temperance Coolbroth.
 " 25. William Nutter and Anna Nutter.
 May 19. Samuel Adams and Lydia Coleman.
 " 27. Major George Gains of Ports. and Sarah Pickering.
 July 3. Steven Jones and Alice Bickford.

[This is the end of the record of marriages kept by Rev. Mr. Adams. They are all in his handwriting. He died May 26, 1783.] c. w. t.

THE MERRIAM FAMILY AND CONNECTIONS.

[Communicated by WILLIAM S. APPLETON, A.M.]

I HAVE lately been investigating the Merriam Family of Concord, and may have found some things worthy of publication. The wills of Robert and Mary Merriam are remarkable for the number of relatives named in them, and from them we learn some family connections not noticed in Savage or Shattuck.

Robert Merriam, of Concord, died 15 February, 1682, aged 72. He left a will written 10 Dec., 1681, in which he mentions his wife Mary, his sole executrix, his cousin (nephew) Isaac Day in Old England, son to his sister Joan Day deceased, Robert Merriam, of Cambridge, son to his cousin (nephew) Joseph Merriam, deceased, his cousin (nephew) Jonathan Hubbard, the children of his two deceased brothers, Joseph and George Merriam, viz.: William, John, and Samuel Merriam, Elizabeth Hinchsmans, Susan Scotchford, Elizabeth West, Hannah Taylor, and Abigail Bateman, and his cousin John Buss.

Mary Merriam, widow of Robert, died 22 July, 1693, aged 72. She left a will written 15 February, 1688, in which she mentions her cousin (nephew) Jonathan Hubbard, her cousin (niece) Mrs. Elizabeth Corwin, eldest daughter of her brother Jacob Sheaf, her cousin (niece) Mrs. Mehitable Sheaf, youngest daughter of the same brother, her sister's four children living in the Southern parts, viz.: John, Nathaniel, Mary, and Joanna Chittenden, her cousin John Ruck, her cousin Samuel Ruck, her cousin (nephew) William Merriam, her cousin (niece) Elizabeth West, her cousin (nephew) Isaac Day, her cousin (nephew) John Merriam, her cousin (nephew) Samuel Merriam, her cousin (nephew) Scotchford, and her cousin (nephew) Robert Merriam; her executors were Jonathan Hubbard, John Merriam and Samuel Merriam.

I. Robert and Mary Merriam had no children; she was evidently daughter of Edmond Sheaf, and baptized at Cranbrook, Kent, 26 September, 1620.

II. Joseph Merriam, of Concord, died 1 January, 1641, leaving wife Sarah and children:

William,² m. and had children.

Joseph,² (IV.)

Elizabeth,² m. — Henschman.

John,² b. 9 July, 1641, posthumous. (V.)

Another daughter, perhaps wife of John Buss, d. before 1681.

III. George Merriam, of Concord, died 29 December, 1675, and Susan his wife 8 October before. They had these children, all, except the first, mentioned in his will of 8 October, 1675.

Mary,² d. 10 August, 1646.

Sarah,² m. — Gove, of Cambridge; d. before 1681.

Elizabeth,² m. Henry West, of Salem.

Samuel,² m. Elizabeth Thompson, and had four daughters, according to Shattuck.

Hannah,² m. 14 June, 1665, Henry Axtell, of Marlborough; and secondly, 16 July, 1677, William Taylor, of Concord.

Susan,² m. John Scotchford, of Concord.

Abigail,² m. Thomas Bateman, of Concord.

IV. Joseph Merriam was born about 1630 ; married, 12 July, 1653, Sarah, daughter of Gregory Stone, of Cambridge, and had :

Sarah,^a Lydia,^a Joseph,^a Robert.^a

He is called of Cambridge, in the Middlesex Records, but is buried at Concord. He died 20 April, 1677.

V. John Merriam, m. 1663, Mary, daughter of John Cooper, of Cambridge, and had :

John,^a Nathaniel,^a Joseph,^a Samuel,^a and daughters.

He was of Concord, and died 27 February, 1725, and his widow 5 March, 1731.

Cousin Isaac Day in Old England, to whom Robert Merriam left land in Cambridge, provided he should come over and take possession of it before Mrs. Merriam's death, seems to have done so, and to have lived at Cambridge, 1686-92, according to Savage, who calls him a "London citizen embroiderer." I presume his mother was a Merriam.

John, Nathaniel, Mary, and Joanna Chittenden, were children of William, whose wife was Joan Sheaf, sister of Mrs. Mary Merriam ; they lived at Guilford, Conn.

Cousin Elizabeth Corwin was wife of Jonathan, of Salem.

Cousins John and Samuel Ruck were, I suppose, of Salem ; their mother seems to have been a sister of Mrs. Mary Merriam, and therefore a Sheaf.

Cousin Jonathan Hubbard was son of John, of Wethersfield and Hadley, and grandson of George, of Guilford. The mother of Jonathan was probably by birth a Merriam, or a Sheaf.

All these connections do not enable us to say, with certainty, whence in England came the brothers Merriam. If we could know that Robert was married before coming to New England, their ancestors would be found at Cranbrook or some place near it. If Isaac Day was a native of London, that city might prove to have been also the home of the Merriams. The facts are not such as to give a preference to either of these conjectures.

GENEALOGY OF THE FITTS OR FITZ FAMILY.

[Communicated by Rev. JAMES H. FITTS, West Boylston.]

Continued from page 72.

IV. 10. ABRAHAM FITTS, of Ipswich, married, first, PHEBE FULLER, pub. March 3, 1722. She died Aug. 25, 1739. Children :

43. Abraham, bap. Sept. 29, 1723 ; d. Oct. 3, 1727.

+44. Daniel, bap. May 2, 1725 ; m. Christiana Smith, pub. Dec. 15, 1750, and was the ancestor of the families in Bristol County, and in Connecticut.

45. Phebe, bap. Oct. 6, 1728 ; m. — Achus.

46. Mary, bap. Feb. 1, 1730 ; m. — Gordan.

47. Abraham, bap. Jan. 23, 1732 ; d. Sept. 30, 1736.

48. James, bap. July 7, 1734 ; d. May 20, 1736.

49. Sarah, bap. March 21, 1736.

50. *Abraham*, d. April 11, 1738.

Mr. Fitts married, second, WIDOW ELIZABETH CROSS, pub. Nov. 18, 1739. Previous to 1746, he and his wife were admitted to the First Church in Ipswich, Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, pastor. He died June, 1763. His will, dated Nov. 20, 1757, was proved July 11, 1763.

IV. 13. ROBERT FITTS and HANNAH DIKE, both of Ipswich, were published Dec. 16, 1717, and married Jan. 1, 1718, by Rev. Samuel Wigglesworth. About 1732, they removed to Sutton, Mass., and were the ancestors of the numerous Worcester County branch of the family. Children:

+51. *Robert*, b. Nov. 9, 1718; m. Kezia Towne, Nov. 9, 1739, and d. at Sutton in 1754.

+52. *Jonathan*, bap. April 24, 1720; m. Mary Hutchingson, Nov. 27, 1745, and settled in Oakham, where he d. in 1792.

53. *Hannah*, bap. Nov. 19, 1721; d. Dec. 28, 1721.

54. *Hannah*, bap. Jan. 20, 1723; m. Bartholomew Town, June 27, 1740.

55. *Margarett*, m. — Little.

+56. *Benjamin*, bap. April 16, 1728; m. first, Sarah Rich, Oct. 31, 1749; second, Mary Cook, Oct. 19, 1762, who d. Nov. 11, 1837, aged 95, and settled in Oxford. He was the grandfather of Rev. Hervey Fitts, of Middleborough, and great-grandfather of R. B. Fitts, Esq., editor and publisher.

57. *Mercy*, bap. March 1, 1730.

+58. *Ebenezer*, bap. March 19, 1732.

59. *Mehitabel*, b. March 11, 1733.

60. *Mary*, b. Oct. 29, 1734.

+61. *Abraham*, b. Sept. 5, 1739.

IV. 20. JOHN FITTS and ABIGAIL WOOD, both of Ipswich, were published Feb. 2, 1723. She died April 17, 1765. Children:

62. *Abigail*, bap. Feb. 16, 1723; d. Feb. 22, 1727.

63. *Mary*, bap. Jan. 14, 1727.

64. *Abigail*, bap. April 6, 1729; d. young.

65. *Samuel*, bap. July 15, 1733; m. Hannah Harris; had son John, and died "suddenly," Jan. 2, 1796.

66. *Ebenezer*, bap. Feb. 22, 1736; d. Feb. 27, 1736.

67. *Abigail*, } twins; { d. Feb. 14, 1738.

68. *Thomas*, } twins; { d. July 19, 1739.

69. *Sarah*, bap. Jan. 19, 1740.

70. *James*, bap. July 12, 1741.

IV. 26. NATHANIEL FITTS, of Salisbury, married first, ABIGAIL HAYES, of Dover, N. H., published March 18, 1720, who died June 12, 1738; second, MEHITABEL DEARBORN, of Chester, N. H., published May 19, 1744, who died June 11, 1765; and third, NAOMI MORRELL, June 18, 1767, who died Nov. 21, 1778. He died Feb. 6, 1784. His Will, under date of April 12, 1781, was presented for Probate Feb. 23, 1784. Children of Abigail:

71. *Mary*, b. Feb. 26, 1721; m. — Jackman.

72. *Abigail*, b. Jan. 3, 1724.

73. *Rebecca*, b. Dec. 28, 1727; m. Eliphalet French, of Salisbury, April 1, 1747.

Children of Mehitabel :

74. *Anna*, b. March 24, 1745 ; m. Daniel Morrill, May 28, 1763, and lived in Warren, N. H.
 75. *Mehitabel*, b. April 26, 1747 ; m. Hophin Flanders, 1766, and d. 1796.

IV. 28. RICHARD FITTS, of South Hampton, N. H., married SARAH BROWN, April 6, 1727. She was born Sept. 14, 1708, daughter of Ephraim and Lydia, of Salisbury, and died about 1754. He afterwards mar. DOROTHY EVANS, of Salisbury, April, 1757, and d. Feb. 23, 1791. His Will, May 3, 1787, was admitted to Probate, March 16, 1791. Inventory returned, April 2, 1791. Children of Sarah :

76. *Sarah*, b. Nov. 27, 1727 ; m. Daniel Quimby, of Amesbury.
 +77. *Daniel*, b. Sept. 25, 1729 ; m. Abigail Currier, and settled in Sandown, N. H., the grandfather of Abel Fitz, Esq., of Somerville, and of Rev. Daniel Fitz, D.D., of Ipswich.
 78. *Nathaniel*, unm. ; d. May 11, 1779.
 79. *Elizabeth*, b. Feb. 5, 1733 ; published to Timothy Flanders, of Salisbury, Dec. 2, 1752.
 +80. *Jonathan*, b. July 29, 1734 ; m. Susannah Pike, of Kensington, and d. 1772.
 81. *Lydia*, b. Nov. 3, 1737 ; m. Ebenezer Eastman.
 82. *Abigail*, b. Sept. 10, 1739 ; m. Nathaniel Morrill, of Bentwood.
 83. *Mary*, b. May 22, 1743 ; m. Moses Jones, of Enfield.
 +84. *Ephraim*, b. May 10, 1745 ; m. Rhoda Worthen, of Chester, Aug. 29, 1765, and d. April 12, 1800.
 85. *Martha*, b. March 13, 1747 ; m. Jonathan King.
 86. *Isaac*, b. March 27, 1749 ; unm. ; d. in the Revolutionary war, Feb. 17, 1778.
 87. *Anna*, b. Jan. 20, 1751 ; m. Moses Sawyer, of Salisbury, N. H., Jan. 16, 1775, and was the mother of Rev. Moses Sawyer, and Nathaniel Sawyer, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio.
 88, 89. Two other children, d. in infancy.

IV. 30. DANIEL FITTS, of Salisbury, married RUTH BROWN, Nov. 11, 1734. She was born 1712, and died June 3, 1788. He died March 30, 1796. His Will, presented for Probate, April 26, 1797, bears date of March 4, 1795. Inventory, June 7, 1796. Children :

- +90. *Abraham*, b. Oct. 24, 1736 ; m. Dorothy Hall, of Chester, May 27, 1760, and settled in Candia, N. H., where he d. Aug. 6, 1808.
 +91. *Nathan*, b. Dec. 13, 1739 ; m. Abigail French, June 8, 1768, and settled in Chester, N. H.
 92. *Ezekiel*, b. Jan. 15, 1741 ; d. Jan. 16, 1741.
 +93. *Joseph*, b. Dec. 6, 1741 ; twice m. and lived in Salisbury.
 94. *Ruth*, b. March 3, 1744 ; m. Moses Gill, Dec. 17, 1777, and d. July, 1810.
 95. *Mercy*, b. Aug. 6, 1746 ; m. Enoch Hoyt, published Oct. 29, 1768, and d. 1817.
 96. *Jerusha*, b. Dec. 7, 1748 ; m. Jeremiah Stevens, Feb. 3, 1797, and d. Nov. 30, 1818.
 97. *Abigail*, b. April 5, 1751 ; published to Moses Collins, of Salisbury, Nov. 4, 1780, and d. Oct. 18, 1826.
 98. *Elizabeth*, b. April, 1753 ; m. Enoch Jackman, Nov. 17, 1774.

IV. 32. ISAAC FITZ and ABIGAIL SHERWIN, both of Ipswich, were published March 31, 1722. She was the daughter of John and Mary (Chandler) Sherwin, and was born May, 1695, and died Jan. 18, 1745. Mr. Fitz afterwards married Ruth Jones, of Topsfield, published Jan. 18, 1746. He died in Danvers, and letters of Administration were granted to his widow, Sept. 3, 1753. Children of Abigail:

- 99. *James*, bap. Sept. 21, 1723.
- 100. *Mary*, bap. July 10, 1726.
- 101. *Abigail*, d. Dec. 18, 1729.
- 102. *Isaac*, bap. March 15, 1729; d. July 8, 1731.
- 103. *Lucy*, bap. Jan. 3, 1730; m. Joseph Smith.
- 104. *Abigail*, bap. Oct. 3, 1731; unm.; d. March 12, 1796.
- 105. *Isaac*, bap. Sept. 30, 1733; d. July 21, 1734.
- 106. *Isaac*, bap. July 6, 1735; d. Oct. 1, 1736.

IV. 33. JOHN FITZ and HANNAH BOSWORTH, both of Ipswich, were published Aug. 20, 1726. She died April 17, 1765. Mr. Fitz was published to Widow SUSANNAH HALE, of Ipswich, May 29, 1779, who died March 22, 1787. He died April 19, 1787. His Will, dated Aug. 18, 1786, was approved May 7, 1787. Children of Hannah:

- 107. *Abigail*, d. Dec. 18, 1729.
- 108. *Moses*, bap. Oct. 25, 1730; m. Sarah Giddings, of Ipswich, Feb. 10, 1757, and d. Aug. 19, 1774.
- 109. *George*, bap. July 15, 1733; d. Aug. 11, 1733.
- 110. *John*, d. June 24, 1736.
- 111. *Isaac*, bap. April 2, 1738; d. July 13, 1738.
- 112. *Josiah*, bap. July 22, 1739; m. Bethia Boardman, of Ipswich, Dec. 16, 1775. He d. intestate, and his widow's thirds were set off May 6, 1777.
- 113. *Sarah*, bap. Jan. 19, 1740; published to Peter Low, of Newbury, March 14, 1778.
- +114. *Aaron*, bap. Feb. 6, 1742; published to Abigail Newman, of Ipswich, Nov. 28, 1772, and settled in Derry, N. H., where he d. 1805.
- +115. *Andrew*, bap. April 1, 1744; m. Phebe Lakeman, June 20, 1782, and d. Jan. 12, 1788.
- 116. *John*, bap. May 6, 1750.

IV. 35. JEREMIAH FITZ and ELIZABETH HASKELL, both of Ipswich, were published Feb. 22, 1734. She was the daughter of Dea. Mark Haskell. Mr. Fitz died Feb. 3, 1801. His Will, dated Nov. 22, 1790, was presented for Probate March 12, 1801. Inventory, March 28, 1801. Final account, Dec. 10, 1802. Children:

- 117. *Jeremiah*, bap. Feb. 2, 1735; d. May 11, 1735.
- 118. *Jeremiah*, bap. Feb. 29, 1736; d. July 7, 1736.
- +119. *Mark*, bap. July 24, 1737; m. Elizabeth Campbell, of Ipswich, Nov. 7, 1759, and settled in Newburyport, where he was Town Clerk for many years, and also Representative to the General Court.
- 120. *Jeremiah*, bap. Feb. 21, 1739; d. young.
- 121. *Elizabeth*, bap. Nov. 8, 1741; m. Nehemiah Haskell.
- 122. *Nathaniel*, bap. March 3, 1744; d. Aug. 8, 1745.
- 123. *Abigail*, bap. April 27, 1746; d. young.

- +124. *Nathaniel*, bap. May 30, 1747.
 +125. *Jeremiah*, bap. Oct. 29, 1749; m. Ruth Souther, who was b. Feb. 22, 1757, and d. at Newburyport, Dec., 1825. He lived at Londonderry, N. H., Haverhill, and Bradford where he d. June 25, 1804. He was the grandfather of the Rev. William Fitz, of Haverhill, and of Hon. Eustace C. Fitz, of Chelsea.
 126. *Abigail*, bap. May 10, 1752. [April 10, 1837.
 127. *Hannah*, bap. Sept. 30, 1753; unm.; d. at Newburyport,
 128. *Eunice*, m. Ebenezer Safford, of Ipswich, April 2, 1789.

IV. 39. JAMES FITZ and ELIZABETH KIMBALL, both of Ipswich, were published March 14, 1752.

JAMES FITZ and Widow MARY DUTCH, both of Ipswich, were published July 6, 1754. Children:

129. *Abigail*, bap. March 30, 1755.
 130. *Hannah*, bap. Oct. 24, 1756.
 131. *Sarah*, bap. Jan. 1, 1758; unm.; d. Dec. 1, 1828.
 132. *James*, bap. May 21, 1759.
 133. *Mary*, bap. May 15, 1763; m. Thomas Putnam.

[Additions and corrections solicited by JAMES H. FITTS,
 West Boylston, Mass.]

THE FIRST FREE SCHOOL IN MASSACHUSETTS SUPPORTED BY A TAX.

[Communicated by Rev. CARLOS SLAFTER, A.M., of Dedham.]

THE following extract from the town records of Dedham will be interesting doubtless in several aspects. I am not aware that a tax was levied upon the inhabitants of any other town for the support of a free school as early as this. Dorchester appropriated in 1639 the rentage of "Tomsons Iland," which had been granted to the town by the General Court several years before for the maintenance of a school. The following transcript is verbatim et liberatim. The punctuation has been supplied.

1644. "At a meeting the first day of the Eleventh month Assembled those whose names are under written with other the inhabitants of this Towne.

Mr. Jn^o Allin, paster. Jn^o Huntin^g, Elder. Henry Chickering, Tho: Wight, Jn^o Thurston, Anthony Fisher, Jos. Fisher, Dan. Fisher, Jn^o Luson, Mr. Ralph Wheelock,* Jn^o Gaye, Will^m Bullard, Jn^o Bullard, Robt Crosman, Hen. Wilson, Jn^o N (obliteration), Edw. Culver, Hen. Smith, Nath. Alborne, Nath. Aldus, Hen. Phillips, Sam^l Morse, Dan. Morse, Jn^o Morse, Jos. Kingsbury, Jn^o Dwite,* Lamb^t Genere, Edw. Kemp, Edw. Richards, Tho. Leader, Geo. Bearstowe, Jonath: Fairbanks, Mich: Powell, Mich: Metcalfe, Jn^o Frary, Eli: Lusher, Robt. Hinsdell, Pet: Woodward, Jn^o Guild, Richard Evered,* Rob^t Cowinge, &c.

* It appears that Mr. Ralph Wheelock, Jn^o Dwite and Richard Evered were respectively the ancestors of Dr. Eleazer Wheelock who presided over Dartmouth College, Dr. Dwight president of Yale College, and Edward Everett president of Harvard College.

The sd Inhabitants, taking into consideration the great necesitie of providing some meanes for the Education of the youth in y^e sd Towne, did with an unanimous consent declare, by voate, their willingnes to promote that worke, promising to put too their hands, to provide maintenance for a free school in our said Towne.

And further did resolve & consent, ratifying it by voate, to rayse the some of twenty pounds pr annu: towards the maintaining of a Schoole, and to keep a free schoole in our sd Towne.

And also did resolve and consent to betrust the sd 20£ per annu: & certain lands in sd Towne, formerly set apart for publique use, into the hand of feofees, to be presently chosen by themselves, to imploy the sd 20£ and the land afores'd, to be improved for the use of the said schoole: that, as the profits shall arise from the said land, every man may be proportionably abated of his some of the sd 20£ aforesaid. And that the said feofees shall have power to make a rate for the necessary charge of improving the said land, they giving account thereof to the Town, or to those whome they should depute.

John Huntinge, Elder,

Eliazer Lusher,

Francis Chickering,

John Dwight &

Michael Powell are chosen feofees and betruisted in behalfe of the schoole as aforesaid."

NOTES UPON THE FIELD FAMILY.

To the Editor of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

SIR,—Mr. W. H. Whitmore, in a communication which appeared in the *Register* of July, 1864, refers to a pamphlet published by the Rev. Henry M. Field, as tending to disprove the account given by me of the ancestry of Robert Field, one of the original settlers of Flushing, Long Island, which was printed in the April number of this Magazine, in 1863.

The ground taken by Mr. Whitmore for doubting the facts as there stated by me, appears to be, with the exception of some hearsay evidence introduced in the pamphlet, which can scarcely be ranked higher than gossip, what is contained in a manuscript in the possession of Mr. Richard Field, of Brooklyn, N. Y., quoted as authority by the author of the pamphlet, and supposed by him to have been copied from the records of the town of Flushing, where it had long existed before their destruction by fire in 1789.

In this document the ancestry of Robert Field is traced through three generations to John Field, of Yorkshire, the distinguished astronomer, who flourished in the sixteenth century.

If it can be shown that this document is not reliable, genealogists will appreciate the hearsay evidence brought forward to confirm it, at its true value, all of which was probably derived from the same source.

Wishing to learn something more of this *ancient* manuscript, I requested a friend, who is well versed in such matters, to call upon Mr. Richard Field, and ask permission to examine the document, which he did, Mr. Field kindly affording him every facility, and placing before him other family papers.

My friend wrote me the result of the examination, as follows:—

"The document is all in one handwriting, and is on what appears to be a fragment, say a quarter of a sheet of foolscap, and has the watermark G. R. It came into the possession of Mr. Richard Field directly from his grandmother, the widow of Uriah Field, the son of Robert, the son of Benjamin, who married a daughter of John Bowne. Mr. F. had no knowledge of the handwriting, nor of the age of the MS., but supposed it to be very old. I was convinced, however, from its appearance, aside from its orthography and phraseology, that it could not be very ancient, and was at once disposed to put it this side of the Revolution. But on a close examination of the handwriting, and comparing it with the signature of Robert Field (father of the above Uriah), to a manumission document (the same spoken of in the above pamphlet), I detected a strong similarity between that signature and the writing of the MS. under consideration. Pointing out the resemblance to Mr. F., he agreed with me (what had not struck him before), that the MS. must be in the handwriting of his great grandfather Robert Field. This being the case—and I think there is no doubt of it—it enables us to fix its date at about 1770, which I select from other epochs of his (Robert Field's) life, because that or 1769 is the date of the manumission deed, which shows he was then beginning to give his attention to other things than mere business or gain. This Robert Field was born in 1707."

Mr. Richard Field subsequently wrote me that he was now satisfied that the document was not so old as he had supposed, and that it was written by the abovenamed Robert Field, who died in 1784.

Mr. Richard Field adds that his grandmother told him she had seen a document in the possession of Stephen Field, brother-in-law to his (Richard's) grandfather Uriah Field, containing an account of the Field and Lawrence families, and that this Stephen informed her he had repeatedly heard his father say he had copied it from the Flushing records. Also that she had seen another manuscript in the possession of Samuel, son of Othuriel Sands, whose sister Mary married his (Richard Field's) father's great-grandfather, Joseph Sutton, about the year 1710, containing an account of the Field family, which Othuriel said had been copied by his father from the Flushing records. She compared both of these manuscripts with her own and found them to agree, with the exception that they contained no mention of Benjamin Field and his brother John.

Mr. Richard Field also states that a descendant of the Lawrences of Long Island, whose acquaintance he made in 1825, placed in his hands an account of this family, which, he said, had been copied by his mother's uncle from the same records during the war of the Revolution.

This document stated that *Henry Lawrence*, who was afterwards *President of Cromwell's Privy Council*, with Robert Field and his family, went from England to Holland in the spring of 1638, and that they all remained there till 1642, when they returned together to

England. That in the spring of 1644 John and William Lawrence, nephews of Henry, accompanied Robert Field to Boston, and in the autumn of that year John Lawrence removed to Hampstead, Long Island, where in the following year (1645) he was joined by his brother William and Robert Field in the settlement of Flushing.

Now it is well known that John Lawrence,* then aged seventeen, William Lawrence, aged twelve, and their sister Mary, aged nine, came to New England from St. Albans in Hertfordshire, in 1635, in the ship *Planter*, with their mother Joan and stepfather John Tuttle, and four younger children by the mother's second marriage, and after residing some time at Ipswich, the sons removed to Long Island, and English genealogists know that no connection is traced between the Laurences† of St. Ives, to which family Henry Laurence of Cromwell's Privy Council belonged, and those of St. Albans.

I mention these facts to show how little reliance can be placed on the genealogical accounts in the Flushing records, provided such entries ever existed, which I consider more than doubtful.

I would ask, if this account of the Field family, as given in the manuscript in question, was inserted among the Flushing records at an early period, how it happens that there is such an absence of dates, names of wives, and places of residence. Surely one so particular as to record the names of all the children of the astronomer and that of his wife and her family, could not be so forgetful of his own wife, mother, and grandmother, as to omit all mention of them. It is also significant that although the year of the birth of the astronomer's descendants in the Flushing line is given in every instance, there is no case where the day or the month is mentioned, affording evidence enough in my mind that these dates are inventions and added with an idea of strengthening the other fictitious statements in the manuscript.

We have a specimen of these fabricated dates on the last page of the pamphlet under consideration, where the year of the birth of every one of the children of John Field the Astronomer, is given, without any authority whatever, if we except that of the eldest son Richard, who is stated in the *Herald's Visitation of Yorkshire* in 1585, to have been then 22 years of age.

I would direct attention here to Anthony Field, son of Robert the emigrant, who is stated in the manuscript to have been born in 1638. This would make him but 18 years of age when he signed the petition to the Governor General and Council of the New Netherlands, in favor of William Hallett, the Sheriff, in 1656, and only 19 when he affixed his name, in the following year, to the bold remonstrance addressed to Governor Stuyvesant against the persecution of the Quakers.

* Some authors name a third brother, Thomas Lawrence, who is said to have died at Newtown, L. I., in 1703. No such person is mentioned in the list of passengers by the *Planter*. Have they not been misled by an error in Thompson's *History of Long Island*, in which a list is given of the inhabitants of Newtown in 1655-6, including the name of Thomas Lawrence? I am assured by Mr. James Ricker, that the true date in the Newtown records is 1685-6, and that owing to some resemblance between the two figures, Thompson mistook the 8 for a 5. I am not aware that Thomas Lawrence is named in any public document earlier than 1665 and 1666. Was he not the Thomas Lawrence, son of John the emigrant? Robert Field, and Robert Field, Jr., the son and grandson of Robert the emigrant, are also named in the same list. In consequence of the error in the date of it, the first has been frequently mistaken for the emigrant.

† For a pedigree of this family, see *visitation of Cambridgeshire* in 1619.

Recent investigations, for which I am indebted to my friend Mr. Somerby, together with facts previously in my possession, also prove the inaccuracy of the statements contained in the pamphlet.

For the convenience of the reader, I make the following extract from the documents quoted in the pamphlet in question.

"Robert, father of Anthony, was born at Ardsley in England in 1610. He had a brother James and two sisters, Anne and Judith. James Field, father of Robert, was born at Ardsley in 1587. He was the son of Matthew Field, and had a brother Robert, younger than himself, &c."

The early parish registers of East Ardsley, where the astronomer's family resided, have not been preserved, but tolerably perfect copies of the years between 1600 and 1640 still exist in the Archbishop's Registry at York, where they have lain apparently untouched from the day they were deposited, until the present examination.

The following extracts embrace all the entries relating to the Fields during the above period.

Baptized.

1602.	April 3.	Matthew, son of Matthew Feild, Gent.
1604.	March 25.	Judith, dau. " " "
1608-9.	Mar. 12.	Matthew, son " " "
1610-11.	Jan. 27.	John, son " " "

Married.

1627.	Oct. 27.	William Forman and Anne Feild.
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Buried.

1602.	Dec. 30.	Matthew, son of Matthew Feild, Gent.
1609.	Aug. 3.	Jane Feild.
1632.	June 14.	Margaret, wife of Matthew Feild.

Thus we see that there is no mention of a Robert Field, or any child of James Field being baptized in 1610, although births of members of the family are recorded in 1608-9 and 1610-11.

Matthew Feild, second son of the Astronomer, and father of the children above named, died on the 2d of June, 1631, and on the 9th of September following, an inquisition post mortem was held relative to his manor of Thurnscoe Grange, and other lands in Thurnscoe, which manor he acquired by purchase from Sir Gervase Clifton, Henry Walker and William Brooke, coheirs of Sir John Constable. It also further appears, that on the 5th of April, 1631, Henry Shaw, Gervase Smith, and William Forman, who had married the daughters of the aforesaid Matthew Feild, relinquished all the right they might possess in the manor of Thurnscoe, to James Feild, eldest son and heir of Matthew, which James was, at the time of his father's death, forty years of age.

The earliest existing parish registers of Thurnscoe begin in 1619, and a search was made through a period of upwards of ninety years to 1712. The following are all the entries they contain of the Fields between these dates.

Baptized.

1628.	Aug. 17.	James Field, son of James Field and Margaret his wife.
1632.	Jan. 27.	Robert Field, " " " " " " " "
1639.	Jan. 23.	Anne Feild, dau. " " Feild " " " "

Burials.

1640. April 9. Anne Feild, dau. of James Feild and Margaret his wife.

The entries for the year 1630 are nearly obliterated, some of them quite so, but here again the copies deposited at the registry at York supply the loss, and show that William, son of James Field and Margaret his wife, was baptized on the 4th of May in that year.

As James Field had a son Robert born in 1632, it shows pretty conclusively that he had not one of that name born in 1610 and living in 1632, to say nothing of the inconsistency of dates involved. For instance; a son born in 1610, would have a sister (Anne) 29 years his junior, and an uncle (John) younger than himself.

Mr. Richard Field's manuscript also says that James Field "had a brother Robert younger than himself," and Mr. Josiah Field, in the pamphlet under notice, states that this James "had but one brother, whose name was Robert."

We have seen by the registers of East Ardsley that he had two brothers, named Matthew and John, and a sister Judith. This Matthew Field, in his will dated January 10, 1638, named his "eldest brother" James, also his brothers William and John Field, and sisters Anne and Jane. None of these brothers or sisters are named in the manuscript or in Mr. Josiah Field's statement, nor is there any mention of a brother Robert in the Ardsley registers or in Matthew's will.

Mr. Whitmore, in attempting to explain these difficulties, suggests, that there may have been two James Fields, father and son, the latter a brother of Robert the emigrant, and father of the children baptized at Thurnscoe between 1628 and 1639.

Mr. Whitmore's suggested pedigree would stand thus: Matthew Field, born 1563, had James 1st, born 1587, who had Robert, born 1610, and James 2d. The latter had James 3d, born 1628, and others.

It would thus follow, that the first James was a grandfather in the male line, when he was forty-one years of age; but according to the p. m. inquisition on his father he was only thirty-seven years of age in 1628, having been born in 1591.

If Mr. Whitmore will carefully examine the facts I have here presented, I think he will not consider the manuscript of sufficient authority to render it worth while to bring forward so improbable a suggestion to reconcile the glaring misstatements in the pamphlet.

As for the assertion in the pamphlet that John Field, son of the Astronomer, had a son named Zechariah, and that William and John Field, the early settlers of Rhode Island, were sons of William and grandsons of the Astronomer, they are not entitled to the slightest credence, not being supported by a shadow of evidence. It is easy to show that in all probability John Field and his brother Christopher died young, and that their brother William had neither wife nor child when his mother made her will in 1609; but having shown that the pamphlet is full of errors, I do not consider it worth occupying the space of the *Register* to further disprove statements resting on no foundation whatever.

There only remains to notice the triangular seal in possession of the Hon. Richard Field of Princeton, N. J., bearing the initials R. F. and the arms and crest of the Astronomer, which is mentioned in the pamphlet. I do not agree with the writer that it proves Robert Field the

emigrant to be "a direct descendant" of the Astronomer. The Fields of Yorkshire, of which those of Ardsley were a branch, bore the same arms which were *confirmed* not *granted* to the Astronomer and a crest added in 1558. This crest, in the absence of any other, was probably adopted by branches of Fields, not descendants of the Astronomer, though of his ancestors.

Having shown that the manuscript is of no great antiquity, that the history of the Lawrences of Flushing, said to have been derived from the same source, is manifestly incorrect, and that the early accounts of the Fields is inconsistent with records of undoubted authority in England, I may be asked my opinion as to its origin.

I should say that the later portion of the manuscript was compiled about a century ago from scattered entries in the Flushing archives. Records of deeds and other business matters would no doubt enable the author to construct a pedigree from Robert Field the emigrant down to the time of writing the manuscript. This view of the case will account for the absence of names of wives and other family matters, which a contemporaneous writer would not fail to have given in recording his genealogical history.

The author might very well say that his account of the family was taken from the Flushing records, without intending to convey the idea that he there found it in the same consecutive form as presented in the manuscript, although it might have been so understood by his relatives. I would inquire if there is an instance of a similar pedigree existing among the records of any town on Long Island or in New England.

If this manuscript is literally a transcript from the Flushing records, which were not destroyed till 1789, why were these copies so treasured up at a date long anterior to this, as appears from Mr. Richard Field's statements, when the original could be seen in the archives of this town?

Having traced the family back to the emigrant, the next step of the compiler would be to ascertain from what part of England he came and who were his ancestors; and here, I presume, the same course was taken that is followed in the present day by many persons writing their genealogical history. Finding that John Field of Ardsley was the most distinguished person of the name at the time he flourished, and that his name and those of his wife and children were recorded in the College of Arms, he obtained from this institution and the registry at York, or elsewhere, notice of some of his descendants, and finding a Robert among them, he, without further trouble, assumed him to be the emigrant, and thus tacked the American to the English pedigree without the slightest proof. Dates were assumed then or subsequently to suit the idea of the writer, or to give the pedigree a greater appearance of authenticity.

Such I believe to be the true history of the manuscript. Recent investigations have established the fact that there were three Matthew Fields in direct descent from the Astronomer. The first died in 1631, and in the Archbishop's registry at York is a record that letters of administration upon his estate were granted on the 4th of August in that year to his son Matthew, who, dying in 1639, left an only son of the same name. In my published account of the Fields, the first Matthew and his son are wrongly presented as the same person.

Before concluding I would mention that since my article on the Fields was published in 1863, I have ascertained that Robert Field, afterwards of Flushing, was in Rhode Island as early as 1638, for on the 23d August in that year he received a grant of land at Newport, to build on. It also appears that he was made freeman there on the 17th of December, 1639, and he is also recorded as a proprietor of land there March 20, 1640.

John Field of Flushing was probably a son of Anthony, as I originally stated, and not of Robert the emigrant, as suggested in my appendix. He is doubtless the same John Field who received from Governor Andros a grant of land on Delaware Bay called "Field's Hope." I am not sure of the date, but as Andros's term of office only extended from 1674 to 1681, it can be fixed approximately. This John Field is said to have removed to New Jersey, where he probably settled shortly after Governor Dongan's patent of confirmation of Flushing, dated 1685, in which he is named. I presume he is the first John Field in the following pedigree, copied from one in an old Bible presented to the American Bible Society by the Hon. Peter D. Vroom of Trenton, N. J., for which I am indebted to Mr. James Riker, the historian of Newtown, L. I.

"Jeremiah Feild the son of John Feild and Margaret his wife was born May 17, 1689. Mary Van Veghten the daughter of Michael Van Veghten and Mary his wife was born Oct. 8, 1687.

Jeremiah Feild and Mary Van Veghten (widow of Albert Teneick) were married Feb. 19, 1712-13. Their children were:

Jeremiah,	born	January 27, 1713-14.
John,	"	April 5, 1715.
Michael,	"	August 24, 1716.
Mary,	"	September 8, 1719.
Mary,	"	October 19, 1720.
Michael,	"	February 4, 1722-3.
Benjamin,	"	February 19, 1724-5.

Father Jeremiah deceased Nov. 10, 1746.

Jeremiah Field Jr. and Phoebe his wife their daughter,* born January 19, 1736.

Tunes Field son of Jeremiah Field was married to Margaret Fisher, March 28, 1764."

I am, very respectfully, yours,

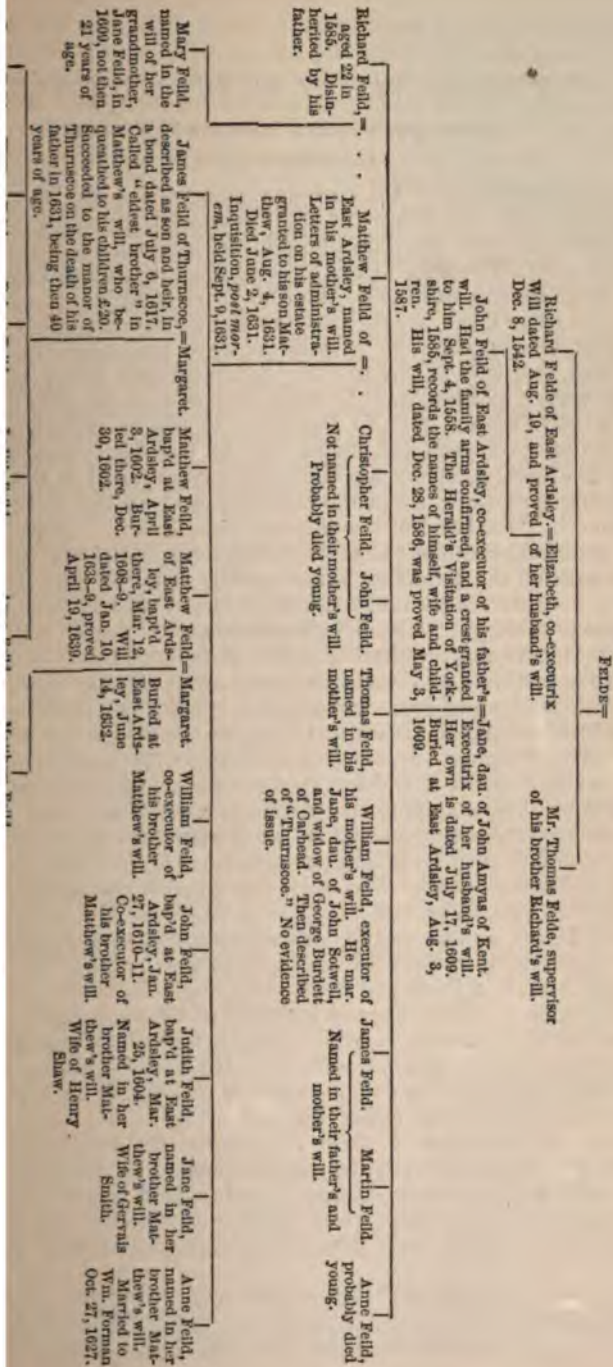
OSGOOD FIELD.

76 *Mark Lane, London,* }
November 22, 1867. }

* Her name is not given.

FELDE, OR FELD, OF EAST ARDSLEY, IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

From existing original official documents.



THE PEIRCE FAMILY OF THE OLD COLONY.

[Communicated by Gen. ERENEZER W. PEIRCE.]

Continued from page 79.

THE January issue of the current volume of the Register contained a sketch of Capt. Job Peirce, of Middleborough, Plymouth Co., Mass., from Nov. 29, 1737, the date of his birth, to his honorable discharge from the military service at the close of the French and Indian war in 1763, when he was little more than 25 years of age.

But to close there, would be to render a very imperfect biography of a man whose years of usefulness were prolonged to more than four score, and who in the war for Independence never allowed his faith to waver, nor his heart to quail, and who, in his after life, was as eyes to the blind and feet to the lame of his neighborhood. From the close of the French and Indian war to the commencement of the war of the Revolution, he was industriously engaged in the avocation of a farmer, practising upon the principle, and realizing the truth of the proverb, "the hand of the diligent maketh rich." Had Job Peirce been a selfish man, doubtless he would have concluded that he had much less to gain by the Rebellion if successful, than to lose if defeated. But this consideration could not induce him to swerve from his honest convictions of duty. "Times" are said to make "men," but those perilous times were not required in order to influence Job Peirce, who, true to the instincts of the Peirce family, was already thoroughly imbued with the love of democratic principles, and we therefore find him and his brothers Abial, Henry and Seth, at the first alarm and at only a moment's warning, promptly appearing with arms in their hands ready to risk their lives and fortunes in defence of democratic institutions and privileges against the encroachments of arbitrary power.

Governor Hutchinson had taken great pains to cause the removal from office of all persons holding commissions in the local militia of the Colony of Massachusetts, who were known, or reasonably supposed to be of Whig principles, and had filled their places with out-spoken and arrogant Tories, and hence the "train bands" as thus organized could not be relied upon to fight for the cause of the people, but might be expected to sustain Parliament and the King. To meet this emergency, companies of Whigs banded together and formed military organizations called "*minute men*," selected their leaders, armed and equipped themselves, and commenced to drill and discipline; promising to stand by each other in defence of their principles, and respond to the calls of their country either by day or by night, at a moment's warning. At least three of these companies of "*minute men*" were organized in Middleborough, in time to respond to the first call now known as the "LEXINGTON ALARM;" and on that memorable occasion participated in the opening act of the bloody drama under the lead of Captain Abial Peirce,* Isaac Wood, and Nathaniel Wood. Job Peirce

* Copy of the Roll of Capt. Abial Peirce's company of "*minute men*," that responded to the alarm, April 19, 1775, and returned as having performed each two days' service, and record thereof made in the office of Secretary of State in Boston:—

"Abial Peirce, Captain; Joseph Macomber, Lieutenant; Benjamin Darling, 2d Lieutenant;

as a private soldier in the company commanded by his brother Abial; his brother Henry, as a private under Capt. Isaac Wood; his brother Seth, under Capt. Nathaniel Wood.

Only among the Peirce brothers were all in this matter agreed on one thing; but in the family of his wife, did Job Peirce kindred spirit—Levi Rounsevell,* his brother-in-law, being the Tory town of Freetown to lead off in the cause of the war, and set about organizing a company of "minute men," under the noses of "Col. Gilbert and his Banditti," which company represented the Whig cause and sentiments of Freetown in the year that day when the soil of Concord and Lexington drank the blood of the Revolution.

The companies of "minute men" that performed such essential service on the occasion of the "Lexington Alarm," now that war had begun, speedily gave place to more permanent military organizations, and the American Army, consisting of men enlisted for months or years, sprang into existence. Job Peirce is now commissioned Second Lieutenant, in the company of Capt. Nathaniel Wood and in Col. Cary's† regiment. (See Records of 1775, in the office of the Secretary of State.)

Smith, Richard Peirce, Elias Miller, Jr., and Job Macomber, Sergeants; Bachelor Jedediah Lyon, Samuel Eddy, and John Bly, Corporals." "Caleb Simmons, Jr.; Nathaniel Foster, Fifer."

Notes—Job Peirce, Samuel Hoar, David Thomas, 2d, Michael Mosher, Jesse Pratt, Mayford, Job Hunt, Henry Bishop, Consider Howland, Noah Clark, Cornelius John Rogers, Lebbeus Simmons, Caleb Wood, John Boothe, Ithamer Haskins, Reynolds, Nathaniel Macomber, Levi Jones, Josiah Smith, Jr., Malachi Howland, Mariah Paddock, Jr., Rufus Howland, Silva, Purinton, John Fry, Jr., John, Jr., Ebenezer L. Bennett, Samuel Miller, Isaac Kennedy, Daniel Reynolds, Rufus Ziba Eaton, Isaac Miller, Nehemiah Peirce, Samuel Bennett, Joshua Thomas, Johnson, Joshua Read, Crypus Shaw, James Willis, Sylvanus Churchill, Samuel, Richard Omev, Israel Thomas, Ichabod Read, Samuel Ransom, Daniel Juckett. Recapitulation: commissioned officers, 3; non commissioned, 8; musicians, 2; privates, 60."

Muster Roll of Captain Levi Rounsevell's Minute company, that marched on the 19th of April, from Freetown, in the County of Bristol, their travel and time consumed. Each 22 miles travel, and three days duty.

Rounsevell, Captain; Samuel Taber and Nathaniel Morton, Lieutenants; John and Consider Crapo, Sergeants; Joshua Lawrence and Seth Hillman, Corporals.—Philip Tabor, Uriah Peirce, Benjamin Lawrence, Abial Cole, Consider White, and Jacob Benson, John Clark, John Braley, Percival Ashley, Ichabod Johnson, Ashley, Seth Morton, Jeff. Sachems, Izurell Haskell, Louis De Moranville, Abram Chs. De Moranville, Aaron Seekel, Abner Haskins, Benj'n Runnels, Thomas Hill, Peter Crapo, Joseph Hacker. Recapitulation: commissioned officers, 3; non-commissioned officers, 4; privates, 24. Total 31."

A copy of the names borne on Capt. Rounsevell's roll, as recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, Boston. Attest, Ebenezer W. Peirce.

Levi Rounsevell was father of Rev. Wm. Rounsevell, who represented the town of Freetown for ten successive years in the General Court at Boston, and great-grandfather of Hon. R. Alger, of Boston. Lieut. Nathaniel Morton was grandfather of Hon. Marcus Morton, formerly Governor of Massachusetts. Private Peter Crapo was grandfather of Perry H. Crapo, Governor of Michigan.

He is probably the same man who had commanded one of the companies of "Minute Men" at the Lexington Alarm. After the war he settled in Vermont. In 1762, he had been commissioned Ensign of the 1st company of local militia in Middleborough.

Cary is identical with Capt. Simeon Cary, of Bridgewater, who served as a Captain in the 1st Massachusetts Regiment, from March 13, to Dec. 11, 1758, and in an expedition against the Indians from May 14, 1759, to January 2, 1760. He was promoted to a Colonelcy in the war of the Revolution.

Roll of Capt. Nathaniel Wood's company, in Col. Simeon Cary's regiment, Roxbury, 1776."

Nathaniel Wood, Captain; Joseph Tupper, 1st Lieutenant; Job Peirce, 2d Lieutenant; Nathaniel Wood, Ensign; Caleb Bryant, Andrew McCulley, William Bennet and Joseph

At the commencement of the war of the Revolution, as for several years before, the local militia of Middleborough were organized as four companies, and of the 4th (in 1773) William Canady* was commissioned Captain, and John Nelson,† Lieutenant. But Canady proving an inveterate Tory, was deposed from office (probably by the act of the Massachusetts Legislature limiting the term of all commissions to the 19th of September, 1775), and on the 9th of May, 1776, the offices in 4th company were filled by commissioning Job Peirce as Captain, and Josiah Smith and Samuel Hoar as Lieutenants.

On the "secret expedition," so called, to Tiverton, R. I., in 1777, Capt. Job Peirce performed another tour of 30 days duty in the field. The names of the men composing his command—those who did their duty, and also those who "ran away, and lived to fight another day"—are given in the records in the office of the Secretary of State, Boston.‡

On the attempt made by the British troops to burn Fairhaven, together with their landing in Dartmouth (now New Bedford) in 1778, Capt. Job Peirce again took the field. At that date (Sept. 17, 1778) my father had only entered upon his fourth year. Nearly three

Holmes, Sergeants; Nathaniel Sampson, Josiah Jones, Benjamin Reed, John Samson, Corporals; Sylvan. Raymond, Drummer; Daniel White, Fifer.—Privates: Joseph Aldrich, Philip Austin, Isaac Bryant, Stephen Bryant, Ebenezer Bennet, Ebenezer Barden, David Bates, Benjamin Cob, Gideon Cushman, Robert Cushman, Abel Cole, Abel Cole, Jr., James Cob, George Caswell, Jonathan Caswell, Zeb. Caswell, George Clemens, Nathan Darling, Paul Dean, Ephraim Dunham, Sylvanus Eaton, Zibe Eaton, Thomas Ellis, Ephraim Eddy, Andrew Fuller, Thomas Foster, Edward Gisby, John Holmes, George (Hackett?) Joshua Howland, John Jones, Consider Jones, Thomas Jonson, Jonathan Morse, John Macomber, Will. Pecker, John Raymond, Lemuel Raymond, Isaac Rider, Nathan Richmond, Daniel Shaw, Nathaniel Shaw, Aaron Simmons, Josiah Smith, Ezra Smith, James Soule, Barnabas Samson, John Strobridge, George Strobridge, Samuel Thatcher, Samuel Thacher, Jr., Eliph. Thomas, Eleazer Thomas, David Thomas, Benjamin Thomas, Silas Townsend, John Thomas, Amos Wood, Peter Wood, Abner Vaughn, Ephraim Wood, Robert Wood, Jacob Wood, Samuel Wood, Andrew Warren, David Shaw, Thomas Shaw.

* Capt. William Canady was brother of Hannah, the wife of Capt. Abiel Peirce, and a son of the heroic defender of the fort at St. George's River, in 1723.

† John Nelson was a son of Lieut. Thomas Nelson and wife Judith Peirce (No. 26). John was commissioned junior Major of the 4th regiment, Plymouth County Brigade, of local militia, May 9, 1776; promoted to Lieut. Col. in or about 1779, and to Colonel, July 1, 1781; discharged in or about 1787. He was born Oct. 25, 1737, and died Sept. 11, 1803. He was 1st cousin to Capt. Job Peirce, and their wives were 1st cousins, and he like Capt. Peirce learned the trade of a blacksmith, and were near neighbors, residing in that part of Middleborough now Lakeville.

‡ Capt. Job Peirce's company in Col. Theophilus Cotton's regiment, in service at Rhode Island:

Job Peirce, Captain; Sergeants, Peter Hoar, Consider Howland, Joseph Bumpus and Archipas Leonard; Corporals, Isaac Canady, Samuel Maxim, Samuel Thacher and Samuel Pickens; Musician, Nathaniel Macomber.—Privates: Abner Alden, Solomon Bolton, John Boothe, Solomon Beals, John Benson, Isaac Benson, Joseph Bennett, William Briant, Abijah Briant, Ephraim Campbell, Noble Canady, Simeon Coombs, Isaac Churchill, Joseph Churchill, Barnabas Caswell, Lot Eaton, Nathan Eaton, Israel Eaton, Abiel Edson, Cornelius Ellis, John Hackett, Thomas Haskins, Joshua Haskins, Bradock Hoar, Joshua Howland, Thomas Hoffords, Lazarus Hathaway, Peleg Hathaway, Micha Hammond, William Holmes, George Howland, Nathaniel Haskins, Jethro Keith, Moses Leonard, Perez Leonard, John Macomber, William Morton, Isaac Morse, Nathan Peirce, Hilkiah Peirce, Eliphalet Peirce, Richard Peirce, Samuel Pratt, Thomas Paddock, James Perry, Joseph Perry, William Pickens, Thomas Pickens, Stephen Robinson, Benjamin Reynolds, Elections Reynolds, Joseph Richmond, Ezra Richmond, Seth Richmond, Job Richmond, John Rickard, Samuel Reed, Lemuel Raymond, James Raymond, Stephen Russell, William Strobridge, William Simmons, Jacob Sherman, Zephaniah Shaw, Chipman Shaw, Joshua Smith, Seth Sampson, David Tronant, John Townsend, Elias Townsend, Josiah Thomas, Enoch Thomas, Nathan Warren, Abner Weston, John Willis, Elkanah Wood. Deserters:—Solomon Dunham, Josiah Howard, Job Hall, Benjamin Haskell, John Jones, William Le Baron, Abial Smith. Recapitulation:—Commissioned, 1; non commissioned, 8; musician, 1; privates, 83. Total 93.

score years afterwards he told the writer, then a little boy, many incidents illustrating the panic that prevailed in the neighborhood of the threatened invasion. The parish minister, mounted on a fleet horse, went scouring through the country giving the alarm. His father, leaving his family hastily, mustered the local militia, and his mother, bearing an infant in her arms, with the aid of her small children,* carried away and concealed beds, silver ware and other household furniture in the ground, and then hid themselves in a neighboring swamp, where they remained till night. The British were prevented from penetrating the country by the stubborn resistance of the militia under the lead of the gallant Major Israel Fearing.

Capt. Job Peirce was a man of strong religious faith, and showed his faith by his works.† Few members of the Calvinist Baptist congregation were so seldom absent from the meeting on Sunday, although his dwelling was several miles from the church, and his hand and his heart were always open both to public and private religious and benevolent enterprises.

On the 9th of June, 1790, his wife died, leaving a numerous family of children. In October, 1799, Capt. Peirce married, for his second wife, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut. Robert Strobbridge,‡ of Middleborough, who died about nine years previous to this time. She was a daughter of William Nelson and wife Elizabeth Howland, and survived even her second husband nearly 30 years, and died March 22, 1846, when more than four score and ten years old. Capt. Job Peirce died July 22, 1819, in his 82d year. His remains, with those of his first wife, were interred in the family cemetery upon his homestead farm in Middleborough, now Lakeville. He had no children by his second wife. She was interred in the ancient cemetery on the south shore of Assawamset Pond, in Lakeville. Capt. Peirce and both wives have suitable grave-stones.

Abial Cole and wife ANNA PEIRCE (No. 48), had—

(168) Abial, whom tradition says was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and never returned home; thought to have lost his life.

(169) John.

(170) Joseph.

(171) Robert.

(172) Lydia,§ b. Nov. 8, 1763; m. Samuel Pickens, of Middleborough. She d. May 10, 1842. He d. Feb. 7, 1823, in his 67th year.

* One of these children, a boy of 5 years, carried in the arms of his sister, in their flight, was a Major in the next war with England, and commanded a battalion stationed for the defence of New Bedford in 1814.

† No other man in Middleborough, at that time, bestowed so much money on objects of charity and benevolence, in building meeting houses, and paying for the support of the ministry. He is said to have given away, for the causes of education and religion, forty thousand dollars. He was the donor of Peirce Academy in Middleborough. He was an industrious man, rose daily before the sun, and always spent half an hour alone in prayer and meditation before calling the servants from their beds. He was a slave-holder, but as at least of his slaves remained with him after being set free, even until death, and the sorrow expressed when the death of that negro was mentioned was like that felt for one of the family.

‡ Lieut. Robert Strobbridge died very suddenly, Aug. 14, 1790, from the effects of going into a well to recover a lost bucket, he being warm and perspiring freely at the time. An inventory of his estate showed him to be the wealthiest man in Middleborough at that date. He was a Selectman of Middleborough at the time of his death.

§ Parents of George Pickens, formerly Postmaster at Assonet village, in Freetown, Representative to the General Court, and Selectman of Freetown.

- (173) Betsy, m. Joseph Smith.
 - (174) Hannah.
 - (175) Phebe, m. June 25, 1797, Benjamin Hix, of Westport.
 - (176) Mercy,* m. Philip Rounsevell, 3d, of East Freetown, in 1775.
- He was a son of Philip Rounsevell, Jr., grandson of Philip the emigrant.
- (177) Polly.
 - (178) Phineas. [Feb. 5, 1807.
 - (179) Anna, m. Nathaniel Morton Fuller,† of Sherburn, Vermont,

Abial Cole, the parent, was a Sergeant in Capt. Benjamin Pratt's company, of Col. Thomas Doty's regiment, in service in 1758; Job Peirce (No. 47) and Thomas Peirce being soldiers in the same company. The name of Abial Cole also appears as a soldier in the company of Capt. Levi Rounsevell's "Minute men" that responded to the call at the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775, and he also appears to have served one month and seven days at Rhode Island, in Capt. Manasseh Kempton's company, Col. Carpenter's regiment, in 1777, and it is traditionally asserted that he died in or about 1781. He appears to have owned a farm in East Freetown; perhaps a part of the farm was also in Middleborough, as there is good authority to show that the house stood on the line between Freetown and Middleborough. Tradition says he removed his family to Shutesbury and there died, leaving them in destitute circumstances, and that they were relieved by Capt. Job Peirce, who took measures to bring them back to Freetown, where Anna the widow became the wife of Thomas Rounsevell. These traditions are given upon the authority of two grandchildren of Abial and Anna Cole,‡ daughters of Lydia Cole (No. 172). Anna the mother died in Sept., 1806. Thomas Rounsevell, her 2d husband, died Jan. 31, 1826, aged 80 years. Anna is said to have been interred in the Rounsevell burial place at East Freetown; but, if so, she has no stone with inscription to mark the spot.

Capt. HENRY PEIRCE (No. 49), son of Ebenezer Peirce (No. 22) and wife§ Mary Hoskins, was born in that part of Middleborough set off in 1853 and incorporated as a new town under the name of Lakeville. The precise date of his birth I have not been able to learn, but from the age given upon his grave-stone conclude it must have been in or near 1743. Like his elder brothers Capt. Abial|| and Job¶ Peirce,

* Parents of Gamaliel Rounsevell, Esq., formerly of Middleborough, a man of marked ability, Justice of the Peace and Representative to General Court, Auditor of Town Accounts, &c. For a time, a trader in dry and West India goods, at Muttuck, so called, in Middleborough.

† Nathaniel M. Fuller was son of Capt. John Fuller and wife Martha Morton, grandson of Lieut. Nathaniel Morton, of Freetown, and wife Martha Tupper, great-grandson of Nathaniel Morton.

‡ Martha, widow of Silas Terry, and Malancy, wife of Capt. John V. Pratt, of Freetown.

§ Mary Hoskins was a daughter of Henry Hoskins, Sen'r, of Taunton, and a sister of Henry Hoskins, Jr., of that town. Henry, Jr. married June 8, 1745, Mary, a daughter of Philip Rounsevell, of Freetown, the emigrant. Henry, Sen'r, was a son of William Hoskins, of Taunton. William married, July 3, 1677, Sarah Caswell, and their children were: Anna, born Feb. 14, 1678; Sarah, born Aug. 31, 1679; William, born June 30, 1681; Henry, born Oct. 12, 1686, married, first, Abigail —, and second, the Widow Priscilla Boothe, and he died July 29, 1771; Josiah, born April 4, 1689; John, born Sept. 23, 1690; Jacob, born Nov. 1, 1692; Stephen, born Sept. 2, 1697.

|| Capt. Abial Peirce, when 22 years of age, served as a private soldier 20 weeks and 4 days in the company of Capt. Samuel N. Nelson; date of enlistment, July 15, 1756. In 1759 he served as a Corporal, under Capt. Joseph Tinkham, at one of the alarms consequent upon the attack of Fort William Henry. Was promoted to a Lieutenant in 1759, and Captain in 1760.

¶ Capt. Job Peirce commenced his military service in the field as a private soldier, when 19 years of age.

he appears at an early age to have become thoroughly imbued with an adventurous and military spirit, and served out one enlistment in the company of Capt. Abial Peirce (in Col. Willard's regiment, "in service at the westward"—so says the record at the State House), when only 17.* In 1762 (March 24) Henry Peirce again enlists, and serves (in a company of which "Ephraim Holmes, Esq." is Captain) 50 weeks and 4 days. Whole amount of wages due Henry Peirce was 22 pounds 15 shillings and 2 pence, from which was deducted 14 shillings for beer, leaving a balance of 22 pounds 1 shilling and 2 pence. In this company his brother Job was a companion in arms. Their services closed with the war, which was brought to an end by the treaty of peace concluded and signed at Paris, on the 10th of February, 1763.

At the age of 25 years (viz., March, 1768), Henry Peirce was united in marriage with Salome, a daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Hinds,† pastor of the Baptist Church in Middleborough, now Lakeville, and on the 26th of January, 1769, their daughter Susannah (No. 180) was born, who married, Nov. 18, 1788, Abial Booth of Middleborough, a soldier under Capt. Henry Peirce when in service at Rhode Island in 1777.

(181) Mary, second daughter, b. in 1770; m. Feb. 13, 1791, Abner Clark, Esq., of Middleborough, now Lakeville. He was commissioned Aug. 29, 1799, Ensign in the militia of Middleborough. She died July 25, 1847. He died May 1, 1830, aged 55 years. (Town Records of Middleborough, Roster in Adjutant General's office, Boston, and grave-stones in Lakeville.)

(182) Salome, m. Thomas White, of East Freetown, Feb. 19, 1799.

(183) Ebenezer, b. Nov. 21, 1777; m. March 12, 1801, Charity Hinds, of Middleborough, and removed to the State of Maine, where he died Dec. 3, 1852. He was commissioned (Aug. 15, 1796) Ensign of the 7th Co. of local militia in Middleborough, Abanoam Hinds being Captain, and Benj. Chase Lieut. He was master builder of the Congregational meeting house erected at Assonet Village, Freetown, in 1809, and noted as an ingenious mechanic.

(184) Henry, b. in 1778; m. 1st, — — —; m. 2d, — — —. He died Sept. 1, 1826, and was buried in the ancient cemetery by Assawamset Pond, in Middleborough.

(185) Lydia, b. Oct. 17, 1781; d. Dec. 26, 1863; m. 1st, William Jenney of Fairhaven. He was lost at sea, and she then m. Capt. Nathaniel Staples of Berkley, b. Jan. 6, 1777; d. July 17, 1862. He was commissioned Lieut. of 1st Co. of the local militia in Berkley, April 25, 1805; promoted to Captain, March 31, 1807; removed to Middleboro' in April, 1822; was a Selectman of that town, and once a Representative to General Court at Boston.

The commencement of the French and Indian war found Henry Peirce a beardless boy—precocious, it is true, in the qualities of a soldier; but at the time of the fights at Lexington and Concord he was

* The dilapidated condition of the record does not admit of determining how long he did serve, but enough to prove that he performed a tour of duty.

† Rev. Ebenezer Hinds was born in Bridgewater in 1719. He was the second son and 7th child of John Hinds and wife Hannah Shaw. They were married in 1709. The meeting-house stood in that part of Middleboro' now Lakeville, and was accidentally destroyed by fire.

a man of 32 years, having a wife and several children, and the novelty (if indeed war to him was ever viewed as a novelty) has passed away, and is only regarded as a dreadful necessity. The tocsin of war is therefore no sooner sounded, than he with his old King's arm promptly takes his place in the ranks of a Company of minute men under Capt. Isaac Wood, who lost no time in repairing to Marshfield to administer a proper quietus to the Tories of that town, who have banded together under the title of "Associated Loyalists."

When the events of April 19, 1775, had taken place, and a Continental Army was called for, Henry Peirce, with characteristic energy and patriotism, soon assisted in raising a Company in his town and neighborhood, which became a part of the 9th Continental Regiment, commanded by Col. Daniel Brewer. In this Company Henry Peirce was commissioned as first Lieutenant.*

Early in 1777 we find Henry Peirce, now a Captain, with a company in Rhode Island,† where the Records at the State House credit him and his Lieutenant, Peter Hoar, each with 30 days service, and George Shaw, his Ensign, with 7 days duty, and the enlisted men with different terms of time.

In August, 1780, Capt. Peirce and his company‡ performed another

* Capt. Levi Rounsill's Company in 9th Regiment of Continental Army, as copied from the records in office of Secretary of State, Boston, dated October, 1775:

Levi Rounsill of Freetown, Captain; Henry Peirce of Middleborough, Lieutenant; Samuel Taber of Freetown, Ensign. Sergeants: Joseph Macomber, Job Hunt and David Tronant of Middleboro', and John White of Freetown. Corporals: Hilkiah Peirce of Middleboro', Zurel Haskell of Dartmouth, Micha Ashley of Freetown, and Richard Peirce of Middleborough. Drummer, Leonard Hinds of Middleborough; Piper, Zadoc Peirce of Freetown.—Privates: of Dartmouth—Wm. Fisher, Abraham Fisher, Jesse Keen, Thomas Wescott; Freetown—Noah Ashley, Jephtha Ashley, Thomas Amos, John Braley, Jacob Benson, Timothy Borden, Josiah Bowen, Jesse Briggs, John Clark, Alderman Crank, George Davis, Joshua Davis, Samuel Evans, William Evans, Abner Holmes, Eliphalet Haskins, Benjamin Ingraham, Timothy Ingraham, Joshua Lawrence, Jabez Lambert, Reuben Mason, Uriah Peirce, William Parker, James Page, Daniel Page, Gideon Bemis, Aaron Seckel, Thomas Street, Jeff Sachems, Philip Taber, Charles Tobey, Benjamin Wescott, Samuel West, Simeon White; Middleborough—William Armstrong, Joseph Boothe, Ephraim Douglass, Henry Evans, Anthony Frey, Levi Simmons, Nathan Tronant.—Recapitulation: commissioned officers, 3; non-commissioned and music, 10; privates, 45. Total, 58.

† Captain Henry Peirce's Company in Col. Theophilus Cotton's Regiment, entered March 4th:

Henry Peirce, Captain; Peter Hoar, Lieutenant; George Shaw, Ensign. Non-commissioned officers and musicians: Amasa Wood, Daniel Ellis, Joseph Wood, Roland Leonard, George Hackett, William Hall, James Le Baron, Nathaniel Cole, Israel Eaton, Haziel Purinton.—Privates: Churchill Thomas, Jeremiah Thomas, Andrew Cobb, Samuel Sampson, James Palmer, Elijah Shaw, David Fish, Jacob Soule, Haziel Tinkham, Jabez Vaughan, Samuel Barrows, Joseph Bennett, John Morton, John Morton, 2d, Roland Smith, Rounsill Peirce, Peter Thomas, Edmund Weston, Joseph Tupper, Lemuel Lyon, William Littlejohn, Daniel Cox, Thomas Pratt, David Pratt, Abial Boothe, Ebenezer Howland, Josiah Kingman, Jacob Perkins, Luther Pratt, Seth Wade, Noah Haskell, Lemuel Raymond, Manasseh Wood, Francis Le Baron, Asaph Churchill, Samuel Thomas, Nathaniel Thomas, Edward Washburn, William Bly, Joseph Macomber, Lemuel Briggs, Jonathan Wescott, Ephraim Dunham, Isaac Harlow, Nathaniel Cobb, Andrew Ricket, Jonathan Porter, James Porter, James Sprout, John Thrasher.—Recapitulation: commissioned, 3; non-commissioned and musicians, 10; privates, 50. Total, 63.

‡ Captain Henry Peirce's Company, in Lt. Col. White's Regiment:

Henry Peirce, Captain; Peter Hoar, Lieutenant; Ezra Clark, Ensign. Non-commissioned officers: Ebenezer Hinds, Robert Hoar, Joseph Boothe, Nathaniel Macomber, Benjamin Booth, Henry Edminster, Ebenezer Hayford.—Privates: Josiah Holloway, Ezra Reynolds, John Reynolds, Benjamin Reynolds, Isaac Reynolds, Enos Reynolds, Ebenezer Howland, Samuel Howland, John Howland, Joshua Howland, Esek Howland, John Hoar, John Holloway, Richard Parris, Samuel Parris, Uriah Peirce, George Peirce, Seth Simmons, Lebbeus Simmons, Jacob Shertman, Earl Sears, Nathan Tronant, Daniel Collins, John Church, Roger Clark. Recapitulation: commissioned officers, 3; non-commissioned, 7; privates, 26. Total, 36.

hort tour of duty in Rhode Island, and in the regiment commanded by Lt. Col. Ebenezer White, of Rochester.*

At the re-organization of the militia of Massachusetts, upon the adoption of the State Constitution, Capt. Henry Peirce was commissioned Captain of the seventh Company of the local militia of Middleborough, his commission bearing date July 1, 1781.†

On the 17th of June, 1784, Salome, the wife of Capt. Henry Peirce, died, and on the 17th of March, 1785, he was united in marriage with Deborah, a daughter of Job Chase of Middleborough, and the fruits of the 2d marriage were three children:

(186) Tilar, b. Feb. 15, 1786; m. Elizabeth ———. He was a master mariner, and was knocked overboard by a boom and drowned in Long Island Sound.

(187) Deborah, b. Jan. 18, 1788; m.

(188) Keziah, b. Feb. 15, 1790; m.

Deborah, the 2d wife, was b. in 1762. She was a granddaughter of Benjamin Chase, 3d, and wife Mary Briggs, great-granddaughter of Benjamin Chase, Jr., and wife Mercy Simmons, and great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Chase, a cooper, who was probably the earliest Chase settler at Freetown.

Capt. Henry Peirce died January 22, 1791, and Deborah then married Lieut. Asa Winslow, and became the mother of Asa T. Winslow, Esq., one of the substantial men of Lakeville, a Justice of the Peace for Plymouth County, and Representative to the General Court at Boston.

Capt. Henry Peirce and both his wives were buried in the ancient cemetery near the southern shore of the Assawamset pond, in Lakeville. Deborah, the 2d wife, died Dec. 23, 1849, aged about 87 years. Capt. Peirce and wives have suitable grave-stones.

Benjamin Spooner‡ and wife MARY PEIRCE (No. 50) had:

(189) Lorana, b. April 8, 1765; m. Abner Peirce of Middleboro', now Lakeville. She died January, 1812.

* The remains of Lt. Col. Ebenezer White were interred in the burial ground near the Academy at Centre Rochester, Plymouth County, Mass., where a slate stone marking his grave bears the following inscription: "MEMENTO MORI. Sacred to the memory of Col. Ebenezer White, who died March, 1804, Aet. 80. He was 19 times chosen to represent the Town of Rochester in the General Court: In 14 of which elections he was unanimously chosen. As a tribute of respect for his faithful service, the Town erected This monument to his memory."—At an engagement between the British and Americans on Rhode Island, in the Revolution, the guard chain to the handle of Col. White's sword was shot off by a bullet. He was a descendant from William White, through Resolved, Samuel, John, and John, Jr.

† The original May Inspection Return of Capt. Henry Peirce's Company in the local militia of Middleboro' was found among the papers of Col. John Nelson more than sixty years after the Colonel's death. The following is a true copy of the names borne upon that return. Attest, Ebenezer W. Peirce. "Train'g Band, Henry Peirce, Capt.; Peter Hoar, Lieut. Sergeants: Robert Hoar, Wm. Canedy, Braddock Hoar, — Howland. Corporals: Lebbeus Simmons, Seth Simmons. Privates: Stephen Hathaway, James Peirce, Enos Peirce, George Peirce, Simeon Peirce, Seth Keen, Joseph Keen, Philip Hoskins, John Allen, Josiah Holloway, Samuel Parris, Isaac Parris, Moses Parris, Seth Borden, William Sproutbridge, John Hoskins, John Thrasher, Joseph Boothe, Benjamin Boothe, Ebenezer Hafford, Barnabas Clark, Samuel Record, Isaac Smith, Jonathan Hafford, Samuel Howland, Henry Edminster, Consider Howland, Ebenezer Howland, Rufus Howland, Esek Howland, John Hoar, Wm. Hoar, Isaac Hathaway, David Pratt, Seth Ramsdell, Jacob Sherman, David Bramin. Alarm List: Daniel Juckett, Joseph Boothe, Lieut. Josiah Smith, Nathaniel Chosen, Job Chase, Lieut. Ezra Clark, Richard Peirce, Abraham Peirce.—Recapitulation: Train Band, 45; alarm list, 8. Total, 53."—The Return was made to John Nelson, Esq., then Col. of the local regiment of militia to which Capt. H. Peirce's company belonged.

‡ I am indebted to the kindness of Thomas Spooner, Esq., of Reading, Ohio, for several important facts in the history of this branch of the Spooner family.

- (190) William, b. Sept. 22, 1766; m. He d. August 12, 1829.
- (191) Frederick, b. April 8, 1768; d. April 10, 1768.
- (192) Frederick, b. July 23, 1769; m. He d. May 31, 1842.
- (193) Zeruah, b. August 20, 1771; m. Benjamin Green.
- (194) Luther, b. March 22, 1774; m. Hannah Allen. He d. Aug. 10, 1861.
- (195) Mary, b. March 29, 1776; m. Eleazer Peirce of Middleboro', October 12, 1795.
- (196) Betsey, b. Jan. 2, 1778; m. Levi Macomber.
- (197) Benjamin, b. Nov. 22, 1780; d. Jan. 24, 1789.
- (198) Calvin, b. Sept. 20, 1782; d. April 23, 1785.

Benjamin Spooner, the parent, owned and occupied a farm adjacent to and near the southern border of that beautiful lake in Lakeville, known as "Elder's Pond," and there probably the ten children above enumerated were born. The house has long since been demolished and lands sold, but the locality is still known as the "*Spooner Place*." Benjamin Spooner served as a soldier in the French and Indian war, and as a patriot soldier in the war of the Revolution he served at Rhode Island, being clerk and sergeant of Capt. Amos Washburn's company in Col. White's regiment nine days, and he also served in Capt. Amos Washburn's company at New Bedford in May, 1778, two days.* Benjamin Spooner was a son of Benjamin and Zeruah Spooner, and born in Middleborough, Oct. 23, 1743. (See Town Records of M.)

Captain SETH PEIRCE (No. 51), son of Ebenezer Peirce (No. 22) and wife Mary Hoskins, was born in Middleborough, now Lakeville, in or about the year 1747, and was therefore too young to participate in the exploits of the French and Indian war, being only nine years of age at its commencement, and scarcely sixteen at its close. When 22 years of age (viz., Nov. 9, 1769), he was united in marriage with Huldah Sampson of Middleborough, and owned and cultivated a farm in the Titicut Parish of his native town, but ere long disposed of it and removed to Shutesbury, in old Hampshire, now Franklin County, and subsequently to Hardwick.

His removal to Shutesbury must have occurred some time during the war of the Revolution, for on the 19th of April, 1775, he was among the "minute men" of Middleborough that marched to Marshfield under Capt. Nathaniel Wood (See Records of Rolls of Lexington Alarm in State House, Boston), and at a later period we find him commanding a company raised for three months service from towns in Hampshire County, and his own residence reported as at Shutesbury.† (Rolls of Revolution, State House.)

* This was a company of militia of Middleborough, of which Amos Washburn was Captain, Elisha Haskell Lieut., and Andrew McCully 2d Lieut. Capt. Washburn owned and occupied the farm where his son, Luther Washburn, Esq., resided and died, and where the grandson, Cyrus Washburn, now lives.

† Muster Roll of Capt. Seth Peirce's Company, in Col. Seth Murray's Regiment from the County of Hampshire, engaged to serve three months:

Seth Peirce of Shutesbury, Captain; James Lyman of Northfield, 1st Lieut.; John Sampson of New Salem, 2d Lieut.; Zebina Montague of Leverett, 3d Lieut.; Silas Bell of Leverett, Surgeon; Israel Russell, Ebenezer Damon, Joseph Vaughan and Nathaniel Brown, Sergeants. Solomon Gunn, Bezaleel Woods, William Weir and Jonathan Orcutt, Corporals. Seth Field and Phineas Field, musicians. Privates: Asa Gould, Benjamin Doolittle, Eliphalet Stratton, Cephas Alexander, Eldad Wright, James Scott, Joshua Lyman, Jonathan Belding, Moses Moore, Micho Ramsdale, Sylvanus Woods, Pontius Lyman, Thaddeus

Capt. SETH PEIRCE (No. 51) and wife Hulda Sampson had :—

(199) Martha, b. 1770 ; m. Aug. 23, 1792, David Paige, of Hardwick, Mass. She d. July 31, 1844.

(200) Polly, b. 177— ; m. Sept. 15, 1793, Ashbel Price, of Hardwick, Mass.

(201) Seth, b. 17— ; was a merchant in Boston.

(202) Sampson, b. 17— ; m. ——— Nichols.

(203) Betsey, b. 17— ; m. April 24, 1806, Dr. David Billings. She d. Feb. 1, 1857.

Huldah, the first wife of Capt. Seth Peirce, died March 15, 1793, and on the 22d day of December, in that year, he contracted a second marriage with Rebecca, a daughter of Col. Timothy Page, of Hardwick.* No children were born of this marriage, for she lived less than two years, and died Aug. 2, 1795, aged 26 years. (See grave-stones in Hardwick.)

The next year Capt. Seth Peirce married, for his third wife, Abigail Hinkley, a sister of Hon. Samuel Hinkley, Judge of Probate for Hampshire County, and David Hinkley, an eminent merchant of Boston. Capt. Seth Peirce and third wife Abigail Hinkley had a daughter—

(204) Abigail, b. in 1797 ; m. ——— Hotchkiss, an Englishman ; went with him to the land of his nativity and died there.—Abigail, the third wife of Capt. S. Peirce, died Dec. 30, 1797, aged 37 years. (See grave-stones in Hardwick.) His fourth and last wife was Mary McFarlin, of Worcester, who outlived him.

Capt. Seth Peirce was extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and had the esteem of the people in both Shutesbury and Hardwick where he successively resided, being elected selectman of Shutesbury four years.

At the reorganization of the militia immediately after the adoption of the State Constitution, he was honored with the commission of Captain† of a company of the local militia of Shutesbury, Joseph Powers being first, and Simeon Vaughan second Lieutenant, and after becoming an inhabitant of Hardwick, the people of that town showed their appreciation by electing him to represent them in the General Court at Boston. He died Feb. 25, 1809, aged 62 years. (Grave-

Bancroft. David Ramsdale, John Flowers, Robert Ramsdale, John Bowen, Jedediah Rice, Jonathan Gardner, Wm. Montague, John Moore, Jahleel Farnan, Nodiah Alford, Bezaleel Wright, Ord Montague, Joseph Willard, Samuel Cadwell, George Totman, Joseph Briggs, William Erving, Nathaniel Briggs, Francis Kidder, Jonas Houghton, Samuel Castle, Joseph Rose, Levi Benjamin, Moses Bardwell, Charles Eastman, Ezra Taylor, Elisha Tuttle, James Barnstead, Elisha Gunn, Joseph Rockwood, Absalom Harwood, Joseph French, Lysander Richardson, Daniel Curtis, Benjamin Page, Daniel B——, Nathan Walker, Eli Page, Matthew Martin, Nathan Davis, Amos Peirce, Amos Perry, William Eddy, Francis ———, Job Macomber, Jacob Briggs, Jacob Briggs, Jr.—Recapitulation : commissioned officers, 6 ; sergeants, 4 ; corporals, 4 ; musicians, 2 ; privates, 60. Total, 75.—This company was probably all raised in those towns that fell within the limits of Franklin County at the date of its incorporation, June 24, 1811.

* Col. Timothy Page, of Hardwick, was a representative to the General Court, Boston, a great many years. He was Colonel of the 4th Regiment of local militia, of Worcester County, Ebenezer Newell being Lt. Colonel, and Asa D. North, Major.

† The date of Capt. Seth Peirce's commission as Captain in the local militia of Shutesbury was July 1, 1781. (See Roster in Adj. General's office, Boston.) He was Representative from Hardwick to the General Court in 1806. (See Records of Hardwick.)

My thanks are due to Rev. Lucius R. Page, formerly of Hardwick, to Mr. Job Pierce of Shutesbury, Mass., and to Hon. Philander Washburn of Middleborough, for facts in the family history of Capt. Seth Peirce.

stones in Hardwick.) His death was caused by accidentally sticking a penknife into his knee.

Stephen Hathaway and wife HOPE PEIRCE (No. 52) had :

(205) Leonard, b. Sunday, Nov. 15, 1767; m. Helen Walker. He d. March 12, 1820. He was a house carpenter. Representative to General Court from Dighton in 1813.

(206) Alden, b. Monday, April 9, 1770; m. (his cousin) Mercy Palmer, daughter of Gideon Palmer and wife Abigail N. Hathaway (145). He d. Sept. 11, 1861. Mercy the wife d. May 11, 1864. They resided at Assonet Village in Freetown.

(207) Stephen, b. Saturday, Sept. 28, 1771; m. Sylvia Briggs. He d. Dec. 24, 1854. They resided in Dighton, Bristol County, Mass.

(208) Nicholas, b. Saturday, Dec. 4, 1773; m. (his cousin) Anna Peirce, of Middleborough. She d. Sept. 28, 1822, aged 60 years, and he m. Mrs. — Morton,* widow of David Morton, April 15, 1824. He d. near Milford, Union County, Ohio. He was a physician. He d. Aug. 24, 1848. Second wife d. Feb. 15, 1863, aged 76 years, 9 months, 14 days.

(209) Anne, b. Saturday, Dec. 30, 1775; m. Ephraim Atwood. She d. Aug. 13, 1805.

(210) Elias, b. Friday, Feb. 27, 1778.

(211) Ebenezer, b. Saturday, August 21, 1779; m. Sally Crane, of Berkley. They resided in Dighton, Mass.

(212) Frederick, b. Sunday, Aug. 19, 1781; m. Sally White. He d. November, 1864.

(213) Anson, b. Saturday, Nov. 29, 1783; m. Hope Lee. He d. Feb. 25, 1847.

(214) Hope, b. Thursday, Dec. 8, 1785; never married. Died Nov. 18, 1823.

(215) Polly, b. Friday, Sept. 7, 1787; m. Oliver Peirce, Esq., of Middleborough (now Lakeville), Oct. 7, 1827. She d. April 26, 1832, and he d. Aug. 17, 1860. Both buried in Lakeville where they resided.

(216) Erastus, b. Sunday, Nov. 22, 1789; m. Mercy Norton.

Stephen the parent was a house carpenter. He owned and occupied a farm in Taunton, near the river that divides that town from Dighton. The house is still standing, and now the residence of Stephen Peirce, Esq., a son of Oliver Peirce, Esq., the husband of Polly Hathaway (No. 215), and born of his first wife Amey Peirce. Stephen Hathaway the parent was born in Freetown, Sept. 4, 1745, Old Style, baptized Sept. 15, 1745, and died July 29, 1819; son of Nicholas Hathaway and wife Rebecca Merrick, grandson of Isaac Hathaway and wife Sarah Makepeace.†

EBENEZER PEIRCE, Jr. (No. 53), son of Ebenezer Peirce (No. 22) and wife Mary Hoskins, was the only one of their ten children (viz., six sons and four daughters) who did not marry. He was betrothed to Sarah, a daughter of Robert Hoar, of Middleborough (and born of Judeth Tinkham his second wife in 1757), a beautiful young woman

* Mrs. Morton's maiden name was Mitchell. She was b. May 2, 1786, daughter of David Mitchell, who d. March 8, 1823, aged 51 years, that being his birth day. Her only brother, a soldier under Gen. Jackson, was killed Jan. 8, 1815.

† My thanks are due to Gideon P. Hathaway, Esq., of Freetown, for many facts concerning this branch of the Hathaway family, and for the interest he has shown in the publication of the Peirce family history.

of scarcely 18 summers, who d. Nov. 22, 1775. (See grave-stones in Caswell burial ground, East Taunton.) Her father, Robert Hoar, a son of Samuel Hoar and wife Rebecca Peirce (No. 17), d. b. May 23, 1719, m. Judeth Tinkham, Oct. 4, 1753. Peter, son of Robert and Judeth, b. July 25, 1754, was the Major Hoar who m. Mercy Peirce (No. 155). The public mind was then thoroughly occupied with the war just commenced between England and her American Colonies, and the five older brothers* of Ebenezer Peirce, Jr., were already risking their lives on the battle field; and mindful of his country's sorrows, and to forget his own, this young man becomes a soldier, and one of a large company, every other one of whom returned bearing his shield. He neither came bearing it nor yet borne upon it, but goes to his last inspection, and passes his great and final review only six days before his term of enlistment expired, his body finding rest in a soldier's grave made near the spot where he gave his life as a sacrifice for the liberties of his native land. He was a private soldier in the company of Capt. Joshua White, of Middleborough, on duty at Newport, R. I. His brother, Job Peirce (No. 47), then a captain in the patriot service, soon took measures to change the name of his youngest son (my father) from John to Ebenezer, from whom it descended to the writer of this family history, who in view of his own suffering has often been led to ask, "*what's in a name?*"

ROBERT BALL HUGHES (*vide* "Marriages and Deaths") was an artist of unquestionable genius and a genial and exceedingly social gentleman. The "Dead Christ" in the Roman Catholic Church at South Boston, which was burnt a few years since, and the bronze statue of Bowditch at Mount Auburn, have been regarded as among his best works; but his "Uncle Toby," "Little Nell," and other productions, have likewise received the commendation their excellence of conception and execution merited. His "poker sketches," so called, were unique and curious, and full of strength and grace. Some of them were admirable as portraits. His "Fisher Boy" was also "a thing of beauty." Mr. Hughes was born in London, but had spent a large part of his life in this country, where he made many friends, who found him abounding in anecdote and information, possessed of remarkable taste and skill in his profession. Pure-minded and single-hearted, he was kind, generous and hospitable—an affectionate husband and father. He was a pupil of Flaxman and Bailey, and a member of the Royal Academy. The Duke of Devonshire showed his appreciation of his talents by becoming the owner of his "Oliver Twist."

* In the April issue of the Register for 1867, we said three of the six sons of Ebenezer Peirce (No. 22) participated in the French and Indian wars. We have since learned that John, the oldest son (No. 44), served in 1757, and so four instead of three of the six should be credited. We have also said five of the six served in the Revolution; but have since learned that all were actually engaged as soldiers in the patriot army in that war. Thanks are due from me to the Hon. Oliver Warner, Secretary of State, and to his gentlemanly, polite and obliging assistants, Messrs. Pulsifer and Hawley, for their kindness in allowing search of the Records of that office, their generous suggestions, &c., which have enabled me to present copies of so many Muster Rolls.

PEDIGREE OF GEORGE WILLIS, ESQ., GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.

[Communicated by WM. WORTHINGTON FOWLER, of Durham, Ct.]

THE subjoined Pedigree of George Wyllys, Governor of the Connecticut Colony in 1642-3, is copied from Berry's County Genealogies. The manner in which the name is spelt in the Pedigree, prevailed in the (17th) seventeenth century.

The Willes family (of whom was the celebrated antiquary Browne Willis) claimed descent from the Baronial House of Welles, from which also *some attempt* has been made to deduce the lineage of Thomas Welles, fifth Governor of the Connecticut Colony.

Robert Keverell=Clemence, dau. of Sir Adam of Naplin, as appeareth by deed.

Austin Keverell=Agnes, dau. of William of Frankton.

William Keverell=

Thomas Jeames of Fiso=Jane, dau. and heir of William Keverell.

John Jeames=

Richard Willes of Napton=Jona, dau. and heir of John Jeames.

Thomas Willes of Napton=
Co. Warwick.

Richard Willes of Napton=
Co. Warwick.

Thomas Willes of Priors=
Marston Co. Warwick.

Richard Willes of Feni Compton= —, dau. of — Grant of Norbrooks Co. Co. Warwick. Warwick.

William Willes of Priors= —, niece of Sir John Clerke, de Com. Northton. Marston Co. Warwick.

Ambrose Willes of Feni=Agnes, dau. of Wm. Coles of Great Preston, in Com. Compton. Northumberland Gent.

Richard Willes of Fenny=Hester, dau. of — Chambre of Williams Cot Com. Compton aforesaid. Oxon.

Richard Willes of Fenny Compton=Bridget, dau. of William Young, of Kingston aforesaid, æt. 29, 1619. Hall, Com. Salop, Esq.

George Willes, son and heir æt. 8, 1619.

(Came to New England 1638 and settled at Hartford—Second Governor of Connecticut. Ob. 1645.)

THOMAS PAINE OF EASTHAM AND POSTERITY.

[Communicated by JOSIAH PAINE, Harwich, Mass.]

Continued from page 64.

8. JOHN Paine,³ son of Thomas² and Mary Paine of Eastham, was born in that township, Mar. 14, 1660-1. For his first wife he married Bennet Freeman, dau. of Maj. John, March 14, 1689. She was born Feb. 18, 1670-1, and died May 13, 1716, aged 45 years, 2 mos. and 25 days. She was "a most lovely and obedient wife; a tender and compassionate mother; a kind mistress; a courteous neighbor; and a steady and fast friend; but above all, and that which crowned all, she was a good christian; one who delighted to attend the worship of God, both in public and private, and who was not a stranger to closet communion with God."* She was buried at the old burying ground in Eastham. For his second wife he married Miss Alice, dau. of Nathaniel Mayo, of Eastham, who was born in 1686, and died Mar. 3, 1719-20. He died, after a long illness, Oct. 26, 1731, aged 70 years, 7 mos. and 12 days, and was buried in the burying ground in the South Precinct of Eastham, now included in the town of Orleans, where stones now mark the spot. His wife survived him many years, and died Oct. 12, 1748, aged 62 years, and lies buried by the side of her husband, stones marking the place. John³ Paine took the freeman's oath at Barnstable, June, 1689, and in 1697 was chosen one of the Selectmen of Eastham, and was re-elected several years. In 1702 he was chosen Clerk of the town, and was re-elected for twenty-seven consecutive years. The year following he was chosen a Representative to the General Court, and was re-elected in 1709, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1724 and in 1725. For more than twenty years he was the Treasurer of the town. Upon important committees he was often chosen, and oftentimes was selected as an agent to transact important business of the town. By trade, it is said, he was a "whale boat builder." Many of his spare moments were given to the muses, and some of his poetic effusions have reached our time. His *Journal*, which was penned by him between the years 1695 and 1717, is still extant, and is held as a valuable relic by his descendant. Few men of his time bore a better reputation, or were more capable as public servants, or enjoyed the confidence of their fellow townsmen more than he. In the Church he took an active part, and for his sincere devotion to its interest, and for his humble and exemplary course as a christian, he was in early life selected a deacon. By his first wife, Bennet, he had thirteen children, and by second wife, Alice, five. By Bennet, had: (46) John,⁴ born Sept. 18, 1690. (47) Mary,⁴ born Jan. 28, 1692-3, married Samuel Freeman, Esq., Oct. 9, 1712, who died in 1770. (48) William,⁴ born June 6, 1695, married Sarah Bacon

* See *Journal* of John Paine, now in possession of Miss Fannie E. Paine, dau. of Enoch Paine, Esq. of Boston, a great-grandson.

NOTE.—Page 60, 2 line, for 1624 read 1622; page 61, 9 line, for 1620 read 1670; page 62, 3 line, read 1679 instead of 1674; 62 page, 6 line, read *Mercy* Freeman instead of Mary Freeman; 62 page, 14 line, read *Bennet* instead of *Beanet*; 62 page, 25 line, read *Mercy* (Prince) Freeman instead of Mary; 63 page, 34 line, for March 4, 1691, read March 14, 1691.

of Barnstable in 1727. He died at Louisburg in 1746. (49) Benjamin,⁴ born Feb. 22, 1696-7. Early in life became a whaler. On the 8th of December, 1713, being in a boat engaging a whale, the boat was stove to pieces, and he was thrown into the sea, badly wounded. He was rescued from his perilous situation, but, taking cold, a fever set in, and he fell asleep on the 15th of December following, in the 17th year of his age. "He was a lovely and desirable child," and the last words he uttered were, "Lord Jesus receive my soul." (50) Sarah,⁴ born April 14, 1699, married Joshua Knowles; she died July 11, 1772. (51) Stillborn, Jan. 28, 1700-1. (52) Elizabeth,⁴ born June 2, 1702, married Jabez Snow; she died July 6, 1772. (53) Theophilus,⁴ born Feb. 7, 1703-4, married Hannah Bacon. He died in 1755. (54) Josiah,⁴ born March 8, 1705-6, died May 7, 1728. (55) Nathaniel,⁴ born Nov. 18, 1707, and died Nov. 4, 1728. (56) Rebecca,⁴ born Oct. 31, 1709, married Elisha Linnell; she died March, 1774. (57) Mercy,⁴ born April 3, 1712, married Ebenezer Cook. She died in Connecticut, in June, 1774. (58) Benjamin,⁴ born March 18, 1714, died Jan. 14, 1716-17. By wife Alice had: (59) Hannah,⁴ born Jan. 11, 1720-1, died Jan. 28, 1723-4. (60) James,⁴ born Dec. 17, 1723, died Feb. 23, 1724. (61) Thomas,⁴ born April 6, 1725, married 1st, Phebe Freeman of E., Jan. 24, 1758; for second wife, Sarah Stewart Mason of Mt. Desert. (62) Alice,⁴ born Dec. 4, 1728, married Jason Knowles; she died April 18, 1777. (63) Hannah⁴ (gem.), born Dec. 4, 1728. She was a school mistress, and died unmarried.

9. Nicholas³ Paine, son of Thomas and Mary Paine of Eastham, married Hannah —, about 1698. He settled in Eastham, now Orleans. At the death of his father in 1706, he came into possession of his father's homestead. He was a farmer. His wife, Hannah, died Jan. 24, 1731-2. His death occurred not far from the year 1733. His will bears date July 29, 1732, and was proved Nov. 15, 1733. His homestead he gave to his son-in-law, William Noricut and his wife Priscilla. Not long after the death of Nicholas, Noricut sold out the old homestead to Samuel Knowles, and from him it passed into the hands of Enos Knowles. Noricut, with his family, went to Connecticut. That part of the homestead upon which the house stood, is now owned and occupied by James Percival, and lays in Orleans, at the head of Higgins's Pond, which was then called "Kescayogansett Cove."

By wife Hannah he had: (64) Thankful,⁴ born March 14, 1699-1700, who married — Smith. (65) Priscilla,⁴ born Oct. 16, 1701, married William Noricut, or Norket, of Harwich, in 1726, who with her husband emigrated to Connecticut, and settled after 1735. (66) Phillip,⁴ born Nov. 18, 1704. He died April 10, 1725. He was never married. (67) Lois,⁴ born Sept. 20, 1705, married Edmond Freeman, April 22, 1725. She died before 1739. (68) Abigail,⁴ born Aug. 3, 1707, married — Higgins. (69) Hannah,⁴ born Sept. 4, 1709, probably died young. (70) Lydia,⁴ born —, married Isaac Young of Wellfleet.

10. James³ Paine, son of Thomas and Mary Paine of Eastham, was born July 6, 1665. He married Bethia, dau. of Col. John Thacher of Yarmouth, and granddaughter of Anthony Thacher, one of the settlers of Yarmouth, April 9, 1691. He removed to Barnstable, and was admitted a townsman May 29, 1689. Here he was a school teacher, miller, cooper and clerk. Like his brother John he courted the muses. He died Nov. 12, 1728, aged 63. His wife Bethia died July

31, 1734. By wife Bethiah, he had : (71) James,* born March 24, 1691, who died July 13, 1711. (72) Thomas,* born April 9, 1694, married Eunice Treat, at Boston, April 21, 1721. (73) Bethiah,* born Feb. 23, 1696, died July 29, 1697. (74) Bethiah,* born May 23, 1698, married Dr. Samuel Russell of Barnstable in 1737. (75) Mary,* born Aug. 13, 1700, married Nathaniel Freeman of Barnstable, Oct. 11, 1723. (76) Experience,* born March 17, 1703, married Samuel Hunt of Norton before 1726; died at Norton, June, 1775. (77) Rebecca,* born April 8, 1705, died June 13, 1726, without issue.

11. Joseph³ Paine, son of Thomas² and Mary Paine of Eastham, married Patience Sparrow, dau. of Capt. Jonathan of Eastham, May 27, 1691. He removed to Harwich, and settled in that part now Brewster. He died Oct. 1, 1712. His widow survived him, and married John Jenkins of Barnstable, Nov. 23, 1715. She died "above seventy years of age," Oct. 28, 1745. By her marriage with John Jenkins she had a daughter Patience, born Oct. 6, 1717. Joseph Paine was a man of note in Harwich. With seven others he established the First Church at Harwich, now Brewster, Oct. 17, 1700. He was Selectman in 1702, 1704, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710 and 1712, and Town Clerk from 1706 to 1712. His estate was settled by his widow Patience. It was valued at £497. 13s. 7d., and was divided in 1718, the homestead falling to Ebenezer, the eldest son. It is said "he was very stout and strong Coll. Thacher, the Champion of the Bay State at Commencement." By wife Patience, his children were : (78) Ebenezer,* born in Harwich, April 28, 1692, married Rebecca Mayo, Aug. 12, 1714. He died at Chatham, Aug. 1, 1762. (79) Hannah,* born July 15, 1694, married Philip Russell of Barnstable, Jan. 20, 1715-16, and Samuel Bacon of Barnstable, Jan. 7, 1724. She died May 8, 1753. (80) Joseph,* born March 29, 1697, married Hannah Huckens of Barnstable, March 24, 1724. He died June 26, 1771. (81) Richard,* born March 25, 1699, married Phebe Myrick, Oct. 21, 1726. (82) Dorcas,* born May 27, 1701, married Joseph Jenkins, Jr. of Barnstable, —, 1723; removed to Wallingsford, Ct., in 1748. (83) Phebe,* born July 30, 1703. (84) Reliance,* born Jan. 27, 1706, married Eleazar Cobb of Barnstable, Oct. 18, 1724, and 2dly, John Coleman, Aug. 5, 1738. She died May 30, 1742. (85) Thomas,* born Dec. 1, 1708. (86) Mary,* born Dec. 1, 1708. (87) Jonathan,* born Dec. 10, 1710. (88) Experience,* born May 27, 1713, married Joseph Studley of Yarmouth, March 9, 1733-4.

16. Ebenezer⁴ Paine, son of Samuel Paine, by wife Patience, was born in Eastham, and married Hannah Hopkins, dau. of Joshua and Mary, Dec. 13, 1721. She was the granddaughter of Giles and Catherine (Whelden) Hopkins, and great-granddaughter of Stephen who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. He was a whaler, and tradition says he carried on the business at Billingsgate, now Wellfleet. In 1733, when pursuing the whaling business upon Nantucket Shoals, his vessel was run down in a dark night, and sank with all hands on board. He was the principal owner, having invested nearly all his means in her. He was attached to the militia and was a drum major. His estate was settled by his widow Hannah, who had letters granted for that purpose, May 2, 1734. In 1742 she married Lieut. Zachariah Smalley of Harwich, where she went to reside. By him she had a daughter Jane, who married John Long, and who hung herself in a

deranged state, Nov. 5, 1778. Widow Hannah died at the house of her son Ebenezer, at Harwich, having outlived her husband, Oct. 24, 1793, aged 92 years, and was buried by the side of her second husband in the old burying ground at Harwich. By wife Hannah, Ebenezer⁴ Paine had: (89) Ebenezer,⁵ born Nov. 26, 1722, who for first wife married Mary, dau. of William Allen* of Yarmouth, Feb. 21, 1750-1, but she dying in travail in March, 1756, he again married Miss Thankful White, dau. of Eben. and Mary White of Yarmouth, who was grandson of Peregrine White, Sept. 2, 1756, by Rev. Grindal Rawson. He settled in Harwich, and died of cancer, April 23, 1795. His wife Thankful died of palsy, Aug. 19, 1806. (90) Elizabeth,⁵ born July 7, 1724. (91) Nathaniel,⁵ born Aug. 15, 1727. He was supposed to have been lost at sea when a young man. He was unmarried. (92) Abigail,⁵ born June 29, 1729. (93) Hannah,⁵ born in 1732, married John Allen of Harwich, by Rev. Edward Pell, June 25, 1750. She was a woman of strong mind. She died April 25, 1808, aged 76, of bilious fever.

18. Joshua⁴ Paine, son of Samuel³ and Patience Paine of Eastham, married Phebe Snow, March 19, 1729. His place was in Eastham. Joshua Paine, a descendant, now owns it. The date of his death does not appear. By wife Phebe he had: (94) Samuel,⁵ born Jan. 29, 1730. He settled, it is said, in Boston, and was a merchant there. (95) Isaac,⁵ born Jan. 13, 1737, married, 1st, Rebecca Stephens, May 23, 1755; 2d, Abigail Snow, in 1762. He died Mar. 30, 1810. (96) Seth,⁵ born June 12, 1740, and married Sarah Sears. He died in Eastham, April 29, 1775. Place lately occupied by Dea. Seth Paine. His son Seth died very aged at Rutland, Meigs Co., Ohio, several years since. (97) Joshua,⁵ born May 10, 1743, married Mercy Higgins, April 26, 1768. He went to Maine.

19. Isaac⁴ Paine, son of Samuel³ and Patience of Eastham, born Jan. 13, 1698-9, probably died without issue, in 1764.

24. Thomas⁴ Paine, Esq., son of Thomas³ and Hannah of Truro, married Thankful Cobb, May 12, 1705. He died at Truro, April 15, 1745. His widow, Thankful, died April 7, 1771, in her 84th year. He was a very prominent man in Truro. For many years a Justice, selectman and clerk. He was "one of the Elders of the Church of Christ in Truro." He died intestate. By wife Thankful, he had: (98) Thankful,⁵ born in Eastham, June 9, 1707. (99) Thomas,⁵ born in Truro, May 23, 1710, married Mary Vickerice, Sept. 23, 1731. He died June 4, 1752, in his 43d year. By trade he was a blacksmith. (100) James,⁵ born April 15, 1712, died April 2, 1734, aged 21 years. (101) Hannah,⁵ born Dec. 20, 1713. (102) Hugh,⁵ born April 14, 1716, married Jerusha Rich, Sept. 4, 1740. He died Nov. 28, 1748, aged 32. By trade a carpenter. (103) Samuel,⁵ born May 2, 1718, married Sarah Crowell, Feb. 13, 1752. (104) Mary,⁵ born March 20, 171-. (105) Abner,⁵ born Jan. 11, 1721-2, married Jane ——. (106) Ephraim,⁵ born May 10, 1723. Nothing farther of him known. (107) Mercy,⁵ born Oct. 7, 1725. (108) —, son, Oct. 13, 1728.

* William Allen was from Salem, Mass. He married Susanah Ryder of Yarmouth, in 1728. He had two children: John, born Nov. 24, 1729, who married Hannah Paine and settled in Harwich, and who died April 29, 1809; Mary, born Sept. 2, 1731, who married Eben. Paine, as above stated.

) Sarah,^s born May 20, 1730, died unmarried, Oct. 12, 1758, in 29th year.

. Jonathan^s Paine, son of Thomas,^s Esqr., of Truro, was twice married and settled in Truro. For his first wife he married Sarah, daughter of Daniel Mayo, Oct. 7, 1709. She dying Feb. 11, 1718-19, he again married Mary Purrington, of Truro, June 29, 1719. She died May 17, 1760, in her 79th year. He died May 23, 1752, in his 72nd year. He was a man of note in that town. He made his will May 28, 1752; it was proved June 23, 1753. By wives he had: (110) Jonathan,^s born Sept. 3, 1710, who died Sept. 15, 1710. (111) Jonathan,^s born Sept. 20, 1711, married Hannah Lombard, March 6, 1739-40, died April 5, 1761. (112) Sarah,^s born June 17, 1714, married Andy Snow, March 2, 1731-2. (113) Daniel,^s born May 12, 1716, married Elizabeth Fletcher, June 25, 1741. He died Jan. 25, 1785. (114) Elizabeth,^s born Dec. 14, 1718, married Thomas Smith, Jr., June 16, 1741-2. (115) Hannah,^s born Feb. 9, 1721-2, married Isaac Vrell, of Yarmouth, June 14, 1743-4. (116) Phebe,^s born Dec. 2, 1722, married Constant Hopkins, Dec. 1, 1743.

. Elkanah^s Paine, son of Thomas,^s Esqr., and Hannah, of Truro, married Reliance Young, of Eastham, March 10, 1719-20. His second wife was Hannah, living at the time of his death, which took place in 1746. His children were: (117) Elisha,^s born Aug. 21, 1721, who died Thankful Hopkins, June 12, 1746. (118) Elkanah,^s born June 14, 1724, married Mary Rich, Aug. 29, 1745. He died April 7, 1753. (119) Phineas,^s born Feb. 20, 1727-8, married Mary —. He died, aged 55, April 30, 1781. (120) Sarah,^s born April 15, 1730, married Lewis Lombard, March 1, 1753. (121) Joshua,^s born Nov. 1732, married Elizabeth —. (122) Reliance,^s —.

. Moses Paine,^s son of Thomas,^s Esq., and Hannah his wife, of Truro, married Margary Mayo at Yarmouth, April 14, 1720. He was a deacon of the church at Truro, and a man of note in the town. He died Oct. 4, 1764. Wife Margary died July 10, 1749, aged "about 30."

Their children were: (123) Abigail,^s born March 2, 1720-1, married Barnabas Higgins, March 2, 1748-9. (124) Sarah,^s born March 11, 1722-3, died April 23, 1733. (125) Margary,^s born Dec. 1724, married Andrew Collins, Oct. 16, 1746. (126) Hannah,^s born June 1, 1726-7, married — Lombard. (127) Susanah,^s born June 20, 1728-9, died March 8, 1748-9. (128) Lydia,^s born April 8, 1730, married — Gross. (129) Sarah,^s born Dec. 22, 1733. (130) Elizabeth,^s born June 15, 1735, died about July 12, 1741. (131) Peter,^s born Sept. 11, 1737.

[To be continued.]

BULKLEYS.—In an old paper, dated, London, May 29, 1745, I find this record:—
"Thomas Bulkley is dead, and died without a will, so that you have nothing to do, but prove that you are heirs to y^e estate; he wrote a will but did not sign wherein he designed to give Capt. Peter Bulkley 500 pound a year sterling, and left the rest to some friends in England."
I do not recognize the hand-writing, and there is no direction to it by which to know to whom it was sent. I furnish this transcript, hoping it may aid some one of the name who may, now or hereafter, be engaged on a genealogy of the Bulkleys.
D.

RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF HARTFORD, CT.

[Transcribed by Hon. LUCIUS M. BOLTWOOD, Washington, D. C.]

Continued from vol. xx. page 237.

JOHN WATSON, son of John and Sarah Watson, y^c 2d, was born June 9, 1708; Mary was born Aug. 29, 1710; Margaret Watson was born June 7, 1715; Abigail Watson was born Aug. 16, 1717; Elizabeth Watson was born Aug. 14, 1719; Sarah Watson was born June 23, 1721; Deborah Watson was born April 26, 1723.

Sarah Wright, the daughter of George Wright and Marah his wife, was born Oct. 17, 1695; Eliz^a Wright was born Feb. 1, 1700; Martha Wright was born July 5, 1703; Hez Wright was born June 27, 1707; George Wright, Jonath. Wright, twins, were born Oct. 11, 1709.

Stebbin Wilson, son of John Wilson and Mary his wife, was born Sept. 14, 1708; Mary Wilson was born Feb. 25, 1709-10; Lydia Wilson was born Jan. 26, 1710-11.

Cypria Webster, son of William Webster and Sarah his wife, was born Sept. 3, 1701; Wm. Webster was born Sept. 3, 1703; Moses Webster was born Sept. 26, 1706; Susanna Webster was born April 18, 1710.

John Wells, son of Sam^l Wells and Rachel his wife, was born Oct. 2, 1710. Moses Webster, son of Moses Webster and Mary his wife, was born Sept. 3, 1734; Abijah Webster was born Jan. 28, 1735-6. Cornelius Williams, son of Gabriel Williams and Hannah his wife, was born June 10, 1710.

Elisha Webster, son of John Webster and Abiel his wife, was born Nov. 12, 1713; Jerusha was born Jan. 8, 1714-5; Aaron was born Feb. 24, 1716-7; Abiel was born July 31, 1718; Mary Webster was born July 23, 1720; Sarah Webster was born April 17, 1722; Ann Webster was born April 18, 1724; Susannah Webster was born July 8, 1726; John Webster was born Sept. 4, 1728.

Sarah Kellogg, daughter of Isaac Kellogg and Mary his wife, was born Feb. 16, 1734-5; Margaret was born June 12, 1737; Ann and Esther was born Aug. 21, 1729—which are twins; Huldah was born March 30, 1742.

Hannah Pitkin, daughter of Roger Pitkin and Hannah Pitkin, was born May 30, 1684; Caleb Pitkin was born Aug. 19, 1687; Mary Pitkin was born Dec. 30, 1689; Rachell Pitkin was born Dec. 14, 169[2?]; Mabell Pitkin was born Dec. 5, 1695. She dyed fourteen days after. Jonath. Pitkin was born March 1, 1696; Mabell Pitkin, 2^d, was born March 23, 1700; Roger Pitkin was born Oct. 29, 1703. Hannah Pitkin, the wife of Roger Pitkin, dyed Nov. 1, 1703.

Dorothy Hills, daughter of Jonath. Hills and Dorathy his wife, was born Feb. 9, 1696; Jonath. Hills was born Dec. 20, 1699; David Hills was born Oct. 2, 1702; Sarah Hills was born Oct. 1, 1706; Thankfull Hills was born Dec. 9, 1710. John Hills, son of John Hills and Margaret Hills his wife, was born April 20, 1705; Margaret Hills was born July 12, 1710; Huldah Hills was born July 20, 1712; Joannah Hills was born May 17, 1715.

Tho. Spencer, son of Tho. Spencer, was born Sept. 8, 1695; Sarah Spencer was born May 15, 1697; Joseph Spencer was born June 12, 1703; Silas Spencer was born April 27, 1706; Gideon Spencer was born July 25, 1708. Timothy Spencer, son of Tho. Spencer and Sarah his wife, was born July 25, 17—; Lois Spencer was born Jan. 15, 171[7?].

Sarah Ashly, daughter of Jonath. Ashly and Eliz^a his wife, was born Feb. 19, 1704-5; Jonath. Ashly was born Aug. 10, 1706, he dyed Dec. 4, 1708; Eliz^a Ashly was born Sept. 24, 1708; Jonath. Ashly was born April 30, 1710. Mary Ashly, daughter of Joseph and Mary Ashly, was born June 11, 1710. John Austin, son of John Austin and Mary his wife, was born Oct. 15, 1714.

Hannah Arnold, daughter of John Arnold and Hanna his wife, was born Nov. 20, 1710; Mary was born March 3, 1713; John was born July 8, 1715; Sarah was born Dec. 1, 1717; Samⁿ was born March 16, 1720-1; Henry was born July 27, 1722.

Ruth Benton, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Benton, was born Feb. 9, 1698; Sarah Benton was born June 28, 1700; Isaac Benton was born Feb. 8, 1702; Aaron Benton was born May 24, 1704; Jemima Benton was born March 24, 1708; Jehiel Benton was born Jan. 27, 1710. John Butlar, son of John Butlar and Mercy his wife, was born March 7, 1707-8.

Susannah Bunce, daughter of Thomas Bunce and Eliz^a his wife, was born Oct. 22, 1710. Isaac Bull, son of Daniell Bull and Mary his wife, was born Oct. 9, 1714.

Mary Bur, the daughter of Samⁿ Bur and Mercy his wife, was born Sept. 25, 1691; Martha was born Jan. 14, 1693; Baysey was born Feb. 27, 1695; Samⁿ was born May 4, 1697.

Daniel Bull, son of Daniel Bull, was born —; Joseph Bull, son of Danⁿ Bull, was born Feb. 11, 1735-6.

Tho. Cadwell, son of Tho. Cadwell and Hanner, was born June 30, 1689; Jonath. was born Aug. 15, 1694; James was born April 3, 1697; Hanner was born April 8, 1699; Moses was born July 7, 1703; Lois was born Feb. 18, 1705-6; Aaron was born April 9, 1710.

Joseph Collyer, son of Joseph Collyer and Sarah his wife, was born May 4, 1696; Mary Collyer was born June 9, 1698; Abell Collyer was born Sept. 21, 1700, dyed the next May following; Sarah Collyer was born Nov. 6, 1702; Abell Collyer, 2d, was born Nov. 20, 1704; Hez. Collyer was born March 22, 1707; Danⁿ Collyer was born March 17, 1709-10. Eliza Collyer, daughter of John Collyer and Eliz^a his wife, was born April 14, 1706; Unice Collyer was born Nov. 15, 1709. Daniel, son to Daniell and Sarah Davidson, born March 23, 1690.

Copia Vera as on Ipswich Record.

Attest, DANIEL ROGERS, Clerk.

Thomas Bidwell, the son of Tho: and Prudence Bidwell, was born May 16, 1711; Abigail was born Aug. 18, 1713; Jonath. was born Jan. 12, 1714-5; Adonijah Bidwell was born Oct. 18, 1716. Sarah Bigelow, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Bigelow, was born Sept. 6, 1715.

James Ensigne, son of James Ensigne and Lydia his wife, was born Feb. 8, 1690-1; Lydia Ensigne was born Aug. 7, 1692; Jonath. En-

signe was born March 20, 1695-6; Eben^s Ensigne was born March 20, 1698-9; Anna, daught^r of s^d James Ensigne and Anna his 2d wife, was born Dec. 10, 1706; Joseph Ensigne was born July 24, 1708; Mary Ensigne was born Feb. 1, 171 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sam^l Ensigne was born Aprill 20, 1714.

Sarah Easton, the daughter of John Easton and Sarah his wife, was born May 27, 1714; John Easton was born Aprill 15, 1717; Elias Easton was born July 16, 1719.

Eliz^a Ensigne, daughter of John Ensign and Eliz^b his wife, was born Dec. 18, 1721; Elisha Ensign was born Dec. 29, 1729. Nath^l Crow, the son of John Crow and Mabell his wife, was born July y^e 11, 1711.

Eli Colton, the son of Benjamin Colton and Ruth his wife, was born Aug. 8, 1716; Ruth Colton was born Nov. 5, 1718; Theodocrus Colton was born July 13, 1721; Benjamin Colton was born June 4, 1724. Lucina Colton, daughter of Benjamin Colton and Elizabeth his wife, was born March 8, 1726-7; Eliz^a Colton was born Nov. 28, 1728.

Elizabeth Cole, daughter of John Cole and Eliz^a his wife, was born Sept 8, 1714; Jerusha Cole was born June 17, 1716; Lydia Cole was born Nov. 2, 1718.

Eliz^a Gross, the daughter of John Gross and Mary his wife, was born Feb. 23, 1710-11; Mary was born Aug. 17, 1712.

Sybill Gillet, the daughter of Joseph Gillet, 3d, and Ann his wife, was born Dec. 1, 1733. Alice Goodwin was born May 19, 1710.

Abigail Goodwin, the daughter of Sam^l Goodwin and Mary his wife, was born Dec. 12, 1708; Sam^l was born Oct. 10, 1710.

Sarah Gillett, daughter of Joseph Gillet and Sarah his wife, was born March 3, 1719, and dyed the 21st of May after; Sarah Gillet, the 2d, was born Aug. 6, 1722; Mary Gillet was born April 19, 1724; Joseph Gillet was born Aug. 11, 1726; Stephen Gillet was born March 21, 1728; Asa Gillit was born Feb. 17, 1731; Michael Gillit was born May 7, 1733.

Abigail, the daughter of Nath^l Hooker and Mary his wife, was born Oct. 4, 1707; Nath^l Hooker was born Oct. 5, 1710. John Hopkins, the son of Consider and Elizabeth Hopkins, was born Sept. 5, 1714.

Eliz^a Harris, daughter of Wm. Harris, was born Dec. 17, 1695; Sarah Harris was born August, 1700; Rob^t Harris was born July 12, 1703; Mary Harris was born July 2, 1705; Wm. Harris was born Jan. 14, 1708-9; Thankfull Harris was born Dec. 27, 1709.

Sarah Brown, daught^r of Benoni and Eliz^a was born May 23, 1718; Benoni Brown was born Feb. 27, 1719-20.

Zacheus Watson, son of Cyp. Watson and Eliz^a his wife, was born Nov. 27, 1715; Cyprian Watson was born Aug. 1, 1718, and dyed Sept. 1st following; Eliza Watson was born the 9th of July, 1719.

Deliverance Graves was born Oct. 27, 1713. Ebenezar Gilbert, the son of Eben^s Gilbert and Esther his wife, was born Feb. 25, 1711-12.

Sam^l Kellogg, son of Isaac Kellogg and Mary his wife, was born Nov. 15, 1718; Abram Kellogg, son of Isaac Kellogg, was born Jan. 17, 1720-21; Mary Kellogg was born March 12, 1722-3; Theodocus Kellogg was born June 7, 1724[5?]; Isaac Kellogg, born Oct. 8, 1727; Noah Kellogg, born Dec. 13, 1729; Joseph Kellogg, born Oct. 14, 1731; Ashbell Kellogg, born Oct. 18, 1732. Sarah Kellogg, the daughter of Sam^l Kellogg, Jun^r and Hannah his wife, was born Nov. 21[2?], 1712.

Daniel Bidwell, son of Danⁿ Bidwell and Eliz^a his first wife, was born Oct. 19, 1682; Dorothy, daught^r of s^d Danⁿ Bidwell, and Dorothy his 2d wife, was born Aug. 18, 1692; Mary Bidwell was born Sept. 18, 1694; Hannah was born June 2, 1697; Aaron was born Dec. 5, 1699; Ebenezer was born Feb. 28, 1701; William was born Nov. 27, 1703; Lydia was born Aprill 20, 1706.

Sarah Barnard, daughter of Samuel Barnard and Sarah his wife, was born May 15, 1715. Elisha Butlar and Elizabeth Butlar, son and daughter of Thomas Butlar and Abigail his wife, was born Sept. 30, 1716. William Brown, son of Benony Brown and Elizabeth his wife, was born Dec. 24, 1716. Samⁿ Barnard, son of Samⁿ and Sarah Barnard, was born Aug. 9, 1717. Isaac Judd, son of Joseph Judd and Elizabeth his wife, was born Nov. 18, 1727. Lucy Merrells, the daught^r of Jacob Merrell and Abigail his wife, was born Feb. 16, 1710:11; Dyed Aug. 23, 1712; Jacob was born Nov. 19, 1712. Sarah Mighill, the daughter of Samⁿ Mighill, was born Sept. 20, 1712.

John Moody, son of John Moody and Sarah his wife, was born Feb. 7, 1701; Sarah Moody was born May 21, 1702; Hanna Moody was born Aug. 11, 1703; Samⁿ Moody was born Dec. 7, 1704; Ebnz. Moody was born Sept. 6, 1706; Silence Moody was born Oct. 21, 1707; Patience Moody was born April 5, 1709; Nathⁿ Moody was born Sept. 17, 1712; Adonijah Moody was born May 13, 1717. Susanna Marsh, daughter of John Marsh and Susanna his wife, was born Feb. 25, 1710-11.

Abigail Merrell, daughter of Abram Merrells and Prudence his wife, was born Jan. 16, 1704; Joseph was born March 28, 1707; Margret was born June 6, 1709; Elizabeth was born Oct. 2, 1711; Jerusha was born Nov. 19, 1713. Elizabeth Merrells, daughter of Abram Merrells, Jun^r, was born Dec. 11, 1727; Abigail Merrells was born Aug. 4[3?], 1729; Prudence Merrells was born Nov. 7, 173[3?]. Thankfull Merrells, the daughter of Abell Merrells and Mabel his wife, was born March 25, 1712; Mary Merrells was born Nov. 7, 1713; Thomas Merrells was born Nov. 25, 1715; Abel Merrells was born Jan. 25, 1717-8; Elijah Merrells was born May 9, 1720; Susannah Merrells was born July 7, 1722. Sibill Shepard, the daught^r of Joseph Shepard and Eliz^a his wife, was born June 7, 1712. Richard Edwards, son of John Edwards, was born Oct. 6, 1723; John Edwards, son of John and Christian Edwards, was born Feb. 8, 1733-4.

Thomas Olmstead, son of Thomas Olmstead and Hannah his wife, was born Aug. 10, 1692; Stephen was born Jan. 1, 1694; Sarah Olmstead was born Jan. 1, 1696; Rebecca Olmstead was born Oct. 10, 1697; Damaras Olmstead was born May 28, 1699; Daniell Olmstead was born Sept. 28, 1701; Hanna Olmstead was born Jan. 26, 1704; Jerusha Olmstead was born March 28, 1706. Susannah Richards, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Richards, was born May the 12th, 1718.

John Hopkins, son of Consider Hopkins and Elizabeth his wife, was born Sept. 5, 1714; Elizabeth Hopkins was born Jan. 28, 1715-6; Asa Hopkins was born Aug. 8, 1719; Consider Hopkins was born June 9, 1723; Elias Hopkins was born July 5, 1726.

Sarah Porter, of Hez. Porter and Hannah his wife, was born Aug. 10, 1708; Mabel Porter was born May 30, 1710.

[To be continued.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MR. UPHAM'S OPINION OF THE VALUE OF THE REGISTER AND SIMILAR PUBLICATIONS.—Hon. Charles W. Upham, in the preface to his recently published work on the Salem Witchcraft, after acknowledging his indebtedness to the New England Historical and Genealogical Register and other kindred works, remarks:—

“Such works as these are providing the materials that will secure to our country a history such as no other nation can have. Our first age will not be shrouded in darkness and confined to fable, but, in all its details, brought within the realm of knowledge. Every person who desires to preserve the memory of his ancestors, and appreciate the elements of our institutions and civilization, ought to place these works, and others like them, on the shelves of his library, in an unbroken and continuing series. A debt of gratitude is due to the earnest, laborious and disinterested students who are contributing the results of their explorations to the treasures of antiquarian and genealogical learning which accumulate in these publications.”

JOHN HARVARD'S GRAVE.—The Rev. John Harvard came to the New World in the autumn of 1637; took the oath of freeman September 2d, of that year, and settled in Charlestown; died September, 1638, and his body was interred in the burying ground of that town, where it has since reposed. The grave-stone was destroyed or carried away during the Revolution: but the spot where he was buried was not forgotten, and in 1828 (Sept. 26th) the Alumni of Harvard College caused a shaft of granite to be placed over his grave.

DEDICATION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CAMBRIDGE.—The new church situated at the corner of Harvard and Norfolk streets, in Cambridgeport, the cornerstone of which was laid with imposing ceremonies July 15, 1866, was dedicated yesterday (Sunday, March 8, 1868) forenoon. Right-Reverend Bishop Williams conducted the ceremonies of consecration, and he was assisted by quite a large number of clergymen, among whom were Rev. Father Lynden, V. G., Rev. William Byrne of Boston, M. Murphy of Fall River, Flood of Waltham, Canney of Lexington, Supples of Charlestown, Donahue and O'Connor of East Cambridge, Corcoran of Boston, and Brennan of Watertown.

THE WASHINGTON MEDALS.—At the tenth annual meeting of “the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia,” held on the evening of Jan. 2d, Mr. Charles H. Hart made the following communication, which may interest our readers:

“In my paper on ‘National Medals,’ read before the society in November, 1866, and published in the ‘Proceedings’ lately issued, on the first page appears the following:—

“The medals of the Revolution were all struck in France, and at the time they were issued the French Government presented a series in silver to General Washington, which series, it is said, after his decease, was offered for sale, and purchased by Daniel Webster.” I had merely seen such a statement made, but was unable at the time to verify it. I am now, owing to the kindness of Mr. Edmund Quincy, the son and biographer of the late Hon. Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, able to lay before you an account of how these medals came into Mr. Webster's possession. Mr. Quincy learnt the history of the whole transaction a few days since from Mr. Peter Harvey, who was Mr. Webster's dearest and most intimate friend, and immediately communicated it to me.

“It appears that after Washington's death his heirs had an auction among themselves only, of the smaller articles of which he had not made special dispositions. These medals came to the Lewis family, and about 1824, Mr. Webster found them in a pawnbroker's shop, an unredeemed pledge. He bought the series, but feeling a natural delicacy about keeping them as long as any of the Washington family was alive, he wrote to Judge Bushrod Washington, stating the facts, and offering him the refusal of them, and asking at the same time whether they were really what they pretended to be. Judge W. replied that they were the authentic articles, but as he was an old and childless man, he did not wish for the medals himself, and ‘had quite as lief, and a little *liefer*,’ that Mr. Webster should have them. So he kept them while he lived, and by his will specifically bequeathed them to his grandson, the son of his daughter Julia, Mr. Samuel Appleton, in whose possession, together with Judge W.'s letter, they now are.”

BALL—PRATT—WAYTE—HOWE.—Can any of our readers give the undersigned any information concerning the ancestry or birth-place of the following persons?

1. ROBERT BALL, m. at Charlestown, Mass., June 26, 1728, Elizabeth Davison, by whom he had three children at Charlestown; was member of 1st Church, Nov. 3d, 1728, and was "lost off the coast of Guinea in 1753, *æt.* 53," as we learn from a stone erected to his memory in the Old Burying Ground at Charlestown.

Who was the father of Robert Ball, and who were the parents of Elizabeth Davison? Daniel Davison by wife Abigail (Coffin) had several children at C., but there is no record of the birth of Elizabeth. I think she was a daughter of the said Daniel and Abigail, but was born in the neighborhood of Newbury.

2. Who were the parents of Elizabeth Pratt, who m. Samuel Wayte, at Malden, I think, March 16, 1730-1? Her grave-stone is in the grave-yard at Malden, and informs us that she died 16 July, 1746, *æt.* 32, but this, I think, is erroneous: 1746 probably should read 1740, as Samuel Wayte m. 20 March, 1745-6, Rebecca Sweetser.

3. Who were the parents of John Howe, born 8 Sept., 1738, died Nov. 1, 1823, at Boston? He married, *where* I know not, Oct. 8, 1761, Susanna Greaves, an English woman, says tradition. This pair were published at Boston, Sept. 17, 1761, but no record of *marriage* is upon the Boston Town Records. During the Revolutionary War he went to Sudbury, and there remained at the "Way-side Inn," with his wife and children, till the British were driven out of Boston. He lived ever afterwards at the North End, and was by trade a Turner. As the old tavern in Sudbury, where he stopped, was, until very recently, in the possession of the Sudbury Howes, I am inclined to think he was one of that branch. HARRY H. EDES, *Charlestown*.

"MR. JAMES PIPER, of Baite, probably the oldest person in Massachusetts, if not in New England, died on Thursday last, at the age of a hundred and four years and twenty-one days. Many of our readers will remember the description of this venerable gentleman and the curiosities of his house, which appeared in one of the letters of "Wachusett" to this paper only a few weeks ago. Mr. Piper retained his mental faculties with remarkable tenacity nearly to the last, and his hearing and sight both remained good through life. He was a Freemason, and that Order has no older survivor, at any rate in this part of the world. The funeral occurred yesterday in the Unitarian Church at Barre."

Boston Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Piper died on the third day of October, 1867, and was buried from the Unitarian Church, on the following Sunday. He was visited by the writer in 1866, and made many inquiries respecting his early life, but although his mind was apparently undimmed, his recollection of his early days was faint. He said he was born at Fairfax, N. S., Sept. 12, 1763. In boyhood he went to sea, and previous to the time he visited Boston, and from there went to London and India. After leaving sea he settled in Worcester County, where he married. As some doubt is raised by his arise where there is no record of the birth of so old a person, a search was made by a gentleman in Halifax, to see if his birth or baptism could be found there, since it could not; it is supposed only a portion of those occurring were at that time recorded there. Still there were gathered collateral circumstances that showed he could not have been less than a hundred years old at his death. K.

AN ENGRAVED MINIATURE OF WASHINGTON WORSHIPPED AS A SAINT IN PORTUGAL.—

Mr. Editor: When at Lisbon, Portugal, in the summer of 1863, Don Joachim G. de Silveira, who was the son of a naturalized American, and felt a lively interest in everything relating to his father's adopted country, and claimed for himself American citizenship, showed me a small oval engraving of Washington, which he informed me he obtained under the following circumstances. Travelling in the interior of Portugal, at a little village where he put up, he was informed there was an old woman in the village who possessed an American Saint of great sanctity, power and efficacy. He went of course to see the saint, and found it was the above mentioned engraving of Washington, which the old woman had over her shrine, and said her prayers before daily. She said he was a very good saint, and had done her much good, but was induced by a liberal douceur to allow my friend to bear it triumphantly away.

The mystery is how this miniature of Washington had found its way into the interior of the Kingdom of Portugal, and to be the patron saint of the old villager. I think the old woman told M. de Silveira that the engraving was given to her by a traveller who died at her house many years previous, and that the traveller gave her the idea of its saintly character. P.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

- APPLETON=CONANT.—In Boston, Jan. 1, by Rev. C. H. Seymour, Rector of Trinity Church, Haverhill, Mass., Mr. Samuel Appleton and Miss Emma F. Conant.
- CANDLER=GARRISON.—At New York, on Wednesday, Nov. 27th, 1867, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Mr. John W. Candler, of Brookline, and Miss Ida M. Garrison, of New York city.
- EDDY=FISH.—At Roxbury, Dec. 4th, 1867, at the residence of Col. Almon D. Hodges, by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Mr. James C. Eddy and Miss Julia M., daughter of Henry H. Fish, Esq., of Fall River.
- HAYDEN=ERWIN.—At New York, Dec. 18th, at Christ Church, Fifth avenue, by the Rev. F. C. Ewer, Joel Hayden, Jr., of Haydenville, Mass., and Margaret I. Erwin, of Nashville, Tenn.
- D'MANN=ADAMS.—In Charlestown, Jan. 1, by Rev. Dr. Ellis, Monsieur D'Mann, of Richmond, N. H., to Ella Maria, daughter of S. P. Adams, Esq.
- NOYES=DAVIS.—At Cambridgeport, Dec. 17, 1867, by Rev. Lucius R. Page, assisted by Rev. Charles A. Skinner, of Hartford, Mr. Samuel Noyes, Jr., and Miss M. Lizzie, daughter of Curtis Davis, Esq., all of C.
- THE=WOOLLEY.—In Waltham, Dec. and Ant. 7, by the Rev. S. B. Flagg, Mr. Charles L. Ambrose Roberts and Miss "In myne, youngest daughter of Chas. and publis formerly of Groton.
- GRiffin.—At Brunswick, Me., Dec. 3, 1867, by Rev. George E. Adams, D.D., Hon. Isaiah Stetson, of Bangor, and Miss Sarah Jewett Griffin, daughter of Josiah Griffin, Esq., of Brunswick.
- WHEATON=HOWLAND.—In Providence, R. I., Sept. 24, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel L. Caldwell, Mr. Nathaniel Wheaton and Miss Bethia Thacher Howland, daughter of John A. Howland.

DEATHS.

- ADAMS, James, Boston, Dec. 7, aged 70 years.
- BADGER, Thomas, artist, of Boston, at Cambridge, Feb. 3, aged 76 years.
- BAGNALL, Mrs. Mary, Chelsea, Feb. 7, aged 79 years.
- BAILEY, Rev. Stephen, Dorchester, Dec. 11, 1867, aged 85 years.
- BAKER, Col. George S., Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., Nov. 23, aged 55 years.
- BAKER, Ellyn L., daughter of Edmund J.

- and Sarah H. Baker, of Dorchester, at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 28, aged 16 years.
- BOND, Mrs. Ann S., widow of the late George Bond, Boston, Feb. 14, aged 78 years.
- BOWKER, Lazarus, Taunton, Dec. 28, aged 83 years, 7 months.
- BRUCE, Capt. Jonathan, Hudson, Feb. 15, formerly a Boston pilot, aged 76 years.
- BUEL, Capt. Salmon, Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 3, aged one hundred years, six months and twenty-four days. He was born June 9, 1767, and was a lineal descendant of John Buel, one of the founders of the town, and every way identified with its best interests. That original proprietor died in 1746, leaving a widow who outlived him 22 years. Her tombstone in the west burying ground bears the following inscription:—"Here lies the body of Mrs. Mary, wife of Dea. John Buel, Esq. She died Nov. 4, 1768, aged 90—having had 13 children, 101 grandchildren, 247 great-grandchildren, and 49 great-great-grandchildren; total, 410. Three hundred and thirty-six survived her." Of those survivors, Capt. Salmon was the last.
- BULLOCK, Hon. Nathaniel, at his residence in Bristol, R. I., after a brief illness, aged 88 years. For over half a century he has taken an active part in public affairs, and was for many years a member of the Legislature of Rhode Island, being at one time Speaker of the House. He was also Lieutenant Governor of the State, and Collector of Customs for Bristol a number of years.
- COREY, Charlotte Delano, widow of the late Solomon Corey, died at South Malden, Aug. 19, 1867. She was born March 16, 1795, at Kingston, Mass., and was the only daughter of Peter and Charlotte (Delano) Winsor, and great-granddaughter of William Winsor, the ancestor of the Winsors of Duxbury. By both parents she was descended from many of the earliest settlers of the Old Colony, among whom may be mentioned William Mullins and John Alden of the "Mayflower," Moses Simmons and Philip De la Noye of the "Fortune," 1621, and Stephen Tracy of the "Ann," 1623. She was married June 21, 1812, to Capt. Solomon Corey, who died January 27, 1865. (*Reg.*, xix. 174.)
- CURTIS, Mrs. Bethiah A., widow of the late Joseph Curtis, Jamaica Plain, Jan. 25, aged 93 years, 6 months.

Thomas Amory, LL.D., Portland, Me., Sept. 14, aged 72 years, 9

Deblois was a son of Stephen and Elizabeth, a daughter of Amory, a wealthy merchant of , and was born in that city in De- , 1794. His father, who was of extraction, as the name indicates, native of Boston, but came to ad soon after the peace of '83, ened a store on the corner of Ex- and Middle streets; he pur- the property of Dea. Richard n in 1788, and it is now owned Boyd heirs. In 1792 he married Amory, and two years after, moved on, where he died in 1850, at the 86. He was a tall, fine looking whom his son, the subject of our closely resembled, both in ap- ce and manners.

deceased friend was educated at d College, from which he took gree in 1813. He immediately nced the study of his profession Samuel Ayer Bradley, of Frye- and was admitted to the Bar in He first opened an office in Wind- a this county, where he continued ears, when he moved to Portland rmed a partnership with Gen. d Fessenden, who had a short time in 1822, transferred his business ew Gloucester to this city.

Fessenden had a large practice country; he was an able lawyer, quent advocate and a popular and still lives, at the age of 83, to the death of his younger asso- with whom he had maintained a ad intimate connection. The part- p continued without interruption rty-two years, and was one of the uccessful law firms of the State. ere both able advocates and sound s, and devoted themselves with nd ardor to the practice of their sion, which gave to their office a tion, which commanded business ly from all parts of the State but broad. After their separation in Mr. Deblois formed a connection eorge E. B. Jackson, which con- as long as Mr. Jackson remained practice, and he then, about two ago, united himself with Nathan , a connection only dissolved by nior partner's death; which also ated a constant, assiduous and sful practice at the bar, for the al period of fifty-one years.

n after Mr. Deblois moved to Port- he was married to Dorcas, second ter of James Deering, with whom

he lived until death has stricken down her life long companion, and decreed a final separation. She proved to him a devoted friend and most wise counsellor. He leaves no children: his brothers have all died before him, and of his immediate family, two sisters only remain, who by a fortunate concurrence came to visit him but two days before his death. Of the 59 members of his college class, 14 are living at 54 years after graduation; one died in May last, one in 1866, another, Dr. John Ware, of Boston, in 1864, and Dr. Osgood, of Boston, in 1863, all, after reaching a good old age: one only remains alive in Maine, and he is permitted to make the parting memorial to a classmate with whom he has held most intimate and friendly relations for more than 59 years, first, as we were pursuing our preliminary studies at Exeter Academy, then at college, and for 50 years—half a century! at the Cumberland Bar.

Our classmate, Dr. John Ware, also died very suddenly in 1864; a quotation which his friend, Dr. Bigelow, made, in his remarks on that occasion, is appropriate to the present case:

"Then with no fiery, throbbing pain,
No cold gradations of decay;
Death broke at once the vital chain,
And freed his soul the nearest way."

Mr. Deblois was tall in person, remarkably well developed, and of commanding presence. His manners to strangers were cold and somewhat forbidding, but with his friends he was genial and social. He was kind and benevolent, and was cherished by his family circle and by the religious society to which he ever belonged as a sincere friend, a faithful and judicious counsellor. His death will be deeply felt in those circles; and we, who have been accustomed, for so many years, to meet him in public and private intercourse, will long feel a void which the severance of ties of a close, friendly intimacy cannot fail to create. It cannot be long before we, too, will follow our departed friend.

Mr. Deblois was a member of the literary society of the *Phi Beta Kappa* of Harvard College, and of the Historical Society of Maine; and at the last commencement of Bowdoin College the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. He represented this city in 1857 in the Legislature, and held the office of U. S. Attorney for Maine during the administrations of Presidents Taylor and Fillmore.—*Daily Press*, Sept., 1867. w.
DEVEREUX, Capt. John, Newburyport, Feb. 21, aged 62 years.

Previous to the ceremony at St. Paul's a service was held at the late residence of Mr. Hughes.

INGERSOLL, Hon. Joseph R., Philadelphia, Feb. 20, aged 82 years. Mr. Ingersoll represented the United States at the Court of St. James during a portion of Mr. Fillmore's administration. He was a lawyer of learning, ability, and influence, and was for a long period one of the chief ornaments of Philadelphia, as he was one of the most justly respected of those who have held public office.

JACKSON, Mrs. Fanny, widow of the late Hon. Charles Jackson, Feb. 15, aged 88 years.

JENKINS, Miss Mary, Newburyport, Feb. 2, aged 89 years.

LEWITT, Joshua R., Esq., Granby, Conn., Dec. 21, aged 96 years. He was made a Mason in 1795, and at the age of 90 years filled the position of Principal Sojourner of Lafayette Chapter.

JONES, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Edward Jones, of Dorchester, at Worcester, Feb. 3, aged 78 years, 9 months.

KNOTT, Mrs. Ann, North Somerville, Feb. 6, aged 83 years.

LEE, Thomas, Esq., Boston, Dec. 14, aged 88 years. Mr. Lee was one of the old-school merchants, as they are affectionately termed. He was a successful merchant, having in early life entered the house of Cabot & Lee, in which his father was a partner, and retired with a fortune several years ago. He was a son of Joseph Lee, Esq., and was born in Beverly, Oct. 11, 1779. He was noted for his public spirit. In 1865 he erected at his own expense, and presented to the city, a statue in granite of Alexander Hamilton, which was placed in Commonwealth avenue. Hamilton was the public man who most completely embodied his ideal of the wise, upright and intrepid statesman.

In 1866 Mr. Lee notified the City Council of his intention to erect a monument in the form of a fountain, "as an expression of gratitude for the relief of human suffering occasioned by the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether." This monument, now in process of erection in the Public Garden, expresses the deep humanity of his nature. Simple, generous, courteous, independent, with vigorous powers of mind which age seemed hardly to weaken, and with a strength of integrity which no modern fallacies of business and political expediency could deceive, he combined, in quite a notable degree, marked individuality of opinion with unostentatious public spirit.

VOL. XXII.

18

LINCOLN, Isaac, M.D., Brunswick, Me., March 6, aged 88 years.

He was probably the oldest physician in the State. Dr. Lincoln was a native of Massachusetts (of Cohasset, we believe), and graduated at Harvard College in 1800. He was the last surviving member of the class of which Washington Allston, Dr. Lowell and Chief Justice Shaw were members. He has been a successful practitioner in Brunswick for more than half a century, although retired from an active business for several years past. He has long been an influential leader of the Congregational Church, a member of the College Corporation and a prominent citizen. A man of high character and of sterling integrity, but remarkably firm and decided in his opinions—genial always and cheerful to the last days of his life. He leaves two children—a married daughter who resides in England, and a son, John D. Lincoln, M.D., who succeeded to his father's professional business, and already has a wide reputation as a physician.

MASON, Wm. P., Esq., Boston, Dec. 4, aged 76 years. He was the son of Hon. Jonathan Mason, who represented Massachusetts in the U. S. Senate and Boston in the House of Representatives. The deceased was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1811, and for some years was reporter of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court. He was a gentleman of quiet manners and cultivated taste, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

MUNROB, Jonathan, Lexington, Dec. 4, aged 84 years, 8 months.

NICOLSON, Samuel, at Boston, Jan. 6, aged 76. He was the son of Thomas and Hannah Nicolson, and was born at Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 22, 1791. In early life he was partner in a large commission house in Charleston, S. C. The state of his wife's health induced his return to New England. He was soon after chosen superintendent of the Milldam Corporation, and Secretary of the Boston Water Power Company, which stations he filled for many years. He introduced several inventions, the most noted of which are an improved steering apparatus for vessels, and the prepared block pavement which bears his name. This has recently come into vogue in Western cities, and an important judicial decision lately given in its favor made the invention one of great pecuniary value. Mr. N. was a member of the Common Council in 1852-3, and was a very useful and intelligent public officer. He

was truly a gentleman of the old school—courteous and well informed—with an active mind and fertile brain; he was sure of a cordial greeting wherever he went. His funeral took place from Trinity Church, Boston, the following Wednesday, and he was buried at Plymouth.

PETTEE, James, West Dedham, Jan. 23, aged 81 years.

PHILLIPS, George, York, Me., Feb. 5, aged 71 years.

PREBLE, Miss Ellen Bangs, daughter of the late Capt. Enoch and Sally (Cross) Preble, of Portland, Me., at the residence of her brother (Capt. George Henry Preble, U. S. N.) in Charlestown, Nov. 28, aged 59 years, 8 mos., 10 days.

PRINCE, George W., No. Cambridge, Feb. 17, aged 48 years.

RAND, Mrs. Rebecca, Cambridge, Feb. 18, aged 87 years, 10 months.

RICHARDSON, Charles H., son of Hon. Geo. C. Richardson, Boston, Dec. 19, aged 28 years.

SANBORN, John, Esq., Chelsea, Feb. 18, aged 74 years.

SANGER, Mrs. Anne, widow of Calvin Sanger, of Sherborn, Mass., at Orange, N. J., Dec. 3, aged 89 years.

SARGENT, Mrs. C. K., relict of the late John Turner Sargent, Boston, Dec. 5, aged 90 years.

SEWALL, Rev. Samuel, Burlington, Mass., Feb. 18, aged 83 years. An extended notice of him will appear hereafter.

SEDGWICK, Miss Catharine Maria, W. Roxbury, July 31, aged 77 years.

Miss Sedgwick was the daughter of the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, of Stockbridge, Mass., where she was born about 1787. Mr. Sedgwick was one of the celebrities of his age. He was a member of Congress for several years, between 1785 and 1796, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1799, and from 1802 to 1813 was Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Catharine was the last of Judge Sedgwick's children.

The predominating characteristics of Miss Sedgwick were her strong love of humanity and justice; and her warm sympathy for all, poor or rich, with whom she was brought in contact.

For more than forty years she has sustained the reputation as a writer of unexceptionable fiction, which she earned by her first works in this department: "A New England Tale," in 1822, "Redwood," in 1824, and "Hope Leslie," in 1827. But perhaps her most popular works were several little volumes, published about the time of the terrible business revulsions in 1837.

These were—the "Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man," "Live and Let Live," and "Means and Ends." Her books for children have likewise an enduring reputation, which is perhaps the highest praise that can be given her.

SHACKFORD, Susan, Newburyport, Feb. 18, aged 67 years.

SHATTUCK, Hon. Daniel, Concord, Mass., Aug. 12, aged 77 years, 1 month and 2 days. *Vide* "Memorials of the Descendants of William Shattuck."

SIAFTER, Mrs. Anna, 2d wife of the late Sylvester Slaughter, of Thetford, Vermont, April 1, 1867. She was the daughter of Nicholas and Deborah (Ford) White, of Bradford, Vt., and was born Dec. 21, 1790. She was of the seventh generation in descent, through Nicholas,¹ Noah,² Nicholas,³ John,⁴ John,⁵ from William⁶ White, of Haverhill, who was a settler of that town as early as 1640. She left no issue, but her memory will ever be precious to those to whom she held the relation of mother, as also to a large circle of friends who knew her attractive and amiable qualities.

SMALL, Capt. Thomas, Newburyport, Feb. 18, aged 72 years.

SPARHAWK, Edward, at Brighton, Oct. 4, aged 96 years, 9 months and 26 days, formerly President of the Brighton Bank.

SPARE, Galen, South Boston, Mar. 1, 1867, aged 51 years, 10 months. He was son of Elijah Spare, who died in South Boston Nov. 1, 1865, aged 80 years, 8 mos. and 10 days. The latter was son of John Spare, who died in Canton, Mass., June 6, 1820, aged 82 years, 7 mos., 20 days; who was son of Samuel Spare, who died in Stoughton, now Canton, July 5, 1768, aged 85 years.

The latter came with his wife from Devonshire, England, about 1735, and appears to have resided in Boston about two years; became the proprietor of land in Stoughton, now Canton, in 1738, and from or near this date resided till his death in Canton. The only son and child John, although born in Boston in 1737, lived his long life in Canton. He sailed from Boston May 15, 1759, in the "fleet of about twenty sail of topsail vessels, and ten sloops and schooners, under convoy of the twenty gun ship 'Hind,' Robert Bond, Commander," with supplies to the Wolfe expedition against Quebec. A pocket journal written by his neighbor and companion in this expedition is still preserved. The above John married Elizabeth Barber, daughter of Hezekiah Barber, of Dorchester, Mass., about 1765, and had four sons and four daughters.

- lisha, Esq., Brookline, Feb. 22d, 9 years, 1 month.
- Mrs. Sarah P. R., wife of Samuel Esq., and daughter of Hon. Goodwin, Portsmouth, N. H., aged 34 years.
- Mrs. Mary A., wife of Major R. U. S. A., and eldest daughter of Whitney, Esq., of Milton, Mass., Paul, Minn., Dec. 16, aged 23 yrs.
- William S., Philadelphia, Feb. 17, years. In many respects Mr. was a remarkable man. He was years proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger, and also had an interest in newspapers. He was born in of Utica, New York. By a prudent system of business exactness the Philadelphia Press, he won his way into the estimation of the community. He was a plain-gentleman, and did not pre-tend to be a writer. As a business man very rigid in his adherence to the conceived to be sound business principles. "Never fix a price on another's goods," was one of those maxims. By his foresight and industry amassed and left to his children an amounting to millions of dollars.
- Hon. Joseph Stevens Buck-ler, formerly of Boston, at Natchez, Nov. 30.
- THING, Mrs. Olive F., daughter of Gen. John D. Folsom, of the War of the Revolution, Waterville, Me., Dec. 5, aged 53 years.
- TEN Eyck, Major Anthony, Guilford, Ct., Oct. 2, aged 56 years.
- TOBEY, Ira W., M.D., Boston, Oct. 29, aged 48 years. He was a native of Maine, but had practised his profession in Boston several years. He was a man of remarkable gifts and attainments.
- TOPPAN, Joshua, Newburyport, Feb. 17, aged 73 years.
- WARD, Mrs. Mary L., widow of the late William Ward, and adopted daughter of the late Hon. David Henshaw, Lancaster, Feb. 4.
- WATSON, Capt. Horace H., Chelsea, Dec. 21, aged 78 years. A veteran of Gen. Winfield Scott's staff in 1812.
- WELD, Mrs. Georgiana, widow of the late Hon. Stephen M. Weld (of whom a biographical notice will soon appear in the Register) and dau. of the late Geo. Hallet, of Boston, at Jamaica Plain, Dec. 21, aged 44 years.
- WESSON, Sarah, relict of the late Silas Wesson, formerly of Westborough, at So. Weymouth, Feb. 17, aged 87 years.
- WHITTEMORE, George, formerly of Boston, at Gloucester, Feb. 17, aged 81 years.
- WINSLOW, Kenelm, youngest son of the late Rev. Hubbard Winslow, D.D., Paris, France, Nov. 24.

ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

NECROLOGY.

[Prepared by WILLIAM B. TRASK, late Historiographer of the Society.]

Israel Keach, a corresponding member, died at Savannah, Georgia, June 18, 68. Mr. Tefft was born in Smithfield, R. I., Feb. 12, 1794. At the age of 10 years he lost his father. The academic education of the son was received in Providence. In 1816 he went to Savannah; and in 1821 became editor and proprietor of the *Savannah Georgian* newspaper, jointly with Henry James Finn. He was elected a member of the Bank of the State of Georgia in 1848, and filled that position to the time of his decease. He was the first and only Corresponding Secretary of the Genealogical Society. On the 14th of July, 1862, at a meeting of that Society, the resolutions passed of respect to his memory. He was made a member of the Society in 1859.

He published a small volume in Glasgow, Scotland, 24 mo. pp. 300, entitled *The Columbian Lyre: or Specimens of Transatlantic Poetry, embracing selections from the writings of Percival, Brooks, and other poets of the United States of America*.

Fifty-six pages of this book are devoted to "the poetical remains of the Rev. Henry Denison," with a biographical sketch of the author by Mr. Tefft. The book now in our possession has the autograph of Mr. Tefft on the title-page, and an advertisement of two pages inserted, to which his signature is set, dated at New York, 1st May, 1830, by which statement it appears that proposals had been made to Mr. Tefft, in 1822, for the publication of the miscellaneous productions of Henry Denison. This plan was abandoned and the manuscripts were for-

warded to the editor of the *Coronal*, "a literary work of much merit, then being published in Greenock, Scotland." The editor of that work, in 1823, acknowledged the receipt of the papers sent, and promised their publication early in the year 1824, but they did not appear until 1829, six years from the transmission of the manuscripts. Mr. Tefft "then received a large number of copies of the *Columbian Lyre*, together with a note from the editor, stating, for the first time, the change in the publication of Mr. Denison's productions, and that he had embodied them in the latter work instead of the *Coronal*." Mr. Tefft further complains that not one half of the manuscripts forwarded had been published, and that among the omissions there were some which he conceived the best of Mr. Denison's productions, "although the editor had stated in his letter that the *Columbian Lyre* contained 'the entire of Mr. Denison's pieces.'" It is unnecessary for us to go further into particulars. In regard to Mr. Denison, however, whose name does not appear in any Biographical Dictionary that we have seen, it may be stated that he was son of Judge Gilbert and Huldah Denison, and a descendant of the famous Col. George Denison, of Connecticut. He was born in Guilford, Vt., in the year 1796; entered the University of Vermont in November, 1812; afterwards entered at Williamstown College; embarked at New York, in the winter of 1816-17, for Savannah, where he safely arrived; in the winter of 1816 removed to Milledgeville, Geo., where he commenced the publication of a newspaper; died Oct. 31, 1819. A monumental slab was erected to his memory, in Milledgeville, by his youthful friends, on which is an inscription given in the book.

Mr. Tefft has long been noted as a collector of autographs. He commenced, it appears, as far back as 1815-16, when about 21 years of age. He kept very quiet at first, feeling for some years, as he says, "rather shy of being known as a collector of such things." At his decease his collections were said to contain "from twenty-five to thirty thousand autographs." These were sold at public auction in the city of New York, on the 4th of March, 1867, and the following days. This collection was particularly rich in letters and documents of our early Colonial Governors and the Generals of the American Revolution. Prominent statesmen of the Revolutionary and of other periods in our history figured extensively in these accumulations, as well as authors, artists and divines, American and foreign—names of repute in either hemisphere, male and female—celebrities in the multitudinous departments of literature and knowledge. Series or classes of names, of bishops, of statesmen, of military and naval commanders, some of them complete, others nearly so, were here brought, appropriately, together. In the foreign portion of his collection, besides noted statesmen, generals, lawyers, novelists, historians, the clergy, men of science, and distinguished female authors, were important series, more or less complete, of kings and queens of England, from Henry VIII. to Victoria inclusive, kings of France from Louis XI. (1461) to Louis Philippe, including a very interesting collection (24 autographs) of the great Emperor Napoleon, his family and friends—famous generals of the Republic and first empire—actors in the French revolution and members of the National Convention, Robespierre and others. "But the crowning glory of the Tefft Collection" consisted in the two bound volumes, representing by letters, documents and signatures, all the "SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES," and of the "SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE."

In that entertaining work, *The Poetry of Travelling in the United States*, by Mrs. Caroline Gilman, published in 1838, is an article (pages 58) from the pen of her husband, the Rev. Samuel Gilman, D.D., of Savannah, entitled *A Week Among Autographs*, in which is an interesting account of Mr. Tefft's collections.

Mr. Wm. Gilmore Simms, the novelist, of Charleston, S. C., who was an intimate friend of Mr. Tefft, in a letter to the auctioneer, dated Brooklyn, October 3, 1866, writes thus of Mr. Tefft and his autographs. "He has been, proverbially, for the last thirty years, the best known and most notoriously active of all the collectors of such material in all the United States. He is the Upcott of America, as we should be apt to style the English Upcott the Tefft of Great Britain. Both seem to have pursued a like plan in their collections, and both, in similar degree, have gone beyond all contemporaries. I take it for granted that no collection in this country can well compare with that of my late excellent and much lamented friend. What I know of autography was imbibed from him. Knowing him intimately—frequently his guest—always indeed, when, during the last thirty years, I have happened to visit Savannah, it was morally impossible that I should escape his specialty, or fail to imbibe something from his peculiar passion. With him, it was indeed a passion; his pleasant study through the day, his dream of pleasure through the night. His natural tastes—his own talents, which were excellent—his judgment, which was

sound—and the indefatigable diligence which he brought to bear upon this one pursuit, must have led to very great success in its prosecution. But he possessed other advantages. Hospitable without limit, my friend welcomed to his house the distinguished persons of all countries, and made them inmates of his home. There might you meet with the Martineaus, the Thackerays, the Bremens, the Halls, the Hamiltons, my Lord of Morpeth, and the Prince Achille Murat. With an annual supply of such guests, foreign and native, my friend found it easy to increase that capital, in the accumulation of which alone might he be accused of avarice. Never was mortal more avid in the pursuit of gains of letters and manuscripts. His gentleness, tender consideration, mild and grateful manner, and general though unobtrusive intelligence, made his way easy to the affections of others, most of whom were at pains accordingly to yield him pleasure by ministering to his ruling passion. Day and night would he be found poring over his collection, with one or more friends, who sought to gratify mere curiosity or to obtain rare and valuable biographical and historical material.

“His plan was such as to enable him to satisfy all classes of seekers. He was not content with the mere letter or simple signature. He hunted up rare documents in every quarter; he traced their history, and the lives of their writers. He thus accumulated masses of fact in relation to the country as well as the individual; coupled the portrait of the individual, wherever this was possible, with the document, and referred, for illustration of the document, to contemporary history. It is in this mode of his proceeding, that his collection became singularly valuable, especially to the student; and to his own memory, which was of wonderful tenacity and grasp, and to his collection, have I had, scores of times, to resort, as to a joint record, for the materials which I could nowhere else discover, and for the matter illustrative of that which I already had in possession. My friend's capacity for discriminating between his documents and deciding their respective values, had been sharpened to perfection by long practical experience, which came to the aid of a native instinct. He was not to be imposed upon by any forgeries, however adroitly made. He brought to bear upon his papers all the tests of historical authenticity. Nor did he mistake in the relative value of his subjects, confounding the obscure with the eminent. On the contrary, while gratefully receiving, and indeed, seeking, all manner of papers as well as correspondents, he knew well how to class them in the degree of their several merits. He knew well the rare from the common, and set a proper valuation upon the record which illustrated a life or an event; and his collection, accordingly, will, in my opinion, be found to rank in comparison with most others, because of the aids which it can furnish to the biographer, the philosopher and the historian.”

In a letter to us from Mr. Telft, dated Savannah, May 11, 1857, he writes:—“I beg you to accept my grateful thanks for your very kind note of the 4th inst. Some twenty years ago the Rev. Dr. Thaddeus Mason Harris, of your city, sent me the enclosed copy of the will of Wm. Telft (see Reg., Vol. xi., p. 310), supposing it to be my family name. The oldest tombstone in Rhode Island is of granite and erected to the memory of Sarah Telft. I was born in that State in 1794, but I have little or no knowledge of my ancestors. I was a schoolboy in your city more than fifty years ago.”

See names of John Tift and Samuel Tift in Bartlett's Records of R. I. i. 300; ii. 82.

WHITE, Hon. Albert S., a corresponding member, died in Stockwell, Indiana, Sept. 4, 1864, aged 60. He was born in Blooming Grove, Orange County, New York, October 24, 1803; graduated at Union College in 1822; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Newburgh in 1825; removed to Indiana in 1829; and was a Representative in Congress, from that State, from 1837 to 1839; was a Senator in Congress, from 1839 to 1845, being the successor of General John Tipton, of Logansport; during his service in Congress, he was instrumental in securing grants of land for the Wabash and Erie Canal; and after leaving Congress, he abandoned politics and turned his attention to the railroad business, becoming President of the Wabash and Indianapolis, and of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Companies. Earlier in life he was for five years Clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives; and was elected a Representative from Indiana to the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Chairman of a select Committee on Emancipation. After leaving Congress, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, a Commissioner to settle certain claims against the Sioux Indians. In January, 1864, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Judge of the District Court of Indiana. Hon. Oliver H. Smith, of Indiana, a Representative in Congress from 1827-29, in his *Early Indiana Trials and Sketches*, p. 479, says:—“Mr. White was a small spare man, of delicate constitution, a native of New York, thin visage, prominent

features, large nose, narrow breast. He was a ripe and good scholar, a fine speaker, always prompt and vigilant."

Judge White became a corresponding member of the Society in 1856.

COPELAND, Elisha, a resident member, died at his residence in Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Nov. 8, 1864, a. 71. He was son of Elisha Copeland, who served the town and city more than forty years, and who died Feb. 27, 1848, a. 84. Elisha, our member, was born in Boston, Sept. 22, 1793. After completing his school education he entered the counting-room of Peter P. F. Degrand (*ante*, x. 193). Here Mr. Copeland became master of his business and gained an insight into all kinds of complicated accounts. He was prepared thereby, in a measure, for the important and responsible office of City Auditor, the position he was called upon to fill in the year 1841, on the resignation of William Hayden, Esq. This office Mr. Copeland held more than twenty-three years, having performed his duties faithfully from the time of election until the close of his life. On leaving Mr. Degrand, he passed a few years in Paris as agent to his business instructor, and then returned to Boston, where he entered into mercantile business in which he was engaged until he was chosen, as before mentioned, to assume the duties of City Auditor.

Mr. Copeland by his thorough devotion, fidelity and systematic precision gained the confidence and regard of his friends and associates. His pastor, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of the South Congregational Church, of which society he had been Treasurer since its organization, paid a deserved tribute to his memory, speaking highly of him as an esteemed member of their society, and of his invaluable and efficient services in the city government.

He was made a resident member of our Society in 1857.

Mr. Copeland m. 1, Harriet Perry, May 22, 1828. She died May 10, 1842, aged 37. Children: *Horace Holley*, b. Aug. 19, 1829, d. Dec. 3, 1846; *Harriet Louisa Blake*, b. May 17, 1831; *Elisha Gustavus*, b. July 30, 1833, m. Sarah E. Gilman, Oct. 26, 1854; *Catherine*, b. Jan. 26, 1836, d. Jan. 20, 1838; *Alfred Bryant*, b. Nov. 2, 1838; *Herbert*, b. Oct. 8, 1840, d. Jan. 12, 1841; *Herbert*, b. May 7, 1842, d. May 17, 1842.

He m. 2, Eliza Sanderson, Feb. 6, 1845, who survives him.

A fine portrait of Mr. Copeland, painted by his son, Alfred B., an artist of much promise, which was presented by him to the City of Boston, may be seen in the Auditor's office, City Hall.

POTTER, Moses, a resident member, died in Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1865, aged 59. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from Robert Potter, who was of Lynn, Mass., 1630; freeman Sept. 3, 1634; removed to Newport, says Savage, where in July, 1638, he was admitted an inhabitant; was one of the eleven original purchasers of Shawomet, now Warwick, R. I., from "Myantonomy," in 1642. Robert Potter had, with other children, a son John, who had three wives—one named Fisher—and several children, among them, Fisher Potter, from whom was Philip, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Philip Potter was quite a leading man in his day. He was a ship-builder and ship-owner, and also carried on a furniture factory. He resided in Providence, and was a warm friend of the celebrated Moses Brown. He failed in business, owing to severe losses at sea. After making an honorable settlement, he gathered what little he had left and migrated to the wilds of Vermont, settling at Putney, in that State, where after years of struggling with adversity he died. Moses Potter, the father of the subject of this sketch, married, at the age of twenty-one, Louisa Peters and resided in Richmond, N. H. Moses Potter was also a lineal descendant, it is said, of Roger Williams, through Mary Williams. *Moses Potter*—our member—was born in Richmond, N. H., July 29, 1805. His parents soon after moved to Brattleborough, Vt., taking with them, Moses, Philip—who was an elder brother—and his sister Louisa.

When he was seven years old his father died, leaving his mother with little or nothing to support three children. He, however, received a moderate education, which he increased by diligent reading. "Plutarch's Lives" was, with him, a favorite book. At the age of sixteen he left Brattleborough, Vt., being then engaged in a paper mill, and went to Providence, R. I. Here he entered the crockery store of Potter & Adams. At the age of twenty-one he became proprietor of the store. Capt. Solomon Townsend, a highly valued friend, was his silent partner, furnishing the capital. On the 29th of June, 1829, in the Cathedral of Quebec, he was married to Arabella W. Stilson, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Stilson. (Her mother's name was Cathrine Kennally, and she was born in Ireland.) He resided in Providence about twelve years; his two eldest children being born there. One of

these died in infancy, the other survives his father; both were named Moses. About the year 1834 he removed to Boston, entering into partnership with Mr. Joseph Hastings, with whom he carried on a large crockery business. His eldest daughter, born here in 1835, still lives. He failed in business, his partner having involved the firm by his speculation in "Maine Lands." This was about the years 1839 or 1840. He then went to Baltimore, Md., and again entered into the crockery business. Here three children were born, the eldest of whom died while an infant, the other two, Philip, born in 1845, and Joseph Stilson, born in 1846, still survive. He failed again, owing to some trouble with a silent partner. In the year 1848, it is believed, he removed to Philadelphia and went into the employ of Perkins, Brooks & Co. Here his youngest child and daughter was born and died. Early in 1850 he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., going into the employ of Bowen & McNamee, Broadway, N. Y. His wife died while on a visit to Philadelphia, Dec. 18, 1851. The next year he entered the employment of Read Brothers, Philadelphia. In 1853, he was connected with what is now "The Penn. Central R. R." In 1855, he removed to Boston, going into the employment of the B. & O. R. R. He was, also, at this time, agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad. In 1860 he went again into the employment of the Penn. Central R. R., but continued to reside in Boston. He died in the city of Philadelphia, as before mentioned, having been struck by paralysis just a week previously. His remains were carried to Brattleborough, Vt., and are there interred.

Mr. Potter became a member of our Society in 1860.

[Communicated.]

MCCONIHIE, Hon. Isaac, LL.D., a corresponding member, died at Troy, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1867. He was born in Merrimack, N. H., Aug. 22, 1787. His grandparents, John McConihe and Samuel Campbell, moved from Argyllshire, Scotland, to Londonderry county, Ireland, in 1678, because the Presbyterian sect, to which they belonged, were persecuted. From thence they came to America. John McConihe, the father of Isaac, removed with his parents, in 1751, from Londonderry to Merrimack, N. H. The mother of Isaac was Sarah Campbell, daughter of Samuel Campbell. He had two brothers, John and Samuel, and two sisters, Sarah and Mary.

He was fitted for College at the Academy of Mount Vernon, and the Academy in Atkinson, N. H. When 21 years old, he entered Dartmouth College, and graduated in 1812, having won some of the highest honors during his collegiate course. To the same class belonged Benjamin F. Heywood, M.D., an eminent physician of Worcester, Mass., Judge Daniel Breck of Kentucky, and Jason Steele of Windsor, Vt., a counsellor of law of much ability. He was devoted to the study of the ancient classics, and had a thorough knowledge of the Greek and Latin authors. He defrayed the principal expenses incurred while obtaining his education by teaching school, and was at one time preceptor of Chesterfield Academy, N. H. Selecting the legal profession as the one best suited to his tastes and abilities, he went to Troy, N. Y., and commenced the study of law with the late Stephen Ross, soon after leaving college. With the history and interests of the city of Troy, then a village, he has ever since been identified. He was admitted to the Bar in 1815, and formed a partnership with Stephen Ross. More than half a century he practised law, and was noted for ability and integrity. Although a wealthy man, yet he occupied as a tenant the same law office thirty consecutive years. At the time of his decease he was the senior member of the Bar of Rensselaer county. The health of Mr. McConihe failing in 1818, he travelled nearly two years through all the Middle, Southern and Western States. During his travels, he formed the acquaintance of Henry Clay, and many other distinguished men. On his return he was appointed Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate for the city of Troy, which offices he held ten years. In 1821, he was elected President of a Young Men's Association, the object of it being the revision of the State constitution, in which it was finally successful.

He was married April 10th, 1826, to Sarah S. Strong, daughter of Hezekiah W. Strong, of Amherst, Mass., granddaughter of Hon. Simeon Strong, Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and sister of the lamented N. Y. State Senator, Henry W. Strong.

In 1828, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Rensselaer County. In 1831 he was nominated member of the Assembly, but declined the nomination. Soon after the Judge was elected County Treasurer. He was Postmaster of Troy from 1832 to 1842.

As proofs of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens it may be interesting here to enumerate the many official positions he occupied, besides those previously stated, during his long and eventful life. Judge McConihe was Master and Examiner in Chancery; Supervisor several terms; for half a century a Bank Direc-

tor; also a Railroad Director, President and Treasurer of a Bridge Company and a Turnpike Company; Commissioner of Deeds over fifty years; Vice-President, Treasurer and Trustee of the Troy Cemetery Association; President of the Troy Academy; President of the Troy Lyceum of Natural History; Trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Senior Warden of St. Paul's Church, Troy; Trustee of the Troy Orphan Asylum; Vice-President of the Troy Association for the Improvement of the condition of the poor; Life Member of the Young Men's Association of Troy; Honorary Member of the Northern Academy of Arts and Sciences; Corresponding Member of the New York Historical Society; Honorary Member of the American Statistical Association; Corresponding Member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; Member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and in 1859 the Honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Racine College, of Racine, Wisconsin. During the course of the Judge's long and distinguished career he was an active promoter of the cause of education, and was connected with various educational and literary institutions. He was a counsellor and guardian to the widows and orphans, and in his death they have met with a great loss. He was loyal to his country, and in the late conflict with the South sent three sons and contributed materially to sustain its institutions, and preserve the Union. Fidelity, promptness and politeness characterized him in all business transactions. He was a practical, common sense business man, and had a social and genial manner which won him friends among all classes of people. As a citizen he was associated with and supported all philanthropic and laudable enterprises. As a professor of religion he was exemplary and consistent, contributing liberally to all religious institutions. Though the burden of eighty years pressed upon his brow, he was young in heart, and loved to be surrounded by young people to whom he was always a friend, especially the young men of his profession.

He retained his industrious habits to the end of his life, which he was enabled to do by a very vigorous constitution and uniform good health. Noble in thought and kind in speech, he made many friends, but few enemies.

Judge McConihe was universally lamented by a large circle of relatives, friends and acquaintances.

[He was made a corresponding member of our Society in 1848.]

The following are the children of Isaac and Sarah McConihe:

1. *Thomas Jefferson*, born Aug. 18th, 1827. Died 23d same month, at Troy, N. Y.
2. *Sarah Theresa*, born Aug. 23d, 1828, in Troy, N. Y. Married William M. Mallory, of Corning, N. Y., Jan. 23d, 1849. Died Nov. 10th, 1854, at Corning, N. Y.
3. *Isaac*, born at Troy, March 21st, 1830. Married Phebe Warren, Oct. 11th, 1866, in Troy, N. Y.; has been Mayor of the city.
4. *William*, born at Troy, N. Y., July 6th, 1832. Married Jan. 25th, 1858, to Augusta Hovey, at Racine, Wis.; was a Captain in the 2d Regiment Volunteers.
5. *John*, born at Troy, Sept. 1st, 1834. Died in battle at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 1st, 1864; Colonel of the 169th Regiment.
6. *Samuel*, born at Merrimack, N. H., Sept. 8th, 1836; was a Brigadier General of Volunteers.
7. *Thornton*, born Sept. 26th, 1839, at Troy, N. Y.
8. *Alanson Douglas*, born Nov. 16th, 1841, at Troy.
9. *Philander Wells*, born at Troy, Aug. 29th, 1844. Died Jan. 2d, 1845.
10. *Mary*, born Dec. 20th, 1845, at Troy.
11. *Alonzo*, born at Troy, June 8th, 1850. Died May 5th, 1851.

The surviving members of the family, with the mother, are Isaac, William, Samuel, Thornton, Douglas and Mary. [Communicated by Mary McConihe, Troy, N. Y.]

PROCEEDINGS.

Boston, Wednesday, December 4, 1867. The regular monthly meeting was held this afternoon, at No. 17 Bromfield street, Winslow Lewis, M.D., in the chair.

John H. Sheppard, A.M., the librarian, reported as donations since the last meeting, 12 volumes, 33 pamphlets, and sundry manuscripts, photographs, newspapers, &c.

Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported the acceptance of membership, to which they had been elected, by the following gentlemen, viz.: as corresponding, Benjamin Scott, F.R.A.S., of London, England, and Dr. J. H. Da Costa of Philadelphia, Pa.;—as resident, Charles Levi Woodbury and Nehemiah Brown of Boston; Hon. Levi Reed of East Abington, Nathaniel T. Allen of West Newton, William H. Osborne of East Bridgewater, Benjamin F. Ham of Winchester, Andrew Wiggan of Dedham, and Ebenezer Torrey of Fitchburg.

The Directors nominated four candidates for resident membership, and one for corresponding membership, who were balloted for and elected.

Wm. H. Whitmore, A.M., read a brief paper on the Future Work of the Society. Among the purposes of the organization at an early day, was that of issuing a new edition of "Farmer's Register of the First Settlers in New England"—but as Mr. Savage soon engaged himself on the "Register," the Society left it in his hands. The work as issued by Mr. Savage leaves the opportunity still to enlarge and rearrange a new and more full edition. Several other undertakings were suggested.

Rev. Elias Nason read a paper on "The Old Bay State at the Front."

Massachusetts rhymes with nothing but crotchets; and if you deprive an elephant of its legs and tail, taking its proboscis for Cape Cod, you have some notion of its indescribable form: with a bleak and brumal aspect; a rocky soil; a coast of perilous shoals and headlands; scenery neither picturesque nor commanding; without the grand mountain features, broad lakes, thundering cataracts, pictured rocks or vast and fertile prairies of some of the sister States, as if

"God's 'prentice hand he tried on her
And then he made the rest of them."

Her History: She has done many very silly, saucy, naughty things. She has now and then pretended to be hard of hearing, but no one could hear the clinking of a dollar quicker; sometimes too prim and puckerish, often penny wise and ten pound foolish; she has often started off on some wild goose chase for moonshine, and caught, as Sir Hudibras, a ducking in the darkness.

In the very outset of her career she hung inoffensive Quakers—innocent persons for witches; stole black men out of Africa and sold them on Long Wharf, Boston; muddled the brains of the red men with rum and then defrauded them of lands and petry. She rebelled with one Daniel Shays as head centre; was against the organ and big fiddle in the churches; went into the morus multicaulus or silk worm fever; fancied this world was near its end; embraced table-tipping and attempted to summon "spirits from the vasty deep;" has had "know-nothing" and mutual admiration societies; in short, she has had more antis and cut up more antics than any, I had almost said than every, other State in the whole sisterhood.

Notwithstanding all this, Massachusetts is a grand, a glorious, a magnificent old State still. The blood of lofty patriots courses through her bounding heart, the torch of science has been here kindled. By the pulpit, the forum, the senate chamber and the executive, whenever gyves needed to be riven she has done the work. Her sons with fearless front have met the hurricanes of every sea, and cloven their way into every wilderness; have faced the savage in his wild ferocity, the monarch in the plenitude of his power; have made her name a sacred talisman of home and freedom to the wandering exile.

Hard-working, pains-taking, right-minded, honest-hearted old Bay State! She has aspired to realize, to sustain and to carry into execution the great principles of civil and religious freedom, and those which underlie and make glad our common daily life; which give the poorest boy within our borders a chance to become a compeer with the proudest of the land, and which allow all to worship their Creator according to the dictates of their own conscience; which protect the humblest citizen, irrespective of the color of his coat or countenance. She honors labor, encourages art, cherishes fraternity, preserves equality.

Massachusetts has ever stood in the van of human progress; she has always ranged her forces right abreast of the danger, and struck her blows directly at the front. In the political compact on board the May Flower, to which may be traced the principles of the Declaration of our National Independence; in establishing free public schools; in founding the first successful college and setting up the first printing press; she was in position at the front in the New World. At Louisburg by her valiant Pepperell; in the march of science by her Franklin with his kite, she held her place in front. When the revolution came by James Otis, John Adams, and Samuel Adams, in the decision of great principles, she kept her pioneer position. Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, tell where the first guns were fired, and the first battles fought.

By Eli Whitney, through his invention of the cotton gin, and through the whizzing mills at Lowell and Lawrence, our State holds an advanced position in the cotton business. In constructing the first important merchant-vessel, the first man-of-war, in the China trade, oil trade, ice trade, and California trade, in the woolen, shoe and nail manufacture, Massachusetts stands foremost.

The first sewing machine, the first church-organ and pianoforte were built here. Massachusetts established, through Franklin, the postal system, and opened the first public library and Sunday school, and the first normal school on this continent. By Bancroft and Prescott, Motley, Palfrey and others, she has written the most valuable histories.

She was first in opening the magnificent system of railroads, and wherever the iron steed is prancing her hardy sons are found building cities, erecting manufactories, founding schools and colleges, introducing civilization, directing the energies of the people, and, as by native right, leading the way. In the Atlantic Cable, by her Morse and Field, she stands at the head. When the far-off howling of the last wild tempest began to break upon the ear of our own beloved State, and the thunder clouds came rolling on, and the solid frame-work of this republican government was shaking, the cry was, Who shall save us? John Albion Andrew of Massachusetts! By his quick combinations the immortal Sixth Regiment was organized, and moved with unexampled speed directly to the danger, and in Baltimore, on the 19th of April, wrote out again that mighty Saxon watchword, Freedom, with her blood, and then went on to stem the storm.

More than one hundred thousand men from Massachusetts served at Fredericksburg and all along the Union line. The monuments at Washington, Antietam and Gettysburg, and those torn and tattered flags at the State House, will tell you she was grandly and magnificently in her position. Finally the bands are riven, the Gordian knot is cut, and freedom's acclamations ring from shore to shore. Immediately, before the community are aware, the iron band which is forever to bind these shores is pushed to the backbone of the continent, with Massachusetts men in the lead, and but two rounds of the seasons will have passed when in seven days we can span the country from side to side—on a highway that will open up untold mines of wealth, and be the foundation of prosperity for all coming generations.

Where will the old Bay State then stand? Let her keep on with her mountain moving labor as she has ever done,

"And in the march of empire still,
When comes the battle's fiery brunt,
The cry will ring from line to line,
Old Massachusetts at the front!"

Boston, Wednesday, January 1, 1868.—The twenty-third annual meeting was held at the rooms of the society, 17 Bromfield Street, at 3 o'clock, P.M. In the absence of the vice-presidents, Dr. Winslow Lewis was called to the chair.

John H. Sheppard, Esq., the librarian, reported that during the year 1867, the whole number of volumes added to the library amounted to 242, and of pamphlets 525. Several valuable manuscripts, photographs, &c., had also been received. A large number of the Journals, Resolves and Laws of Massachusetts, published annually by the Province, between the years 1720 and 1800, had been procured by the chairman of the library committee, and substantially bound in sixteen volumes. These documents are very rare, and of great historical value. The donations during the last month were 14 volumes and 3 pamphlets. The whole number of volumes in the library is 7657, and of pamphlets 23,732.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, corresponding secretary, reported that nine persons had accepted membership as corresponding, and fifty-five as resident members, during the past year. He had also received many communications on questions of family and local history, all of which had been promptly answered.

William B. Towne, Esq., the treasurer, reported that during the past year the ordinary receipts had paid the ordinary expenses, leaving a small balance in the treasury from this source; that the permanent funds had been increased \$619.80, principally by sums received for life-memberships,* and now amount to \$5361.20, mostly invested in Government securities.

William B. Trask, Esq., the historiographer, reported that during the six years that he had held this office, there had been 131 deaths of members. Biographical sketches of one hundred deceased members had been prepared by him, or at his request. These have been printed in the Register, leaving thirty-one that are in part

* The payment of thirty dollars by himself or others will constitute any resident or corresponding member of the Society a life member thereof, and entitle him, without further expense, to all the rights of a resident member during life.

For admission to the Society the candidate must be recommended by a member in writing, be approved by the Board of Directors, and voted in as a member at a regular meeting.

The fee for matriculation is three dollars. Resident membership requires the payment annually of two dollars.

prepared for the press, but which it is his desire to make more complete before they are printed.

The whole number of deaths since the organization of the Society, about twenty-three years, has been, as near as he can ascertain, 276. During the year 1867, twenty-two members have died. The average number of deaths annually while he had held the office, had been about 22.

Colonel A. D. Hodges, chairman of the trustees of the Bond fund, made a verbal report, that about \$200 was in the hands of the committee from proceeds of the sale of Dr. Bond's *History of Watertown*.*

Mr. Towne, the chairman of the trustees of the Barstow fund, reported that 161 volumes had been bound from the income of this fund during the past year, leaving \$161.23 of the income unexpended. This fund consists of \$1000, given to the society in 1862-3 by the late John Barstow, Esq., of Providence, R. I., then a vice president of the society for that State, the income of which is devoted to the binding of books.

Hon. Charles B. Hall, one of the trustees of the Towne Memorial fund, reported that the income has accumulated during the past year, and the fund now amounts to \$1319.35. This was the gift of Mr. Wm. B. Towne, the treasurer, of \$1000 originally, the income of which is to be devoted to the publication of a memorial volume of deceased members when the society shall deem it expedient.

John Ward Dean, chairman of the publishing committee, reported that the only publications of the society during the past year were the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, and one reprint from it, viz., the annual address of the president of the society, the late ex-Governor Andrew.

The twenty-first volume of the *Register* has been completed, under the editorial care of the Rev. Elias Nason, and the first number of the twenty-second has been issued, under the charge of Col. Albert H. Hoyt.

William Reed Deane, chairman of the committee on lectures and essays, reported that there had been sixteen papers read before the society the past year, several of which have been published, and others will be printed.

Wm. H. Whitmore, A.M., chairman of the committee on heraldry, reported that the third volume of the *Heraldic Journal* had been issued during the year 1867, edited by Wm. S. Appleton, A.M. Many pedigrees have been published during the existence of the Journal, which it is confidently believed will be of great service to the future historian and genealogist. About sixty coats of arms have been engraved for the last volume, and a greater number have been carefully described. Inscriptions on tombstones have been copied in Newport and Providence, R. I., Concord, Mass., Burlington, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa., and a large addition thus made to the number of families known to have used coat-armor. Much attention has been given to the genealogy of the families which received titles during the colonial period.

The committee has found no evidence to weaken, but rather facts to confirm the belief hitherto expressed, that the use of armorial bearings in this country before 1750, was a proper and authorized one. Several instances have occurred during the year, in which seals used by early immigrants have been identified as belonging to families allied to them; and it is expected that the more the inquiry is pressed the more value will be attached to these proofs. The committee has, from the first, been anxious to collect and *verify* coats-of-arms, rather than to expose errors in their use. The fact is unquestionable that many persons have ignorantly assumed arms to which they had no right, but it has seemed best to correct this error chiefly by publishing the right and ignoring the wrong. So far as the influence of the society extends it will continue to be given in support of careful criticism and for the extension of historical information.

* This fund consists of the proceeds from the sale of Bond's *Genealogies and History of Watertown*, the balance of the edition of which in sheets, was bequeathed by the author to the Society (*Register* xiii. 214; xiv. 1-3; and cover Oct. 1859). The money received from the sales is to be invested, and the income used for the purchase of local histories and genealogies. The book is a thick octavo, of 1094 closely printed pages, with portraits and maps. Besides the historical matter, which is interesting and valuable, there are genealogies of a great number of families. The following are some of the larger genealogies: Allen, Barnard, Bemis, Bigelow, Briscoe, Bond, Bowman, Boylston, Bridge, Bright, Browne, Chester, Child, Coolidge, Wigglesworth, Cutler, Cutting, Dix, Easterbrook, Eddy, Eyre, Fiske, Flagg, Fuller, Goddard, Goldstone, Gove, Hagar, Hammond, Harrington, Harris, Hastings, Hoar, Hubbard, Hyde, Jennison, Jones, Kimball, Lawrence, Learned, Livermore, Mason, Mixer, Morse, Norcross, Oldham, Park, Parkhurst, Peirce, Phillips (White, Abbott, Jewett, Spooner, Tillinghast, Quincy, appendices to Phillips), Saltonstall, Sanderson, Sanger, Sherman, Smith, Spring, Stearns (Stone, Talbot, Bellows, Johnson, Redington, Sparhawk, Newcomb, Pratt), Stone, Stratton, Tarbell, Thornton, Upham, Warren, Wellington, White, Whitmore, Whitney, Whittemore, Woodward and Wyman.

In England the two magazines devoted to this subject, the *Herald and Genealogist* and the *Miscellanea Heraldica et Genealogica*, have continued to be issued and have contained several articles of interest to Americans. From Mr. W. S. Ellis, the society has received a number of publications which have been duly distributed, and it is believed that the interchange of information on genealogical subjects between English writers and our own, is yearly becoming more frequent. The residence in London of our learned associate, Col. Joseph L. Chester, has undoubtedly contributed to this result, and the committee has repeatedly had occasion to acknowledge the value of his services.

The committee repeated its annual request to members that they will forward to it examples of coats-of-arms which they meet with, and thus assist in completing the task undertaken by it.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, chairman of the nominating committee, reported a list of candidates for officers the ensuing year, all of whom were unanimously elected.*

On the announcement of the election, Dr. Lewis, in a very cordial manner, welcomed the president elect, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, to the chair, on assuming which, he delivered an address which is printed in this number.

The Rev. Dorus Clarke, of Waltham, offered resolutions, that Mr. William B. Trask, who for the past six years has held the office of historiographer, has, by the numerous papers which he has prepared and read at our meetings, upon the departed members of this association, laid the society under obligations which cannot be repaid; that the society expresses its profound regret that he has been obliged by ill-health to decline a re-election; and that it indulges the hope that a release from these labors may tend to improve his health and prolong his usefulness.

On motion of David Pulsifer, Esq., of Boston, the thanks of the society were presented to William B. Towne, Esq., and the Rev. Elias Nason for their valuable services upon the *Historical and Genealogical Register*, for the past two years, the latter as editor and the former as business manager, which services have been without compensation.

Twelve candidates for resident membership, nominated by the directors, were balloted for and elected.

On motion of Wm. H. Whitmore, A.M., the directors were instructed to prepare a petition to the city government, requesting the publication of the epitaphs remaining in the graveyards within the city, a manuscript copy having been already prepared.

Also, on motion of Mr. Whitmore, it was voted that the directors be instructed to assist in any efforts made to obtain a more suitable place for the Suffolk Probate Records. A committee of five was appointed to co-operate with the directors in furtherance of the object proposed, viz.: Francis B. Hayes, Esq., Dr. Winslow Lewis, Hon. F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Wm. H. Whitmore, A.M., Hon. Charles Hudson.

It is a matter of great moment that the Probate office and Registry of Deeds should be in a safe as well as a more commodious building, not only as containing the record of all real property in Suffolk county, but also as being a repository of historical matter which could never be replaced in case of loss by fire. The contiguity of the tall Museum building renders their situation dangerous, although the present Record offices were intended when built to be fire-proof.

Boston, Thursday, January 16.—A special meeting was held in the society's rooms, at three o'clock, P.M., the president, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in the chair.

The president then made an address to the large number of members present, on the future work and present needs of the society.

It was voted that the thanks of the society be presented to the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder for his appropriate and suggestive address, and that a copy of it be requested for publication. His address is printed in this number.

A committee consisting of Messrs. William B. Towne, John Ward Dean, Jeremiah Colburn, D. P. Corey and William Whitman, was appointed to superintend the printing of the address, and its distribution to the members of the society.

* Besides the directors in the list of officers on the last page of this number, the board consists of the following directors *ex-officio*: namely, the president (Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Dorchester), the past presidents (Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL.D., of Salem, Hon. William Whiting, A.M., of Roxbury, Samuel G. Drake, A.M., of Boston, Col. Almon D. Hodges, of Roxbury, and Winslow Lewis, A.M., M.D., of Boston), the secretaries, (Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., and Edward S. Rand, Jr., A.M., both of Boston), the treasurer (William B. Towne, of Brookline), the historiographer (Rev. Dorus Clarke, A.M., of Waltham), the librarian (John H. Sheppard, A.M., of Boston), the chairmen of the several standing committees (John Ward Dean, of Boston, Frederic Kidder, of Boston, Jeremiah Colburn, of Boston, William Reed Deane, of Brookline, and William H. Whitmore, A.M., of Boston).

It was also voted that a committee be appointed to take into consideration that part of the President's address which relates to the creation of departments for special historical purposes, and to report a plan to the society. The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., and William B. Trask, Esq., were appointed said committee.

A committee of five was appointed to take measures for increasing the circulation of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, namely: Messrs. Charles W. Tuttle, Gen. Ebenezer W. Peirce, Abner C. Goodell, Jr., John Clark and Edward J. Forster.

The portion of the President's address which relates to petitioning the Legislature for power to hold a greater amount of property, was referred to the directors, with full powers.

Boston, Wednesday, February 5.—A regular monthly meeting was held this afternoon, President Wilder in the chair.

The librarian reported 14 volumes and 61 pamphlets received as donations during the past month.

The corresponding secretary reported letters of acceptance from the following gentlemen who had been chosen resident members, viz.: Hon. Robert Hooper, Jotham S. Chase, James W. Taylor, Alonzo A. Hamilton, Nathaniel Gale, all of Boston; Hon. Edward S. Davis of Lynn, and Harry H. Edes of Charlestown.

William B. Trask, Esq., the late historiographer, read biographical sketches of the following gentlemen, who died previous to 1868, namely, Lucius M. Sargent, Esq., of West Roxbury, Hon. Charles G. Loring and Moses Potter of Boston, and Bowen Backman of Woburn, resident members, and of Israel K. Tefft of Savannah, Ga., a corresponding member of the society.

Rev. Dorus Clarke, the present historiographer, read biographical sketches of Hon. Albert G. Greene of Providence, R. I., a corresponding member, and Prof. Charles C. Jewett of Braintree, a resident member, who have died since the beginning of the year.

Rev. E. F. Slafter, in behalf of the special committee for an eulogy on the late president of the society, Hon. John A. Andrew, reported that Rev. Elias Nason, A.M., had been invited to deliver the eulogy and had accepted the invitation.

The board of directors nominated as candidates for membership, fourteen as resident members and one as a corresponding member. They were balloted for, and all elected.

Professor Calvin E. Stowe, D.D., of Hartford, Conn., read a learned and very valuable paper, in which he gave a remarkably clear history of the "Talmud," giving an account of its origin and character. He gave translations of various extracts from that work, containing some very curious maxims, and an account of the Saviour as now received and believed by the Jews. Professor Stowe made it very plain that the writers of the Talmud, which was mostly written after the Christian era, owed much to the New Testament. The Talmud has been to the general reader almost a sealed book, owing to the great difficulty of reading it. It is written in Hebrew, without points. It is understood that this paper, in an enlarged form, will soon be published.

BOOK NOTICES.

"Wonder-Working Providence of Sions Saviour in New England (By Captain EDWARD JOHNSON of Woburn, Massachusetts Bay) London, 1654—With an Historical Introduction and an Index by WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE Librarian of Boston Athenæum Andover published by Warren F. Draper 1867"

The above is the editor's title of a brief history which was published in London anonymously in 1654, under a title which describes it more definitely, and which for this reason we give entire. "A History of New England from the English planting in the Yeere 1628 until the Yeere 1652. Declaring the form of their Government, Civill, Military, and Ecclesiastique. Their Wars with the Indians, their

Troubles with the Gortonists, and other Heretiques. Their manner of gathering of churches, the commodities of the Country and description of the principall Towns and Havens, with the great encouragements to increase Trade betwixt them and Old England. With the names of all their Govenours, Magistrates, and Eminent Ministers. Psal. 107. 24 : The righteous shall see it and rejoyce, and all iniquity shall stop her mouth. Psal. 114. 2 : The works of the Lord are great and ought to be sought out of all that have pleasure in them. London: Printed for Nath: Brooke at the Angel in Corn-hill, 1654."

Capt. Edward Johnson appears to have made a visit to New England in 1630. How long he remained is not known, but in 1636 he again embarked with his family, and from the period of his arrival to the day of his death, which occurred in 1672, he was identified with the colony of Massachusetts Bay, and was a prominent actor in its civil and ecclesiastical affairs. His history covers a period of about twenty-three years, beginning with the planters of Cape Anne under the "much honored Mr. John Indicot," who "came over with them to governe, a fit instrument to begin this Wilderness-work," and terminating in the latter part of the year 1651. It relates for the most part to matters that came under Johnson's personal observation. While his narrative is somewhat general, it carries with it the evidence of its truthfulness. He mentions with great carefulness the institution of the churches, naming them in chronological order, giving the ministry of each, with the success or discouragement that attended their establishment and growth. The order of the gathering of the churches as given by Johnson is as follows: 1st the church at Salem, 2d at Charles Towne, 3d at Dorchester, 4th at Boston, 5th at Roxbury, 6th at Linn, 7th at Water-Towne, 8th at Cambridge, 9th at Ipswich, 10th at Newbury, 11th at Cambridge, a second church, the first having with their pastor removed to Connecticut; 12th at Concord, 13th at Hingham, 14th at Dedham, 15th at Waymouth, 16th at Rouly, 17th at Hampton, 18th at Salisbury, 19th at Sudbury, 20th at Braintree, 21st at Gloucester, 22d at Dover, 23d at Woburn, 24th at Reading, 25th at Wenham, 26th at Haverhil, 27th at Springfield, 28th at Andover, 29th at Malden, 30th at Boston.

"The last church," says Johnson, "that completed the number of 30, was gathered at Boston by reason of the popularity thereof, being too many to meet in one assembly; the North-east part of the Town being separated from the other with a narrow stream cut through a neck of land by industry, whereby that part is become an Island, it was thought meet, that the people inhabiting the same should gather into a Church-body, and build a meeting-house for their assembly."

This was the second church in Boston, and was located at the head of North Square—the preliminary steps having been taken in 1648 or 1649 and a building erected, the first service was held in 1650. The old canal having been cut through at a period anterior to this, seems to have formed the boundary, if it did not suggest, the formation of the second parish. This was the first instance of the formation of a second church in any of the settlements, on account of the excess of population, and did not occur till a little more than twenty years after the first planting at Salem.

Besides this information touching the churches, Johnson gives many interesting facts in regard to the settlement of towns, and the trials and difficulties through which the early planters passed. His account of the settlement of Concord, the first inland town, is exceedingly graphic, and presents doubtless a fair example not only of the hardships but of the energy and manly strength with which the pioneers of New England were endowed.

He devotes a chapter to the "civill government of N. England," in which a large number of the prominent men are mentioned with discriminating comment. The following relating to two well known persons, the one a Civilian, and the other a Divine and Historian of New England, may serve as examples. "Mr. *Edward Rawson* a young man, yet imployed in Commonwealth affaires a long time, being well beloved of the inhabitants of *Newbury*, having had a large hand in her Foundation; but of late being of a ripe capacity, a good yeoman and eloquent inditer, hath beene chosen Secretary for the Country."

"Mr. *William Hubbard* of *Ipswich*, a learned man, being well read in state matters; of a very affable and humble behaviour: who hath expended much of his estate to helpe on this worke: although he be slow of speech, yet is hee down right for the businesse."

The chapter on "military affairs" gives a very good picture of the defences at that time, in which are given the names of the general officers, as well as the Captains and Lieutenants of the several train-bands, of which there were twenty-six in

the "Mattachusetts Government." The Major-General, who was in command of all the forces, was chosen yearly by the Freeman, but all other Military Officers "stand for term of life," unless displaced for misdemeanor.

But we do not propose to give an analysis of this history, which occupies about two hundred and thirty-six pages, and, as we have already intimated, relates to events which came under Johnson's own observation, or under the eye of others, from whom he evidently obtained his information.

Johnson's chronology is confused and defective. His plan does not aim at accuracy in this direction. The planting of a town, the gathering of its church, the increase of its population, and the important events happening within its borders, from the first planting to the time of the author's writing, are all brought together, as in a single view, without reference to time. The historical outline is vivid and complete. As presenting the first twenty years of New England colonial life, in a picture to the mind's eye, this narrative of Johnson is perhaps unsurpassed by that of any of the early writers. His style does not challenge our admiration. Mr. Savage says it "is above or below criticism." It is to be observed that Johnson had not the discipline of a thorough education. In England he had followed the humble calling of a "joiner." But self-made as he was, and at a period when the means of information were limited, his natural endowments were evidently of a superior order, and that his mind was well stored with learning is obvious from his frequent and pertinent allusions to authors and subjects, both ancient and modern.

Johnson was a thorough Puritan. In his faith, such as it was, he was an Israelite indeed. And he wrote under the ever present consciousness that he was inditing the history of a Puritan and a Christian commonwealth. The government of Massachusetts Bay was of the "elect." No one could vote, or hold an office however obscure, who was not a communicant in some of the churches. Under this government of the saints it was natural that an official wrong could not be easily perpetrated, at least in the estimation of the governing power. Johnson was himself a part of the governing power. He was a magistrate, was prominent in the town and church to which he belonged, and for thirty years was a representative in the General Court. He never finds fault with the administration of affairs. He is at all times in thorough sympathy with the Puritan state and the Puritan church. And his pages are all aglow with the flaming zeal, the uplifting faith, and the indomitable courage which belonged to one of the best developments of christianity, in its spiritual aspect, in the age in which he lived. We rejoice that we have a volume of New England history with which the piety and christian temper of the period is so thoroughly interwoven. While we read the narrative of events, we have before us an embodiment of the spirit that did much to create, shape and control those events.

This history has often been quoted for its statement of facts; it will often be quoted for the same reason in the future. But whoever reads it with a patient and unbiased judgment, will find in it more than the bare recital of facts, he will gather up and bring away from the perusal a clear conception of the spirit, the christian zeal, and the self-consecration peculiar to the people of New England in the early generations. Their faults, as well as their virtues, stand forth on the pages of the "Kentish Captain." The intolerance of the age, from which no class can boast that they were exceptions, comes forth from Johnson's honest soul, borne on the wings of a flaming zeal and a devout purpose. But we are happy to say that it is clothed in such outspoken frankness, and simple honesty, that all indignation is disarmed, and we instinctively pass it by as one of those characteristics in which the historian did not excel the age in which he lived.

But the Introduction to this work demands our notice. Mr. William Frederick Poole, the editor of the volume before us, has given us a hundred and forty pages of historical matter of great value, for which we are sure the student of our early history will tender him his most cordial thanks.

The preface to the original edition of Johnson's work, of 1654, begins thus: "As large Gates to small Edifices, so are long Prefaces to little Bookes." When we saw that the introduction occupied more than one-third of this thick volume, we confess that this admonition seemed to say to Mr. Poole, condense, and cut down the introduction at least one half, and annotate the history fully throughout, and you will do the greatest possible service to many a grateful reader. But the patient research of the editor, the careful collection of a vast array of facts relating to the subject, and the important bibliographical information that he has laid before us, disarm us of all disposition to complain very bitterly that he has chosen to do his work in his own way. We do not hesitate to say that the most interesting and valuable part of the

editor's work is his "Sketch of the Life of Edward Johnson." This part of the introduction is full, well supported by foot notes, and contains a great variety of important information.

But we cannot discharge our duty in this notice without entering our dissent from some of the statements of the editor as resting on inconclusive testimony, and his mode of treating certain topics, as in bad taste. Mr. Poole says, "I have, without hesitation, discarded, in my preliminary title, what I consider to have been the invention of Mr. Nath: Brooke, at the Angel in Cornhill, and have restored the author's title." Now this title which the editor says he has "restored," is the pure fabrication and offspring of his own brain. It is a patch-work made up of Johnson's running title with additions by this modern hand. It was never before on the title page of any of the editions of Johnson's work. As it never before existed, it certainly is not the "author's title restored." Did the editor hope to palm off upon the reader the delusive impression that superior to all other antiquaries and historians, he had, after the lapse of two hundred years, discovered, and "restored the author's title" to this early history of New England? If he did not, then the words he has used are worse than expletives, they are misleading, and should not have been uttered. If he did, then we can only say, in the exact language which he appropriates to another, perhaps quite as innocent as himself, that "a more monstrous attempt at deception than this was never perpetrated in early or modern times."

At the period when Johnson wrote, "New England" and "Massachusetts" were used as convertible terms. John Winthrop was addressed sometimes as Governor of New England (Hutchinson Papers, p. 137.) and Winthrop's history is styled by him a "History of New England," though in fact it is a journal or history of Massachusetts Bay. Johnson himself constantly speaks of New England and New England people as the subjects of his narrative, and plainly considered himself as writing the history of what was then commonly spoken of as New England. This is apparent from many expressions in his history, a few of which we quote. Speaking of the town of Wenham, he says, "the people live altogether upon husbandry, New England having trained up great store to this occupation." (p. 189.) Again, after a full description of military defences in the colony of Massachusetts Bay alone, he adds, "let all people knowe that desire the downfall of New England, they are not to war against a people only exercised in feats of war," &c. (p. 195.) And yet again, he says, "the beginning of this year was sad to the people of N. E. by reason of the death of their honoured Governour, John Winthroe Esquire, whose indefatigable paines in this Wilderness-worke is not to be forgotten, nor indeed can it be." (p. 212.) Once more, discoursing upon the religious conflicts he says, "the Forlorne of Christs Armies, were these N. E. people, who are the subjects of this History," &c. (p. 232.) Scores of passages might be adduced to show, as these do, that Johnson considered himself to be writing the History of New England, and that these New England people, as he declares above in express terms, were the subjects of his History. And when Johnson sent his little book to England, he naturally placed upon it the full title with which it was printed for Mr. Nath. Brooke at the Angel in Corn-hill, in 1654, and which describes with great accuracy the contents of the book. We must therefore be permitted to believe that the title of the book, "a History of New England, &c.," which it bore when it first appeared in 1654, was written by its author, at least we must entertain this opinion until we have some better testimony to the contrary, than that which comes unsupported from the fertile brain of its last editor.

Mr. Poole places before us the evidence on which the authorship of this History, first published anonymously, has been assigned to Capt. Edward Johnson. The evidence is satisfactory, and we believe the authorship has not been questioned since it became a subject of debate and was assigned to Johnson in the early part of the last century. About five years after it was first published, it appeared again bound in a volume, as one of four historical papers on America, commonly known as the "Georges Tracts." It was evidently not a reprint, but the remaining sheets of the first edition for which the publisher had not been able to find a market in its original form. In this volume its original title-page and preface are cancelled, and new ones are inserted in which the name of Sir Ferdinando Gorges appears as the author. The well-known character and writings of Gorges are so strikingly incongruous with the whole tone of this Historical tract, that no one acquainted with the former has supposed for a moment that he could be the author. The puzzle among bibliographers has been to account for this collocation so obviously and utterly unnatural and inconsistent. It appears to be the opinion of the most judicious writers that the title-page

and preface in question were intended for another tract in the same collection of which Sir Ferdinando Gorges is the undisputed author, and that, in the binding, by some means or other they were misplaced. We can hardly doubt that this will be regarded by careful investigators as the most satisfactory solution. Mr. Poole, however, has a theory altogether his own, and which we freely admit possesses the undisputed merit of being original. He asserts his belief that the false title-page and preface, with the name of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, as author, were placed before Johnson's *Wonder Working Providence* in this collection by Ferdinando Gorges, Esquire, the grandson of Sir Ferdinando, and that it was done with the grand purpose of *imposition and fraud*. It is his theory that the aim of the younger Gorges in this fraud was to convince King Charles II., his Counsellors and Parliament, that Sir Ferdinando Gorges was the Father of English colonization in America, and so enable him, as his grandson and heir, to make a favorable disposition of his inherited property in the "Province of Maine." So then the old cavalier, who had fought the battles of Charles I., and sunk his fortune in the struggle, as a crowning act of affection and loyalty, is suddenly inspired with the desire, and sets his hand to the work of writing a history of New England in the spirit of a *bold, determined, Cromwellian Puritan*! And the history is forced upon the attention of the King and his Parliament, as an inducement to obtain their friendly offices in behalf of the Gorges Family. This is indeed a unique method of obtaining the Royal favor! It needs but little sagacity to predict that the reading of the first chapter by the court of Charles II. would have settled forever the fortunes of the younger Gorges. There is something so preposterous in this theory of Mr. Poole, that we can at times hardly refrain from the belief that he is experimenting on the credulity of his reader. We must add, that there appears to us to be lingering under his bold assertions and unnecessary denunciations a very perceptible doubt in his own mind as to the soundness of his theory, and, in order to bolster up what he sees is standing so insecurely, he enters upon the unfortunate experiment of attempting to prove that the younger Gorges was a *bad* man. Here we beg Mr. Poole's pardon for suggesting that in this he has made a very grave mistake. He should have attempted to prove that he was an *insane* man. This he could have done quite as well as the other, and his theory, if we may use the expression, would have stood more firmly on its legs. For a bad man may be weak enough to desire to be consistent, and poor Gorges after all, wicked as he was, might have been sensitive on that point. But if he had proved him *insane*, no one would have doubted the soundness of Mr. Poole's elaborate theory, for in his own felicitous words men of that "stamp never haggle with inconsistency."

But the brilliancy of the editor in theorizing is even surpassed by the cogency and iron-grasp of his logic. Mr. Poole arraigns the younger Gorges on the charge of falsehood. Let us see on what evidence he asks a verdict of guilty. He quotes the following, which he alleges to be the words of Gorges in a petition to the King in the year 1675. "Gorges says that the Massachusetts have endeavoured to enter into terms with petitioner, that he has been offered *many thousand pounds* for his interest in the province," &c. This passage contains two complete and distinct propositions. First, that the Massachusetts Colony had sought to negotiate with him for his property; and second, that he had been offered many thousand pounds for his interest in the province, &c., but when and by what parties he was offered this sum he does not say. But Mr. Poole asserts, in violation of its grammatical construction, that Gorges declares, in the above sentence, that the Massachusetts Colony have offered him many thousand pounds for his interest in the province of Maine. By what process he tortures Gorges's words into such a declaration he gives us no hint. This might be a difficult task to perform. But having charged this declaration upon Gorges, he proceeds to state that he accepted from Massachusetts, two years afterward, a much smaller sum. Hence Mr. Poole does not hesitate to say, without qualification, that Gorges in his petition to the King told an "unmitigated falsehood." If a person accepts a smaller sum for a piece of property than he has at any time before been offered for it, this is *prima facie* evidence that he had never been offered any larger sum, and a declaration that he had, lays him open to the just imputation of malicious falsehood. Such is Mr. Poole's very conclusive reasoning. The younger Gorges should have been a more prudent man; having received a generous offer for his patrimony, which he did not see fit to accept at the time, he should ever after have refused any smaller sum, whatever might be the pressure of adversity, as forsooth some sapient editor might rise up two hundred years afterward, and charge him with the crime of falsehood. We submit whether a charge of this nature, founded on such flimsy evidence, should not be made with some degree of modesty, and whether the accuser may not be in danger of having the charge recoil upon himself.

But to bolster up this feeble case, Mr. Poole adds to the foregoing most logical argument, this direct, unqualified statement, viz.: "*The precise sum which the Massachusetts Government had offered Gorges was £500,*" and as authority for this statement he refers the reader, in a foot-note, to Gov. Leverett's letter to Major Thompson, Hutchinson's Collections, p. 467. Now we beg to say that this reference does not sustain the above statement, or the impression it was intended to make. Governor Leverett in his letter to Major Thompson requests him to ascertain, from those interested in the Gorges affair, what they claim and the ground of it, and what *proposal* they will make, and if he can purchase the claim for £500, by paying the ready money, he requests him to advance that amount. Major Thompson responds about five months afterward in these words. "I should willingly have disbursed the money you mention, but they are now in the clouds and expect as much a year, secured here, for their interest." See Hutchinson Papers, p. 474. There is no evidence here that the offer of £500 was ever made, but there is a strong probability that it was not. Thompson seeking first, as he was requested, what *proposal* they would make, and finding that they expected for their interest an annuity, secured in London, equal to the principal sum he was authorized to advance, would naturally at that stage let the negotiation drop.

The amount necessary to yield an annuity of £500, and at which the property was valued by Gorges, according to Major Thompson's statement, could not have been less than £10,000. We can hardly suppose that the agent of Massachusetts would seriously offer five hundred pounds for a property held by its owner to be worth ten thousand. Mr. Poole's statement that Massachusetts did offer the exact sum of £500 is without any direct proof, and its probability rests only on a frail, imaginary foundation. But on the contrary the very citation which Mr. Poole makes, proves that Gorges held his interest in the province of Maine to be worth a large sum, and so far forth corroborates the truth of his statement that he had been offered for it many thousand pounds. Mr. Poole's habit of making positive and unqualified statements on very slender and wholly inconclusive evidence, as we have seen in the case above noticed, is, in our judgment, to be regretted. It weakens our confidence in the clearness of his discrimination and in the soundness of his judgment.

The epithets he employs touching the character of the younger Gorges, are, we think, untruthful, and moreover in bad taste. Gorges has up to the present time been regarded as a respectable gentleman, as such he was spoken of by his contemporaries, and we have seen nothing in the evidence brought to our notice by Mr. Poole, to lead us to the opinion that he will not be so regarded in the future. We submit the following collocation of words and phrases which he uses in relation to Gorges, that they may speak for themselves: "Monstrous attempt at deception," "fraud contrived to extort money," "unprincipled adventurer," "veracious Ferdinando," "would be most likely to steal," "deliberate fraud," "maudlin intellect and shallow duplicity," "little regard for truth," "unscrupulous and tricky," "low cunning and deception leading traits in the character," "unmitigated falsehood," "his word in every other matter worthless," "absurd and mendacious," "F. Gorges, Esq., the culprit." Such is the list! Mr. Poole does not give us a particle of proof on which one of these averments can rest. There was formerly a crime called defamation, perhaps it is on the statute books now. These epithets applied by one gentleman to another would doubtless be sufficient for an indictment under that head. If Gorges were living to-day, and were not a man of a most gentle and forgiving nature, it is most clear that the editor of this volume would be "endangered by the law," and if adjudged by a jury of his peers, it is to be feared that he would find himself legally entitled to the epithet that he bestows so cordially upon the early colonists of the Sagadahoc. See Introduction, p. lii. But Mr. Poole is in no danger; Gorges cannot speak for himself; wronged as he may be, he will not hurl back any slanders or calumnies from his grave, where he has slumbered peacefully well on to two hundred years.

But we are admonished that we have extended these remarks farther than we intended. We have made these animadversions, not because the task has been an agreeable one, but solely in the interest of history and to conserve the truth. The industry of Mr. Poole, during the two long years after this reprint was first announced, is worthy of the highest commendation, and he has brought together, in his rather plethoric introduction, much valuable information. Had the infusion of a partisan spirit, every where too apparent, been omitted, his success, in this we believe his first attempt in this department of literature, would have been far greater.

The volume contains a copy of the Will of Capt. Edward Johnson, taken from

the original now in the Probate Files of Middlesex County, which is in his own handwriting; also abstracts of the Wills of three of his sons. It contains likewise a genealogy of the descendants of Edward Johnson by the careful and pains-taking genealogist, Mr. John A. Boutelle. The family record is brought down only in the male line, and generally through four generations, but in some instances not so far as this. This constitutes an important addition to the volume. The editor has enhanced the value of the work by a copious index, which is justly regarded at this day as indispensable to any historical work. The letterpress is by Messrs. John Wilson & Son, of Cambridge, and in sumptuousness and beauty is unsurpassed by any of the reprints we have seen. The edition is small, there being only ten copies of drawing paper, fifty of large, and two hundred copies of small paper. Mr. Draper deserves special thanks for bringing out this expensive volume, without which no library of our early history can be complete, and with which the thorough student of New England History should not fail to be familiar.

E. F. S.

Origin and History of the Books of the Bible. By Prof. C. E. STOWE, D.D. 1868. 8vo. pp. 583.

The learned scholar, who by his profound researches, logical reasoning and lucid style, has strengthened our belief in the truth of the Holy Scriptures, and awakened a deeper interest in their exceeding importance, deservedly stands in the foremost rank of the benefactors of mankind. For the Bible is the only book in all the libraries of human knowledge, which looks "through nature into eternity," and teaches the way to a blissful hereafter.

We approach this subject with diffidence, and yet with pleasure. If this history of Dr. Stowe, on a careful perusal, strikes other minds as it has our own, it will be found to be a volume of demonstration admirably and nobly calculated to remove doubt and invigorate the faith of the believer.

The author was well qualified for such an undertaking:—an expert Hebraist—a Greek and German scholar, acquainted with oriental languages—and for many years familiar with theological science. He visited Europe in 1836, and examined a variety of ancient MSS. of the Bible, laid up in the archives of the Universities. He was in Germany when Strauss's *Life of Jesus* first appeared—a book which Prof. Tholuck pronounced the most formidable attack the New Testament had ever sustained. It was thought by some a death-blow to Christianity. But the Gospel flourishes, and Strauss with his successors is fast fading into oblivion.

The testimony adduced in this volume is chiefly on the genuineness of the New Testament, the first copy of which in Greek and Latin was prepared by Erasmus and printed by John Frobenius, at Basil, in 1576. A very brief account of the evidence produced by Dr. Stowe is all our limited space will allow.

In Chapter IV. he summons, as it were, among the Fathers of the Church and noted writers in the first six centuries of the Christian era, one hundred witnesses. That their character may be known, he gives a short biography of each individual. There were thirteen witnesses of the four Gospels in connection; and separately seventeen of Matthew, ten of Mark, thirteen of Luke, and twenty of John. Of the Church historians, Eusebius, born in 264, is the most valuable; Tertullian was the oldest, born in 160. Polycarp, another, was a disciple of John. The lovely character of St. John the Evangelist is beautifully portrayed by Dr. Stowe in Chap. VI., pp. 181–190, where Chrysostom and Augustine, in speaking of the Saint of Patmos, seem to wing their flight above our gross atmosphere into the higher region of purity and joy.

No writings in the New Testament are so strongly substantiated as the fourteen Epistles of St. Paul. There is not a classic of Greece or Rome which has come down to us better, if indeed so fully verified as the writings of this Apostle. The proof is irrefragable. May it not then be asked, if St. Paul's Epistles are truly his work, do they not testify to the truth of the Evangelists? For they breathe the same spirit, inculcate the same doctrines, and perpetually refer to the same divine source of Christianity. A coincidence of facts and innumerable circumstances in the Acts of the Apostles form the basis of Paley's celebrated *Horæ Paulinæ*.

It may be interesting to the reader to know how numerous are the ancient MSS. referred to in this work. Of the Gospels there are 426, of which 27 are more than 1000 years old; and of Paul's Epistles, 255. There are five MSS. of the Greek Testament of great reliability; the most recent 1200 years, the most ancient 15 centuries old. Dr. Stowe particularly refers to the Alexandrian, the Vatican, the Ephraim and the Sinai MSS.

The Sinai MS. was found in the Convent of St. Catharine on Mount Sinai, by Dr.

Tischendorf, in 1844. This discovery seems like a story in the Arabian Nights, for from a basket of rubbish to kindle a fire he picked out forty-three beautiful parchment leaves, hitherto unknown, of the Septuagint. These he published on his return. We are here reminded that a similar fate attended the celebrated Pandects of Justinian: they were lost for nearly six centuries, and at last found among the spoils of Amalphi in Italy, when it was sacked by the Pisans in 1130.

In 1859 Dr. T. again visited this convent for the third time, and a monk gave him other leaves of the same MS., in which he found the entire New Testament, with Barnabas and Hermas. It is the best copy of the N. T. yet known. The Emperor Alexander II. of Russia ordered two hundred copies of *fac-simile* to be published and sent to literary institutions. There is a copy in the library of Harvard College.

There are nine pages in this work devoted to illustrations, as specimens of these MSS. The lines are continuous, without any division of letters or punctuation. Fac-similes of Greek and Latin sentences are given. It requires some pains to distinguish each word, especially as some of the letters are obsolete and some words abbreviated.

The History of the Bible, which Dr. Stowe has given us, is exceedingly valuable. It is no fanciful production of spring or summer in the holiday of the mind. It deals in facts, and savors of deep study. It is the result of years of labor in collecting materials, and evinces the lucubrations of the scholar, and the charm of an accomplished writer. There is no single volume in the English language, or perhaps in any other, where so much of the history of the New Testament can be found; for the author has gathered the cream of biblical researches, examined numerous MSS. of ancient date, searched the ponderous folios of the Fathers of the Church, and condensed the whole into one book happily arranged and neatly printed. Such a work deserves a place in every family library, and ere long will be among the standard manuals in the study of theology. Though many a Christian disciple has experienced the joy of believing in reading the Bible by that light alone which shines from Heaven, yet there may be thousands who require evidence of its genuineness before they become converts to its truths. For we may be assured,

"The truths we think
Subsist the same in God, as stars in heaven,
And as those specks of light will prove great worlds
When we approach them."

S.

History of Brown University, with Illustrative Documents. By REUBEN ALDRIDGE GUILD, Librarian of the University; author of *Life, Times and Correspondence of James Manning, &c.* Providence, R. I., 1867. Small 4to., pp. 443.

Brown University was founded in 1764, and is the seventh American College in order of date, the previous institutions being Harvard College, founded in 1638, William and Mary in 1692, Yale in 1701, the College of New Jersey in 1746, University of Pennsylvania in 1753, and Columbia College in 1754. "It owes its origin," says Mr. Guild, "to a desire on the part of members of the Philadelphia Baptist Association to secure for their churches an educated ministry, without the restrictions of denominational influence and sectarian tests. The distinguishing sentiments of the Baptists, it may be observed," he continues, "were at variance with the religious opinions that prevailed throughout the American Colonies a century ago. They advocated liberty of conscience, the entire separation of Church and State, believers' baptism by immersion, and a converted church membership; principles for which they have earnestly contended from the beginning. The student of history will readily perceive how they thus came into collision with the ruling powers. They were fined in Massachusetts and Connecticut for resistance to oppressive ecclesiastical laws, they were imprisoned in Virginia, and throughout the land were subjected to contumely and reproach. This dislike to the Baptists as a denomination, or rather to their principles, was very naturally shared by the higher institutions of learning then in existence."

After a variety of difficulties a charter was obtained in February, 1764, from the General Assembly of Rhode Island, for "The College or University in the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England in America." The chief provisions of this charter, Mr. Guild states, were: "The exclusion of all religious tests for applicants for admission, and of all sectarian teachings in the college course; equality of privileges for all protestant denominations; the choice of professors without regard to denominational views; and government by a President

of Baptist sentiments, and by a Board of Fellows and a Board of Trustees, in which, though the Baptists were to have the predominance, other denominations in the Colony were to be fairly represented."

Rev. James Manning, who had been selected for the head of the new institution, removed from New Jersey to Warren, R. I., in April, 1764, and immediately opened a Latin School there as a preparatory step towards beginning college instruction. In September, 1765, he was formally appointed President of the College. On the 3d of that month a single pupil, Rev. William Rogers, D.D., afterwards a professor in the University of Pennsylvania, entered the College. He was joined by five others in 1766, four in 1767, and eight in 1768. The first class, consisting of seven persons, graduated in 1769; and accessions to them have been made nearly every year since, till in 1866 the whole number of graduates was 2267. Of this number, 583, or more than one fourth, have been ordained ministers. The "Roll of Honor" here published contains the names of "one hundred and thirty-one students (including several recent graduates) who left the quiet shades of the Academy to enter upon the field of strife and aid in putting down the Rebellion." The number of graduates who served in the Union army has not been ascertained.

In 1767, Rev. Morgan Edwards, who "had first proposed the founding of the institution to the Philadelphia Association," visited Great Britain and Ireland to obtain aid for the College. He obtained £888 10s. 2d., of which £213 17s. 5d. was from Ireland, £665 4s. 3d. from England, the balance being sundry donations, including his own. Lists of subscribers, with the amounts subscribed, are printed in this volume.

In 1804, Nicholas Brown, Esq., a graduate of the College in the class of 1786, presented to the corporation the sum of five thousand dollars as a foundation for a professorship of oratory and belles-lettres. In consideration of this donation and others from him and his kindred, the name of the institution was changed to Brown University.

The present work seems to have been compiled with great labor and care. It is arranged under the following heads: 1. Historical sketch, giving an account of the origin of the College and its history through the presidencies of Manning, Maxey, Messer, Wayland and Sears; 2. History of the Library; 3. History of the Charter; 4. Subscriptions obtained by Morgan Edwards; 5. Final Location; 6. Subscriptions obtained by Hezekiah Smith; 7. Account of the College Buildings; 8. Collection of Portraits in Rhode Island Hall; 9. Financial History of the College; 10. Commencement Exercises. This arrangement and a very full table of contents, compensate in a good degree for the want of a general index.

The book is elegantly printed, and is illustrated with many fine engravings, including portraits of Nicholas Brown, and Presidents Manning and Wayland, views of the various buildings, and a general view of the College. Only a limited edition was printed, namely, ten copies on large paper and three hundred in small quarto.

History of the Bill Family. Edited by LEDYARD BILL. 75 Fulton Street, New York. 1867. 8vo. pp. vii. 368.

The editor of this valuable genealogical work starts with the assumption that he is a descendant of the famous John Bill, "the first King's printer," who was born in the parish of Much Wenlock, in Shropshire, Eng., and baptized in 1586. In 1613 and later, he appears in London as "Publisher to King James I. Most Excellent Majesty." If this John Bill was the ancestor of the American family, he was born probably some years prior to the date above mentioned, otherwise the space of time would be too brief, as families usually come, for the birth of a grandson, James, in 1615, as the compiler has, to his own satisfaction, arranged the pedigree.

Our worthy friend and late fellow member, Andrew H. Ward, Esq., of West Newton, had, many years before his death, collected much information, which the compiler has availed himself of, in relation to the family of Richard Bill, a noted merchant of his day, in Boston, owner of Bill's, now Spectacle Island, in our harbor. The portrait of Richard Bill, supposed to have been painted by Copley, as also the portrait of Elizabeth Bill, his daughter, born in 1712, who married Joshua Henshaw, is in possession of Mrs. Miles Washburn, of Newton Corner, a granddaughter of Mr. Ward.

The copy of the book presented to the Library of the Society, contains many extra photograph portraits of the family, among them one of the noted William Bill, D.D., LL.D., Provost of Eton and the first Dean of Westminster, 1560, &c., who died July 15, 1561. The portrait was taken from a brass on his monument in West-

minster Abbey. He is supposed to have been a brother of John Bill. The portrait of Richard Bill also graces the volume. It may, perhaps, be properly mentioned here, that the author of this book was the first child born in the town of Ledyard, Conn., in the year 1836; hence his given name. The territory was taken from Groton, and the new town named in honor of Col. Wm. Ledyard. John Ledyard, the celebrated traveller, was a native of Groton, born in 1751. It would seem singularly appropriate that the first born of the town should be the compiler of its history. We understand it to be his purpose soon to write a history of Groton, which will include, of course, the daughter town.

We might, in justice to this beautiful, well arranged and well printed volume, use many words in its praise. The plan of arrangement is similar to the one adopted in the *Giles Family*, by the Rev. John A. Vinton, of South Boston, to whom the editor of the work before us expresses himself as being especially indebted. Had we been at the elbow of the editor, however, as he was preparing his indices for the press, we might perhaps have whispered a word or two in his ear in regard to the arrangement of the "family index," as he terms it, where under the generations, ten in number, he gives the Christian names, not alphabetically, but in the order in which they appear in the book; and the word Bill is unnecessarily repeated, we think, some six or seven hundred times, in those triple columns, as the prefix to these Christian names. With this slight, but well-meaning criticism of a good work, we cordially and candidly commend it to the public as deserving of their appreciative genealogical and literary regards. A small edition, only, of the book was printed.

The Story of the Thirty-Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers.

By GEORGE W. POWERS. Cambridge Press: Dakin & Metcalf. 1866. pp. 308. 12mo.

The design of this volume is to give a connected account of the movements of the Thirty-Eighth Regiment, from the beginning to the close of its service, a period of about three years. The experiences of the Regiment were varied and interesting. It was in Maryland on guard, near Baltimore, during the battle at Antietam and when the rebels were threatening Pennsylvania, on the Mississippi, at Port Hudson, in the Red River expedition, in the Valley of the Shenandoah under Sheridan, at Savannah near the close of the war, and consequently few regiments saw a greater variety of military life, and few passed through to the end with a more brilliant record than this. The author appears to have been a private in this regiment, early promoted to a corporalship, and describes scenes which he witnessed, and in which he took a part. His style is remarkably clear and simple, enlivened by a vivid fancy, without pretension or extravagance. The narrative runs smoothly, and carries with it the evidence of its truthfulness. The aim of the author seems to us to have been happily accomplished. The volume cannot but be interesting to any reader, but it will be especially so to all who may have had friends in the regiment. It contains a most important record, and its value will increase as time carries us farther from the scenes it portrays. The volume contains a complete roll of the regiment, with the names of officers and privates, and the residence of each before entering the service; also a record of deaths from battle, and of the places where they occurred. We hope these regimental histories will be greatly multiplied, as they will add much interesting and important matter in the history of this "war of the rebellion," which cannot be obtained in any other connection.

E. F. S.

Memorial of the Reunion of the Natives of Westhampton, Mass., September 5, 1866. Waltham: Office of the Free Press. 1866. 8vo. pp. 85.

Westhampton, by the census of 1865, had 636 inhabitants, and at no time since its settlement, one hundred years ago, has it had much over 900. And yet no less than thirty-eight natives of this little agricultural town have been graduates of our colleges. This is a remarkable fact, and it is doubtful whether its parallel could be found. Perhaps the influence of Rev. Enoch Hale, the first settled minister of the town, a man of learning, energy, and devotion to his calling, whose ministry extended over more than half a century, may have done much to raise the tone of feeling here, and to excite the ambition of its natives. A list of these graduates is given, and among them we find the names of Rev. Justin Edwards, D.D., Hon. Nathan Hale, LL.D., and Rev. Dorus Clarke.

The historical address, by C. Parkman Judd, Esq., is an able and appropriate production. He gives a well-digested summary of the history of this locality, be-

ginning before the first permanent settler, Abner Smith, fixed his habitation there in 1762. The description which he gives of the habits, dress, diet, and other peculiarities of the first settlers of this town, on page 26 to 30, is deserving of particular notice. It is a valuable contribution to the social history of New England. The fine poem by Professor Montague has also many local allusions.

At the dinner which followed the exercises at the church, it was announced that Rev. Dorus Clarke, of Waltham, had made a donation to the town of a fund to be called the "Clarke Scholarship," the proceeds of which were annually to be used as a prize for the best reading and spelling in the Centre School. His remarks preceding this announcement contained reminiscences of his early life at Westhampton, and the peculiar training of its people. The remarks of the other gentlemen at the dinner were also instructive and appropriate.

A Genealogical Record of several Families bearing the name of Cutler, in the United States. By REV. ABNER MORSE, A.M. Boston: Samuel G. Drake, 17 Bromfield Street. 1867. 8vo. pp. 80.

When Mr. Morse died in 1865 (*ante*, Vol. xix. pp. 371-2), he left behind him several volumes of genealogical compilations, which had been printed under his own eye, and which attest his almost life-long zeal and industry in this department of study and labor, and best assure us how accurate and complete he would have made the work now before us had he lived. He had accumulated much of the materials, and had begun to print this volume when he was removed by death. The work has been printed by "Mr. Henry R. Danforth, so well known as the careful supervisor of many a genealogical publication, at the suggestion of that antiquary of antiquaries, Mr. Samuel G. Drake."—[*Introduction.*] It is printed as it was left by the compiler, unfinished and uncorrected; but, even in this state, it is a valuable addition to our rapidly, but not too rapidly, expanding stock of kindred publications.

In his prefatory remarks the compiler says, "CUTLER, spelt in Rotuli Hundorum *Le Cotelar* and *Le Cotiler*, is derived from the French *Coutelier*, a knife-maker; and as it was borrowed from a trade, that prolific source of surnames, it is presumed that many of the same craft in the 12th and 13th centuries assumed it. * * * Like Carpenter, Cooper, Taylor, Miller, Sawyer, Mason, Smith, &c., it has no geographical centre or national limitation. In Scotland it is *Cutlar*; in France, *Coutelier*; but in Canada the French orthography has yielded to the English. In the United States several families bringing names in foreign languages of the same signification, have translated them, and now wear the name of Cutler, so that without a genealogy it no longer suggests a Puritan origin or the slightest degree of relationship. Still the great body of the Cutlers of New England, North Carolina and Nova Scotia, are sprung from three of the name who came to this country in 1635-7. One of these, and probably all were from Sprowston, now Spranston, two miles North of Norwich, Norfolk Co., England, and relatives. * * *"

The compiler effectually explodes the tradition that the New England Cutlers are descendants from Sir Admiral Gervase Cutler, by an array of facts and process of logic that ought to afford profitable reading and meditation to that class of people who, while they boast of their citizenship in a democratic republic, cherish an ill-concealed ambition to connect themselves with "noble blood," and in their attempts to bridge over vast chasms in the line of ascent, display a degree of skill in engineering that would astonish even the Army of the Potomac, and that too, it is to be feared, in some instances where the bars-sinister would indicate a very insecure foundation.

The descendants of the following CUTLERS are traced in the pages of this publication, viz.:

I. John Cutler, originally Johannes De Mesmaker, of Hingham, Mass. (1674) and Boston (1694).

II. John Cutler, Sen., of Hingham, Mass. (1637).

III. Robert Cutler, of Charlestown, Mass. (1636).

IV. James Cutler, of Watertown, Cambridge and Lexington, Mass. (1634).

V. Nathaniel Cutler, of Middletown, Conn., who died June 5, 1706, in his 100th year; brother probably of John (II.) and Robert (III.).

We trust that some one of the family will complete the work so ably begun by the compiler of this work.

☞ Notices and reviews of a large number of publications, crowded out of this number of the Register, will appear in the number for July.

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George Richmond Del.

(From a drawing in the possession of the Earl of Carlisle)

J. Rogers Sculp. &c.

Dear Sir,

Yours truly,
Wm H. Prescott



Robert Blocher



Yours truly yours
Wm H. Prescott



F. T. Mason. Boston.

Robt. Hooker

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NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

VOL. XXII.

JULY, 1868.

No. 3.

MEMOIR OF WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, HISTORIAN OF SPAIN, MEXICO AND PERU.

[Communicated by CHARLES H. HART, Esquire, Historiographer of "The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia," and Corresponding Member of "The N. E. Hist. Gen. Soc.," "The L. I. Hist. Soc.," and "The Maine Hist. Soc.," &c. &c.]

THE Prescott family belongs to the original Puritan stock and blood of New England. John, the first emigrant, came from Lancashire, England, and settled in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, about the year 1640, twenty years only after the first settlement at Plymouth, and ten years after that of Boston. The death of this John, who was a blacksmith, is placed in 1683. He had by his wife Mary (Platt) Prescott, four daughters and three sons, the youngest of whom was Jonas, born June —, 1648, married, by one account, to Thankful Wheeler, October 5, 1669; and by another, to Mary, daughter of John Looker, December 14, 1670. Jonas lived in Groton; and by the roadside near Lawrence Academy may be seen the annexed inscription on a large stone, in the wall enclosing the farm of the late Hon. Stuart J. Park.

I. P. 1680. Rebuilt by O. P. 1784. Rebuilt by S. J. Park 1841.

The initials of "I. P." are those of Jonas Prescott who lived upon this farm, and "O. P." are those of his grandson Doctor Oliver Prescott, who subsequently occupied it. (N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., January, 1861, p. 91.) Jonas Prescott had eight daughters and four sons, and died December 13, 1723. The youngest of the sons, Benjamin, born January 4, 1696, died August 3, 1738, left three sons: James, who died in 1800 on the paternal estate at Groton, aged about 80 years; William, born February 20, 1726, died October 13, 1795; and Oliver, born April 27, 1731, died November 17, 1804. From the second son, William, who commanded the American forces at Bunker's Hill, on the memorable 17th of June, 1775, "the first real battle of the Revolution," was descended, by his wife Abigail (Hale) Prescott, William the father of the subject of this memoir. William Prescott, Jr., was born at Pepperell, Mass., August 19, 1762, and died in Boston December 8, 1844. He married, December 18, 1793, Catherine Greene, daughter of Thomas Hickling, who for nearly half a century held the

position of United States Consul at the Azores. This estimable lady died May 17, 1852, aged about eighty-five. In speaking of Judge Prescott, Theophilus Parsons, in dedicating his great work on "The Law of Contracts," "To the historian of Spain, Mexico and Peru," says, "When he died, at the age of 82, I had known him intimately for twenty-nine years, and had known of him many more. And I never yet heard a word spoken, and never heard of a word spoken, to his disparagement or dispraise during his long life or since its close, by any person whomsoever; not even have I heard the 'but' or 'if,' with which many indulge themselves in qualifying and clouding the commendation they cannot but render." Mr. and Mrs. Prescott had seven children, four of whom died in infancy, and of the remaining three the eldest was the historian.

William Hickling Prescott was born in Salem, Massachusetts, May 4, 1796. In 1808, when he was twelve years old, he removed with his family to Boston, where he was placed in the school of Dr. John S. J. Gardiner, a pupil of the renowned Samuel Parr. It was at this school that Prescott formed that acquaintance which soon ripened into a life-long friendship, with his future biographer the accomplished author of the "History of Spanish Literature." Mr. Ticknor, in the preface to his life of Prescott, states that it is written in part payment of a debt, which has been accumulating for above half a century—the historian of Ferdinand and Isabella having exacted from his early and everlasting friend the promise, that in case he should survive him, he would prepare such a memorial of his literary life as might be supposed would be expected.

In August, 1811, he was admitted to the Sophomore Class in Harvard University. It was during his second collegiate year, that the accident happened to him which deprived him of the sight of his left eye. It occurred in the Commons Hall, one day after dinner. "He was passing," to use Mr. Ticknor's words, "out of the door of the Hall, when his attention was attracted by a disturbance going on behind him. He turned his head quickly to see what it was, and at the same instant received a blow from a large hard piece of bread, thrown undoubtedly at random, and in mere thoughtlessness and gayety. It struck the *open* eye; a rare occurrence in the case of that vigilant organ, which on the approach of the slightest danger, is almost always protected by an instant and instinctive closing of the lids. But here there was no notice—no warning. The missile, which must have been thrown with great force, struck the very disk of the eye itself. It was the left eye. He fell—and was immediately brought to his father's house in town, where in the course of two or three hours from the occurrence of the accident, he was in the hands of Doctor James Jackson, the tried friend as well as the wise medical adviser of his father's family."

In a few weeks he returned to Cambridge, but the eye that had been struck was gone. No external mark either then or afterwards indicated the injury that had been inflicted. He was graduated in 1814, and delivered a Latin poem "*Ad Spem*," at the Commencement exercises. Excessive use of the other eye for purposes of study, brought on a rheumatic inflammation, which deprived him entirely of sight for some weeks, and left the eye in too irritable a state to be employed in reading for several years, and then only for two or three hours a day at the most.

In September, 1815, he sailed from Boston for the Island of St. Michael, to visit the family of his maternal grandfather, for the benefit of his health. After a lengthy passage of twenty-two days he safely arrived there, and resided in those sunny climes above six months, when he embarked for London, and reaching his destination on the 2d of May, 1816, placed himself immediately under the care of Sir Astley Cooper, and of Sir William Adams the oculist. After travelling through the principal cities of Europe, he returned home in the summer of 1817, with his sight little improved.

It had been his father's intention and his own, that he should follow in that profession which had bestowed such honors upon his accomplished parent, but the weakness of his sight prevented the execution of the design.

On the 4th of May, 1820, his twenty-fourth birthday, he was married to Susan, daughter of Thomas C. Amory, Esq., and granddaughter on her mother's side of Captain John Linzee, R. N., who commanded the British sloop-of-war "*Falcon*," off Charlestown, on the day of the battle of Bunker's Hill. "The grandfathers of Prescott and Miss Amory were engaged on opposite sides during the war for American Independence; and even on opposite sides in the same fight; Col. Prescott having commanded on Bunker Hill, while Capt. Linzee cannonaded him and his redoubt from the waters of Charles River, where the *Falcon* was moored during the whole of the battle. The swords that were worn by the soldier and the sailor on that memorable day came down as heir-looms in their respective families, until at last they met in the library of the man of letters, there to remain during his life, quietly crossed above his books, where they often excited the notice alike of strangers and of friends." He bequeathed them to the Massachusetts Historical Society, where, in the same position as they hung in his, they now grace its library. These are the swords to which Thackeray made a peaceful allusion, in the opening of "*The Virginians*."

At the period of his marriage, Mr. Ticknor describes him as being one of the finest looking men he had ever seen. "He was tall, well-formed, manly in his bearing but gentle, with light brown hair that was hardly changed or diminished by years, with a clear complexion and a ruddy flush on his cheek, that kept for him to the last an appearance of comparative youth, but, above all, with a smile that was the most absolutely contagious I ever looked upon." And Mr. Bancroft, in his remarks before the New York Historical Society on his death said, "His personal appearance was singularly pleasing, and won for him everywhere in advance a welcome and favor. His countenance had something that brought to mind the 'beautiful disdain' that hovers on that of the Apollo. His voice was like music, and one could never hear enough of it. His cheerfulness reached and animated all about him. He could indulge in playfulness, and could also speak earnestly, profoundly; but he knew not how to be ungracious or pedantic."

As has been before said, he relinquished the study of the law in consequence of the state of his eye-sight, and resolved to devote himself to literature, as a profession in which he could regulate his own hours in reference to what his sight might enable him to accomplish. In 1821, Mr. Prescott determined to devote the next ten years to the

study of the modern school of literature, beginning with the early English writers, and continuing his course through French and Italian, studying the language and the literature at the same time. Towards the latter end of 1824, he entered upon the study of the Spanish, which he may be said to have studied, and studied faithfully during the remainder of his life. It was reserved for him in modern times, to bring before the world one of the most interesting periods of the world, and of a State that stood the very highest in that period. After much deliberation he chose for the subject of his first work, the remarkable history of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, and on the 6th of October, 1829—three years and a half from the time that he selected his subject and began to work upon it—he finally broke ground with its actual composition. All the materials which he had collected himself and which others had collected for him, had to be read and re-read to him, and then digested and arranged in his own mind for the position which they were to take in his histories. He compensated the necessity of using so much the eyes of others by a wonderful development of his powers. He gained the faculty of attention in its highest perfection, and his memory took such fast hold of the knowledge that came to him through his ears, that it remained with him in exact and well defined outlines, as if it had been written there with "a diamond pen on tablets of steel."

After ten years constant labor, on the 25th of June, 1836, he finished the concluding note, to the concluding chapter of the History of Ferdinand and Isabella. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that after these ten years of labor on this work of love, and with the full happiness he felt on completing it, Mr. Prescott should have hesitated at last whether to publish it or not. He had four copies printed in quarto, with large type, for his greater convenience; one of these he sent to Mr. Ticknor, who was then abroad, and the others he handed to a few friends, soliciting their opinions upon it, all of which were so concurring as to its great ability that it was finally given to the public on Christmas day, 1837, when its author was nearly forty-two years old. The merits of this work are too well known to need any comment. It immediately stamped its author as one of the leading historians of the day.

When Mr. Prescott was in London in 1816, he heard of an apparatus to enable the blind to write, which he immediately obtained, and ever after used, nor does it now seem possible that without the facilities it afforded him, he ever would have ventured to undertake any of the works which have made his name what it is. "That Mr. Prescott under his disheartening infirmities—I (Ticknor) refer not only to his imperfect sight, but to the rheumatism from which he was seldom wholly free—should at the age of five and twenty or thirty, with no help but this simple apparatus, have aspired to the character of an historian, dealing with events that happened in times and countries far distant from his own, and that are recorded chiefly in foreign languages and by authors whose conflicting testimony was often to be reconciled by laborious comparisons, is a remarkable fact in literary history." Unlike those authors most illustrious in renown, whose ambition such a misfortune could not check, he possessed no store of accumulated knowledge, nor could from the nature of his subject hope to rely upon his own inward resources of imagination or thought.

Unlike Milton, the "overshadowing of the heavenly wings" did not wait to plunge his eyes in darkness until they had served him through long years of study, to garner up rich stores of various learning and research. Unlike the bard still more illustrious, "the blind old man who lived at Chios," he chose not for his labors a legendary tale, where memory replenished by traditions gathered in a wandering life, and invention supplied from the overflowing fountains of intuitive imagination, excused the necessity of accurate and multifarious research.

Mr. Prescott remained idle for nearly the entire of the two years, succeeding the publication of his first great work. During the interim, however, he collected materials for a life of Molière, which he contemplated writing, but finding that his Ferdinand and Isabella had been so favorably received, he determined to devote himself to another Spanish subject, and selected that of the Conquest of Mexico, which was issued from the press in December, 1843, just six years from the appearance of his first history. In 1847, he published his "Conquest of Peru," for which he collected the materials, at the same time as he was collecting for his Mexico. Between the publishing of these two works Mr. Prescott brought forth a volume of "Miscellanies," being his contributions to various Reviews, from 1823 to 1845, revised by himself, and forming one of the most interesting collections ever published. This volume contained all of Mr. Prescott's desultory writings, with the exception of the review of his friend's "History of Spanish Literature" in the North American for 1850, and this latter is included in more recent editions.

These works were received with the highest favor in all parts of the civilized world, and praises and honors showered upon the author. He was elected a member of nearly all the principal learned bodies in Europe, and in 1845 was chosen a corresponding member of the class of Moral and Political Philosophy in the Institute of France, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the learned Spanish historian Navarette. This last honor, in recording it in his memoranda, Mr. Prescott writes "the greatest I shall ever receive." Oxford University conferred upon him her degree of D.C.L. in 1850, and with Macaulay, in 1852, was made an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy, one of fifteen scholars distinguished in polite literature, enrolled by this body among its associates. He was elected an honorary member of this society in 1847.

In 1850, Mr. Prescott made a short visit to Europe, passing a few months in England, Scotland and Belgium. From his letters written during this period, are to be derived some of the best and truest descriptions of the town and country life—more especially the latter—of the great landed British aristocracy, ever given. On his return, he applied himself assiduously to his "History of Philip the Second," a work which he had long meditated, as may be seen from the following extract from his memoranda written in the spring of 1838, when he was searching for materials for his Mexico and Peru. "Should I succeed in my present collections, who knows what facilities I may find for making one relative to Philip the Second's reign—a fruitful theme if discussed under all relations civil and literary, as well as military, the last of which seems alone to have occupied the attention of Watson." The first two volumes of this work appeared in Boston in

1855, and the third in 1858. The entire history was intended to comprise five volumes, but was never finished. It is understood that Mr. Charles Gayarré contemplates completing this work or writing a similar one.

On February 4th, 1858, Mr. Prescott experienced a slight attack of apoplexy, from the effects of which, however, he soon recovered and resumed his literary pursuits. Twelve months all to one week from the first attack, while at work with his secretary, John Forster Kirk, in his study, he was struck by a second, and died within an hour afterwards. Thus on the 28th of January, 1859, passed from the arena of his earthly usefulness, William Hickling Prescott, in the sixty-second year of his age. A man honored and mourned alike, both at home and abroad, who, though deprived at an early age of the keenest of the five senses, has left to posterity a monument of learning and industry, more endurable than marble, more valuable than gold.

He desired that, after death, his remains might rest for a time in the cherished room where were gathered the intellectual treasures amidst which he had found so much of the happiness of his life. His wish was fulfilled.

Mr. Prescott was an early riser, and he made it a rule to ride every morning, before breakfast, three or four miles. No weather except a severe storm prevented him at any period from thus, as he called it, "winding himself up." "If a violent storm prevented him from going out, or if the bright snow on sunny days in winter rendered it dangerous for him to expose his eye to the brilliant reflection, he would dress himself as for the street and walk vigorously about the colder parts of the house, or he would chop or saw fire wood under cover, being all the time in the former case read to."

Besides the works mentioned, Mr. Prescott wrote brief memoirs of his friends, John Pickering and Abbott Lawrence, and supplied to an edition of Robertson's *Charles the Fifth*, a sequel relating the true circumstances of the Emperor's retirement and death.

What has been finely said by Lamartine of the true office of History is most applicable to Prescott—that "the impartiality of history is not that of a mirror in which objects are merely reflected, but that of a judge, who sees, listens and determines. Annals are not history—history to deserve the name must be imbued with a conscience, and then in time it becomes the conscience of the human race." The highest requisites for a writer in this department of literature are a love of truth, impartiality, a discriminating judgment and a resolute purpose to procure all the facts that can be found, enabling him to render full justice to his subject. These requisites Prescott possessed in an eminent degree. Read his works through, and the evidence of them will be found impressed on every page. No extravagant theories, no over-wrought descriptions to disguise the faults or foibles of a favorite hero, none of the resorts of the casuist to sustain or defend a doubtful policy; in short, none of those intricate and questionable by-paths of opinion or assertion into which historians are sometimes led by their personal antipathies and partialities will be found. Truth was his first aim as far as he could detect it in the conflicting records of events; and his next aim was to impress this truth, in its genuine colors, upon the reader. The characters and motives of men were

weighed in the scales of justice, as they appeared to him after careful research and mature thought. In all these qualities of an accomplished historian, for him a comparison with any other writer may safely be challenged.

It is a saying, that "the style is the man," and of no great author in the literature of the world is that saying more true than of Prescott. For in the transparent simplicity and undimmed beauty and candor of his style were read the endearing qualities of his soul; so that his personal friends are found wherever literature is known, and the love for him is co-extensive with the world of letters—not limited to those who speak our Anglo-Saxon mother language, to the literature of which he has contributed such splendid works, but co-extensive with the civilized languages of the human race.

Beyond question, all circumstances considered, he was the most remarkable among the men of letters which our country—nay, which our time has produced. The difficulties he had to contend with, from almost total deprivation of sight; the trouble he must have had to imbue his mind with knowledge by aid of a reader; the heavy task which he must have imposed upon his memory; the painful industry with which he composed his voluminous, accurate and brilliant works, making chapters in his mind ere they were set down upon paper; the perseverance with which, despite his defective vision and always feeble health, he carried out his high purpose of authorship; the patience which sustained him through his labors and his sufferings; the utter absence of personal vanity or pride when the world hailed him as one of its greatest men; the trusting faith in an all-wise Providence which so well sustained him; the silken ties of affection and regard which bound him, not only to his family and his friends, but to all who came within the magic circle of his acquaintance—all these united in one person made Prescott at once a great and a true man.

This article cannot be brought to a more appropriate close, than by repeating the words of the Hon. Mr. Everett before the Massachusetts Historical Society, shortly after Mr. Prescott's death. He said,

"When in after times the history of our American literature shall be written, it will be told with admiration how in the first rank of a school of contemporary historical writers flourishing in the United States in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, more numerous and not less distinguished than those of any other country, a young man, who was not only born to affluence and exposed to all its seductions, but who seemed forced into inaction by the cruel accident of his youth, devoted himself to that branch of literary effort which seems most to require the eyesight of the student, and composed a series of historical works not less remarkable for their minute and accurate learning than their beauty of style, calm philosophy, acute delineation of character, and sound good sense. No name more brilliant than his will descend to posterity on the roll of American Authors.

"So long as in ages far distant, and not only in countries now refined and polished, but in those not yet brought into the domain of civilization, the remarkable epoch which he has described shall attract the attention of men; so long as the consolidation of the Spanish monarchy and the expulsion of the Moors, the mighty theme of the discovery of America, the wonderful genius of Columbus, the mail-clad

forms of Cortes and Pizarro, and the other grim *conquistadores*, trampling new found empires under the hoofs of their cavalry, shall be subjects of literary interest; so long as the blood shall curdle at the cruelties of Alva, and the fierce struggles of the Moslem in the East; so long will the writings of our friend be read. With respect to some of them, time, in all human probability, will add nothing to his materials. It was said the other day by our respected associate President Sparks (a competent authority), that no historian, ancient or modern, exceeded Mr. Prescott in the depth and accuracy of his researches. He has driven his Artesian criticism through wretched modern compilations and the trashy exaggerations of intervening commentators, down to the original contemporary witnesses; and the sparkling waters of truth have gushed up from the living rock. In the details of his narrative further light may be obtained from sources not yet accessible. The first letter of Cortes may be brought to light; the hieroglyphics of Palenque may be deciphered; but the history of the Spanish empire during the period for which he has treated it, will be read by posterity for general information, not in the ancient Spanish authorities, not in the black letter chronicles, but in the volumes of Prescott."

Mr. Prescott had four children, three of whom, William Gardiner Prescott, Elizabeth (Prescott) Lawrence, and William Amory Prescott, survived him with their mother.

ABSTRACTS OF ANCIENT ENGLISH WILLS, IN THE NAME OF LUNT.

[Copied by HORATIO G. SOMERBY, Esq., of London, and communicated by Hon. GEORGE LUNT, of Boston.]

From the Registry of Probate at Ipswich, County of Suffolk:

1. Walter Lunte, of Holbrooke, in Suffolk, made his will April 9th, 1460. Proved May 6th, 1468. Mentions his wife Agnes, and sons John and William.
2. John Lunte, of Holbrooke. Will dated Jan. 20th, 1469-70. Proved Feb. 17, 1469-70. Son Roger. Appoints his wife Christian, Robert Lunt and William Alby, Executors.
3. Alice Lunt, of Holbrook, widow, late wife of John Lunt. Will dated Feb. 28th, 1521-2. Proved March 21, 1521-2. Appoints her son, John Pylborough, Executor, and makes him principal legatee.
4. Joan Lunte, of Orford, County of Suffolk, widow. Will dated Aug. 18th, 1540.

From the Registry of Wills at Chelmsford, in the County of Essex:

5. Robert Lunt, of Tarling, in Essex. Will dated Feb. 18th, 1566. To his son, Henry, not sixteen, his apparel and that which was his own mother's. Daughter Margery, not sixteen. Brothers Thomas and John. Appoints his wife, not named, Executrix, and his brother Thomas Supervisor.

From the Registry of Wills at Chester. Wills of persons of Lancashire were proved at this office :

6. Gilbert Lunt, of Letherland, in the parish of Sefton. Will dated July 15th, 1568. Daughter Isabel Harris. Daughter Margery and Richard Walley, Executors.

7. Humphrey Lunt, of Maghull, Co. Lancaster, Yeoman. Will dated 29th Elizabeth (1587). Proved Oct. 7th, 1592. Desires to be buried within the Chapel at Melling (Westmoreland), near the place where his wife is buried. Legacies to a great many individuals other than Lunt. To his servant, John Lunt, £4. To his servant, Ellen Lunt, £4. To Bryan and Ellen Lunt, children of Anthony Lunt, the former £5, the latter £3, when twenty-one. To the children of Paul Lunt, viz., Thomas and Andrew, each £3. To Jane Lunt, £4. To the poor of Liverpool, 40s. To Humphrey Lunt, his nephew, all his lands, houses, &c., in West Derby, &c.; mentions his houses in Liverpool. If Humphrey dies without heirs, then the aforesaid property to Bryan, son of Anthony Lunt. Legacies to old Nicholas Lunt and Richard Lunt. Appoints his nephew, Humphrey, Executor.

8. William Lunt, of Ince Blundell, in the parish of Sefton, County of Lancaster, Husbandman. Names sons John and Robert, and their children. Appoints his sons Executors. Will dated May 16th, 1604. Proved Aug. 18th, 1604.

9. Alice Lunt, of Rainsforth, County of Lancaster, widow. Will dated July 16th, 1616. Proved April 9th, 1648. Desires to be buried in the Church at Prescott. Legacies to several persons.

10. Anthony Lunt. Will dated July 22d, 1617. Proved July 28th, 1617. Desires to be buried in the Church of St. Oswald, in Chester, where his last wife was buried. Names brothers Humphrey and Richard; nephews Anthony, John and Richard Lunt; sister Elizabeth Banks. Appoints his brothers Humphrey and Nicholas Executors.

11. Edward Lunt, of Aughton, County of Lancaster. Now wife Jennet. Eldest brother William. Brother Henry. Youngest brother Thomas. Sister Catherine and her daughter Jane. Will dated Dec. 11th, 1629. Proved Aug. 17th, 1632.

12. Hugh Lunt, of Babington. Will proved Nov. 4th, 1648. Wife Hannah and son Henry, Executors.

[NOTE.—All persons of the name of Lunt, in this country, so far as known, are descended from Henry Lunt, who was one of the original settlers of Newbury, Essex County, Mass., in the year 1635. His will, recorded at Ipswich, is dated in 1662, and provides well, as Savage (*Gen. Dict.*) says, for his widow and seven children. The widow afterwards married Joseph Hills, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The name of Lunt is of Scandinavian origin. In Denmark it is well known, and is spelled Lundt. It seems likely that it is derived from some of the early Danish invaders, or incursionists into England. Most of the Christian names of the legatees mentioned in the will of Humphrey Lunt (No. 7), and some of them not very common, as, for instance, Paul, Andrew, Richard and Nicholas, have been borne by descendants of Henry Lunt, of Newbury. The sum of 40s. "to the poor of Liverpool" marks a not uncommon bequest of the period. In the year 1639, Burton, author of the "*Anatomy of Melancholy*," left 40s., by will, to "the poor of Higham." In 1587, the date of Humphrey Lunt's will, Liverpool had about three thousand inhabitants.]

THE FALL OF THE WILTON (N. H.) MEETING HOUSE.

MR. EDITOR,—I hand you the accompanying *Poem*, composed on a memorable and lamentable event, which happened in the town of Wilton, in the State of New Hampshire. I need not recount the history of the affair, as the *Poem* records it with a minuteness fully adequate to the time and occasion.

It may be proper to state, that Wilton was settled in 1739; that one hundred years thereafter a celebration was held there, on which occasion the Rev. EPHRAIM PEABODY delivered an able and valuable historical discourse, which was printed the same year. The reverend author alludes to this *Poem*, and in the Appendix to his discourse gives a part of it; but the whole having fallen into my hands, on an examination of it I thought it would be worth preserving by printing it entire in the pages of the Register. I therefore submit it to you, hoping you will take the same view of it. The copy I send you is the same from which Mr. Peabody made his extract. He would doubtless have inserted the whole of it, but from a fear of too much swelling the size of his work.

G.

Stanzas composed on the occasion of the fall of Wilton Meeting House, Sept. 7th, 1773. Composed by NATHANIEL ALLEN.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Attention give, and you shall hear
A melancholy theme,
Of such an instance as there is
But very seldom seen. | 10 Many lay bleeding on the ground,
All bathed in crimson gore,
Crying dear Jesus, mighty to save,
Thy mercy we implore. |
| 2 In seventeen hundred seventy-three,
September, seventh day,
At Wilton, did Almighty God
His anger there display. | 11 Heart piercing sight for to behold,
Which caused many a sob
To see those poor distressed men
Lie weltering in their blood. |
| 3 Of men a great collection met,
A meeting-house to raise;
Therein to speak God's Holy word,
And for to sing His praise. | 12 One in an instants time was killed,
His soul has took its flight
To regions of Eternal day,
Or ever lasting night. |
| 4 God did their labor prosper, in
The erection of this frame;
Until it was almost complete,
And joyfull they became. | 13 *Two more in a few minutes space
They bid this world adieu;
Who are rejected of their God,
Or with his chosen few. |
| 5 They tho't the worst was past and gone,
And they grew bold and brave;
Poor souls! how little did they think
They were so near their grave. | 14 Two more in a short time did pass
Thro' deaths dark shady vale,
Who now are in the realms of day,
Or the Infernal Hell. |
| 6 All on a sudden broke a beam
And let down fifty three,
Full twenty-seven feet they fell,
A shocking sight to see. | 15 But we must hope their precious souls
Are with their Saviour dear,
Reaping the fruits, the blessed fruits
Of faithful servants here. |
| 7 Much timber with those men did fall,
And edged tools likewise;
All in a heap together lay,
With bitter shrieks and cries. | 16 And if this be their happy case,
Glory to God be given;
O-Blessed day! oh happy fall,
Which sent their souls to Heaven. |
| 8 'Twould pierce the hardest heart to hear
The sighs and bitter groans
Of those that in that ruin lay
With wounds and broken bones. | 17 While their dear friends are bowed down
With sorrow for their sakes,
They mourning go untill their hearts
Are ready for to break. |
| 9 Some lay with broken shoulder bones,
And some with broken arms,
Others with broken legs and thighs,
And divers other harms. | 18 Children of Fathers are bereft,
They mourn like little lambs
When they have been engaged at play
And lost sight of their dams. |

* One of these two was Mr. Simeon Fletcher, of this town.

- 19 Widows wear garments of sackcloth,
Their grief is very great,
They mourning go like Turtle doves
When they have lost their mate.
- 20 Fathers for their deceased sons
Go mourning all the day;
But blessed be the name of God,
That gives and takes away.
- 21 Mothers for their dear children are
With sorrow bowed down,
The children that their bodies bore
Are now made meat for worms.
- 22 Brothers and sisters followed have
The corpse unto the grave,
And bid a long, a last farewell,
And took of them their leave.
- 23 And now whoever reads these lines
And meditates thereon,
Their hearts will break if they be not
Harder than any stone.
- 24 Remember well that mournful scene
And melancholly day,
In which the almighty sent grim death
To snatch their souls away
- 25 Into the Eternal unseen world
To spend Eternity,
With unoppressed fidelity,
Or boundless Misery.
- 26 According as their works have been
In the vinyard of the Lord,
So they receive of God their Judge
A right and just reward.
- 27 But let us some improvement make,
And to ourselves apply
This awful Providence of God,
That comes to us so nigh.
- APPLICATION.
- 28 We've seen our fellows called away
Into Eternity,
Which is a certain evidence
Of our mortality.
- 29 By this we see and certain be
Our lives uncertain are,
Therefore let all both great and small
For sudden death prepare.
- 30 For at God's call we all must bow
When death shall strike the blow,
We must appear at his command,
Whether prepared or no.
- 31 For when Grim death with ghastly eye
Shall in our faces stare,
And summons us for to appear
At God's tribunal Bar,
- 32 We must submit, we can't withstand
The messenger of Death,
We must with cold and trembling lips
Resign our vital breath
- 33 And Launch into the eternal World,
And meet omnipotence;
To hear our doom pronounced, and to
Receive our recompence.
- 34 But if our deeds have evil been
We shall receive this doom,
Depart from me, I know you not,
For you did me disown.
- 35 Down, Down into a deep Abyss
Of woe and Misery,
Our souls are bound there to remain
Throughout Eternity.
- 36 An angry God a pouring out
The vials of his wrath
And indignation upon us,
Which is the second death.
- 37 Therefore as we must all be Judged
According as we have done,
'Tis highly needful for us all
The Christian race to run.
- 38 Put on breast plates of Righteousness,
And take the shield of Faith,
The spirit strives for to direct
Us in the narrow path.
- 39 Let us be making peace with God,
While we have life and breath,
So that we may prepared be,
To meet a sudden Death,
- 40 And be thereby translated from
This world of Misery
Into a world of Joy and Bliss,
To dwell with God on high,
- 41 To drink of the pure streams of joy
That flow at God's right hand,
And to enjoy his heavenly love
Forever without end.
- 42 And if this be our happy case,
When we this life shall end,
God grant of his infinite grace
Through Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Author of this Poem has often heard "old Cesar," who was formerly the slave of Col. Kidder, relate the story of the fall of the frame at Wilton. He said that he and many others were standing in a circle round a mulatto man who was playing tricks of legerdemain, and one of which was dancing on the edge of a bowl, which by some accident he broke. He instantly left the business, told the spectators that it was the first he ever broke, and that there would be bloody work there soon. The words were hardly out of his mouth before the frame fell—and all was for a moment still; then was succeeded by a scream that rung in his ears for years after. This story he related with great feeling, almost of horror.

GENEALOGY OF THE HUTCHINSONS OF SALEM.

[Compiled by JOSEPH L. CHESTER, Esq., and communicated by
ALCANDER HUTCHINSON, Esq.]



[Arms of Hutchinson. Per pale gules and azure, semée of cross-crosslets or, a lion rampant argent. Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a cockatrice with wings endorsed azure, beaked, combed, and wattled gules.]

THE antiquity of the family of *Hutchinson* in England is very great. Its origin has been assigned to one *Uitonensis*, said to have been Norwegian, and to have come from Normandy with William the Conqueror. This statement, however, rests upon the barest tradition, and as there are no records or evidences concerning the family for a period of more than two hundred years immediately succeeding the Conquest, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to connect that somewhat mythical personage as the founder of the race.

The first positive date that may be relied upon in the history of the family is the 10th Edward I. (1282), when, according to evidence

extant about 1640, it was represented by *Barnard Hutchinson*, of Cowlam, in the county of York, and, as he must have been then advanced in life, it is certain that we may now (1867) trace the family back through a period embracing more than six centuries.

The authority for the first six descents rests with Sir Henry St. George, Garter King of Arms, who sometime before his death (which occurred in 1644) prepared a pedigree of the family, which, with subsequent additions, remained in the possession of the successive heirs until the present century, and was printed in the quarto edition of the *Life of Col. John Hutchinson*, published in 1806. So far as the present writer has been able to investigate that pedigree, he has found it strictly accurate, and it is therefore adopted without hesitation.

The descents, numerically stated, are as follow:—

I. *BARNARD HUTCHINSON*, of Cowlam, in the County of York, Esq., was living in the year 1282. (Cowlam is a very small parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire, the present population of which does not exceed fifty souls, and which in 1809 numbered only seventeen. As, even as early as 1282, Barnard Hutchinson was denominated Esquire (or "Armiger"), and described as of that place, there can be scarcely a doubt that he was at that time the proprietor of the entire parish, which contains an area of 2,036 acres, and that the population was composed solely of his own family and retainers.) His wife is only described as the daughter of John Boyvill, Esq. This name is that of one of the best and oldest families of Yorkshire. They had issue:

1. *John* (of whom hereafter).
2. Robert, whose wife was of the family of Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, in the county of Lincoln, one of the most ancient and respectable families of that county.
3. Mary, who married William Sutton, described in the St. George pedigree as of "Wassenbroughe." As there is no place of this name in Yorkshire, I have no doubt it means Wasingborough, a small town a few miles from the city of Lincoln, and the ancient seat of the Suttons.

It is fair to presume that by these last two matches the Hutchinsons were introduced into Lincolnshire, where they afterwards became very numerous.

II. *JOHN HUTCHINSON* (probably the eldest son and heir of Barnard, and also of Cowlam, although St. George omitted to state either fact in his pedigree). He married Edith, daughter of William Wouldbie, of Wouldbie. I have searched the oldest Gazetteers in vain for this place. It was doubtless the name of a manor, or lordship, that has long since lost its identity. Its locality may have been in Yorkshire, but the orthography more closely resembles that of Lincolnshire. The family was doubtless a good one, as no one but a landed proprietor would have styled himself, or been called, Wouldbie of Wouldbie. Their issue were—

1. *James* (of whom hereafter).
2. Barbara, who married Lewis Ashton, of Spalding, Esq. There is no place of this name in Yorkshire, and this doubtless was Spalding in Lincolnshire, where the Ashtons remained until at least as late as the end of the 16th century, and one always described in the Parish Registers as "Esquires" or "Gentlemen."

3. Julia, who married Allyne Bruxbie of Shobie, Esquire. "Shobie" was also probably the name of a manor, whose locality it is impossible to identify at the present day.
4. Margaret, who married William Champernowne, Esq. Champernowne is almost purely a Devonshire name, and it is probable that through this match the Hutchinsons were introduced into that county.

III. JAMES HUTCHINSON, of Cowlam, only son and heir of John. He married Ursula, daughter of Mr. Gregory, of Nafferton, in the county of York, a place in the immediate vicinity of Cowlam. The absence of the christian name of her father is somewhat redeemed by the prefix "Mr." which in those days, although usually indicating a rank just below that described by the words "Esquire," or "Gentleman," was never applied to one beneath the standing of a Yeoman. The issue of this marriage were—

1. *William* (of whom hereafter).
2. John, distinctly named as the second son, who married a daughter of John Conyers, Esq.
3. Barbara, who married John Hathorne, of "Cransweke," Esq. This place was doubtless Cranswick, only a few miles from Cowlam.
4. A second daughter, whose christian name is not mentioned, who married John Ocam, Esq.
5. Eleanor, who married Thomas Brown, Esq.

IV. WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, of Cowlam, Esq., eldest son and heir of James. He married Anne, daughter of William Bennet, of Theckley, Esq. This place is probably that now called Thackley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Their issue were—

1. *Anthony* (of whom hereafter).
2. Oliver, who married a daughter of John Tindall, Esq.
3. Mary, who married Jervas Abtoste (probably Abtofte).
4. Alice, who married William English.

V. ANTHONY HUTCHINSON, of Cowlam, Esq., eldest son and heir of William. He had two wives. His first was Judith, daughter of Thomas Crosland, Esq., by whom he apparently had no issue. His second wife was Isabel, daughter of Robert Harvie (or Harvie Esq.), by whom he had issue as follows—

1. William.
2. *Thomas* (of whom hereafter).
3. John.
4. Richard (supposed by St. George to have gone to Ireland).
5. Leonards.
6. Edmond.
7. Francis.
8. Andrew.

Before proceeding with the line of descent of the family whose history we are immediately pursuing, and which is through Thomas, the second son of Anthony last named, it will be well to trace briefly the subsequent history of the direct line, through William, last named, the eldest son and heir of Anthony, who succeeded to Cowlam. According to St. George, he married Bridget, daughter of William Cake, of West Harlton, Esq., and had issue three daughters, viz. : 1st, Grizell, who married John Reeps, Esq.; 2d, Joyce, who married Thomas

Beed ; and 3d, Isabel, who married Thomas Cooke. He had also a son William, who succeeded to Cowlam, and married Ann, daughter of Henry Layborne, by whom he had issue two daughters, the eldest of whom married John Eplethwatt (? Applethwait), and the youngest Richard Garret ; also a son, William Hutchinson, who married a daughter of Mr. Dalton, of Kirby-over-Carr, in the county of York. This last William is described by St. George as of Wykeham Abbey, in the county of York. The St. George pedigree ends here, and leaves us to suppose that this William was the founder of the Wykeham Abbey branch of the family. This presumption I think there is good reason to doubt.

The absence of dates in the St. George pedigree deteriorates greatly from its value, but this want is relieved to a great extent by the dates which I have been able to affix to the corresponding generations in other branches of the family.

On the 4th of June, 1581, according to the record at the Herald's College, there was a confirmation of Arms to "Edward Hochinson, of Wyckham in the countie of York, Esquire, sonne and heire of Richard Rochinson." This sufficiently establishes the parentage of Edward Hutchinson, whose father was, I suspect, the Richard Hutchinson, son of Anthony last named, whom St. George supposes to have gone to Ireland. All the pedigrees of the Wykeham branch commence with this Edward Hutchinson, and if his father Richard is mentioned, his name only is given. It is fair, therefore, to presume that Edward was the first proprietor, either by purchase or otherwise, of the Wykeham Abbey estate, and that on his accession thereto he took occasion to have the ancient arms of the family confirmed to him.

The fact that this was a *confirmation*, and not a *grant*, of arms, of itself proves that the arms had been borne by the family from time immemorial, and thus places it among the oldest Heraldic families in Yorkshire and the Kingdom. The arms thus confirmed were those since and still borne by the direct descendants of the Yorkshire line, and it is scarcely necessary to add, that those who cannot show such descent have no right whatever to bear them.

An engraving and description of the arms are prefixed to this article.

Returning to the branch in which we are immediately interested, the next in descent was—

VI. THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esquire, who was the second son of Anthony by his second wife Isabel. He became by purchase, sometime in the reign of Henry VIII., proprietor of the principal portion of the township of Owthorpe, in the county of Nottingham, the remaining portion of which, with other lordships and manors in the same vicinity, afterwards came into the possession of his descendants. He owned also a considerable estate at Cropwell Butler, a few miles northward, and another at Colston Bassett, a few miles eastward from Owthorpe. He appears also to have had property at Tollerton, and at Ruddington, both in the vicinity of, and westward from Owthorpe. The lordship of Owthorpe alone contained 1600 acres of land.

Although in the St. George pedigree this Thomas is described as of Owthorpe, his actual residence, and that of the three succeeding generations, was at Cropwell Butler. It was Sir Thomas Hutchinson, the fourth in direct descent, who first built and occupied the mansion at Owthorpe, of which, as well as of that at Cropwell Butler, no trace remains at the present day.

Unfortunately, the Parish Registers of Cropwell Butler prior to the year 1684 were long since destroyed. These of Owthorpe are also missing prior to the year 1731. No facts in reference to the family can therefore be obtained from these sources, and the chief authorities from which the particulars in this statement are drawn, are Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire, the Life of Col. John Hutchinson by his widow, and the wills of some members of the family.

This Thomas Hutchinson is said by St. George to have married the daughter and heir of Mr. *Draz*, of Kinoulton in the county of Nottingham. This name should undoubtedly be *Drake*, that of a good family in Kinoulton, although not proprietors of the lordship. The precise dates of their deaths cannot be ascertained, as I have been unable to discover the will of either. It is certain, however, that he was living as late as the 9th of October, 1550, on which day he proved the will of his son William. This will is dated on the 11th of the preceding June, and from the fact that the testator does not mention his mother in it, it is probable that she was then dead.

The issue of this marriage were as follows:

1. William.
2. John.
3. *Lawrence* (of whom hereafter).

The St. George pedigree mentions only the first two of these children, but I have discovered abundant evidence to establish the identity of the third. The will of the father, if in existence, or the Parish Registers of Cropwell Butler, would have doubtless at once established the fact, but the other testimony is direct and ample. The omission by St. George is not extraordinary, as his chief object was to trace the descent of the direct representatives living in his time, viz., from the eldest son. He only mentions the name of the second son, with that of his wife, while I have been able to follow that branch to its extinction. It is not strange, therefore, that he omitted the third son altogether, and it is quite probable that there was even a fourth son named Robert.

As, in my opinion, the descendants of this third son are now the only living representatives of this ancient family, it will be well, before proceeding with their history, to follow out and finally dispose of the two elder branches.

The eldest son, William Hutchinson, married a daughter of Mr. Watson, of Hareby in the county of Nottingham. He died in the year 1550, having made his will on the 11th of June in that year, which was proved at York on the 9th of October following. In this will he describes himself as of Owthorpe, where he probably resided on some portion of the family estate. He directs that he shall be buried in the Chancel of Owthorpe, which sufficiently establishes his identity, as the right to burial in that part of the church, at that time, belonged only to the proprietors of the lordship and the incumbents of the parish. The only actual relationship he mentions is that of his father, whom he calls Thomas Hutchinson, and whom he appoints his executor. Besides a few bequests to the church and to the poor of Owthorpe, Cropwell, Colston Bassett, Kinoulton, &c., he only leaves legacies to Lawrence Hutchinson, to Robert Hutchinson's wife and children, and to Edmond Drake's children, the two former being probably his brothers, and the latter a near relative of his mother. He commends his

wife and children to the care of his father. It is evident that he died at a comparatively early age, as his two brothers survived him, one 27 and the other 36 years. It is clear also that his widow remarried, and was living with her second husband in 1570, as will appear from the will of her son Thomas, hereafter mentioned; but I have been unable to ascertain the name of her second husband or the date of her death. Her children, by William Hutchinson, were one son and three daughters. The eldest daughter, Jane, married Thomas Ellis, Esq., of Wyham in the county of Lincoln, and a descendant of theirs was created a Baronet in 1660, but the title became extinct in the third generation, 1742. The second daughter, Isabel, married Mr. Smith, of the Monks, near the city of Lincoln. The third daughter, Elizabeth, married Mr. Bonny Eaton, of Greasby Castle, in the county of Nottingham, and was still living in the year 1599. The only son and heir was Thomas Hutchinson, who succeeded to the Owthorpe estates on the death of his grandfather. He married, first, Jane, daughter of Sir George Pierpoint, by whom he had no issue; and secondly, Eleanor, daughter of Sir George Zouch, of Codnor in the county of Derby (by his second wife Helen Lane). By her he had issue one son and one daughter. The latter, Dorothy, married John Warren (or Warring), Esq., of Eastwell in the county of Leicester, and had issue. They were both living in 1599. Thomas Hutchinson made his will on the 26th of Nov., 1570, in which he describes himself as a "Gentleman," and of Owthorpe. He also directs to be buried in the Chancel of Owthorpe. His identification is perfect, as he mentions his mother, his sister Isabel, his brother-in-law Thomas Ellis, his uncle Robert Watson (his mother's brother), his uncle John Hutchinson (and his son Thomas), &c. &c. But what is most important, he also mentions his "Uncle Lawrence Hutchinson." As all the other relationships he mentions are distinctly defined, and abundantly corroborated by other testimony, it is clear that he could have meant by his "Uncle Lawrence Hutchinson," no other than his father's brother. This will was proved at York, on the 12th of June, 1571, by his widow Eleanor, of whom I have been unable to ascertain anything further, but she evidently died before 1597, as she is not mentioned in her son's will dated in that year. This only son and heir, also named Thomas, was a minor at his father's death. He subsequently married Jane, daughter and co-heir of Henry Sacheverell, Esq., of Ratcliffe-on-Sour, in the county of Nottingham, by his wife Jane, daughter of German Ireton, Esq. (It is related by Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson, that her brother Henry Sacheverell, Esq., who succeeded to the estate of Ratcliffe-on-Sour, left it to her son Sir Thomas Hutchinson, thus cutting off his only daughter who had displeased him by her marriage. Mrs. Hutchinson adds, that Sir Thomas Hutchinson, however, generously shared the bequest with his cousin.) They had also only two children, a son and a daughter. The latter, Jane, married, 1st, Francis Grantham, 2d son of Sir Thomas Grantham, of the Black Moncks, near the city of Lincoln, and had issue, but survived him and remarried a Mr. Poulton. Her father, Thomas Hutchinson, made his will on the 14th of October, 1597, but lived till the 20th of August, 1599, when he added a codicil. His wife Jane was dead at the earlier date, as he directs to be buried near her and his ancestors in the Chancel of Owthorpe. He also describes himself as of Owthorpe, and "Esquire." He leaves

his various estates in the towns hitherto mentioned to trustees (one of whom is his uncle Thomas Ellis), to the use of his children during their minority. He mentions his sister Dorothy, his aunt Jane Ellis, his aunt Eaton, and his cousins George and Thomas, sons of his great uncle John Hutchinson. In the codicil he bequeaths £200 to Mrs. Catherine Rogers, whom it had been, and still was his purpose to marry. He must have died shortly after, as his will was proved at York on the 15th of October following. He was succeeded by his only son and heir, Thomas, who was born about the year 1588. After arriving at his majority he built the mansion at Owthorpe, and was the first to take up his residence there as the head of the family, though other members of it had probably resided there before him, and it was customary for all of them to describe themselves as of that place, which was the most considerable possession of the family. He received the honor of knighthood from King Charles I. He married two wives, and had issue by each. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron, Kt., of Newstead in the county of Nottingham, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliams, a famous Elizabethan knight. She died about September, 1619, in her 26th year, and was buried at Owthorpe, leaving two sons, John and George; according to Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson, an elder son had died in childhood. On the 17th of December, 1631, Sir Thomas was again married, at St. Mary's Church, in the city of Nottingham, to Catharine, daughter of Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston in the county of Derby, by his second wife Catharine, daughter of Thomas Trentham, Esq., of Rochester Priory in the county of Stafford. She was therefore half sister to Philip Stanhope, first Earl of Chesterfield. By her Sir Thomas Hutchinson had one son and two daughters, viz., Charles Stanhope and Isabella. Sir Thomas was a Royalist, and a member of the Parliament of 1643. The course of his two elder sons, which was in direct opposition to his own, so preyed upon his mind that his death was hastened thereby, and he died at London, while Parliament was in session, on the 18th of August, in that year, at the age of 55. He was buried under the Communion Table, in the Church of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. By his will, made only the day before his death, and which consists of only half a dozen lines, he disinherited his two elder sons, and gave all his possessions to his second wife and her issue. She survived him more than half a century, most of which time she passed at the city of Nottingham, living there in great splendor, and finally died in the year 1694, having reached the extraordinary age of 102 years. She was buried by the side of her husband, in the Church of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

The eldest surviving son of Sir Thomas, who afterwards became the famous Colonel John Hutchinson, was baptized at St. Mary's Church, in the city of Nottingham, on the 18th of September, 1615. His widow and biographer gives the date of his birth, which she also says took place at Nottingham in September, 1616; but the Parish Register of St. Mary's distinctly contains the record of his baptism a year earlier. He was married at St. Andrew's, Holborn (London), on the 3d of July, 1638, to Lucy, second daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower of London (by his third wife, Lady Lucy, youngest daughter of Sir John St. John, of Lidiard Tregoze in the county of Wilts), who was born in the Tower on the 29th of January,

1619-20. The history of Col. John Hutchinson, and the character of his wife through her biography of her husband, are so well known that I need not dwell upon them. He finally ended his illustrious career as a Government prisoner, at Sandown Castle, on the coast of Kent, on the 11th of September, 1664, and his remains were conveyed to Owthorpe, where they were buried. The period of his wife's death is unknown. Her family has long been extinct in the direct line, but merged into the noble one of Bathurst, who adopted the name of Apsley as their second title.

Col. John Hutchinson left four sons and four daughters, viz.: Thomas and Edward (twins), Lucius, John, Barbara, Lucy, Margaret and Alice (or Adeliza). There was also an earlier son John, who was born on the 6th of September, 1641, and buried at St. Mary's, Nottingham, on the 28th of August, 1647; and also an eldest daughter, born in 1642, who died in Nottingham Castle in her 4th year. Of the above, Edward, Lucius and the four daughters, all died without issue. Mrs. Hutchinson speaks of her daughter Orgill, and it is probable that one of the four married a person of that name. The eldest son Thomas, who (with his twin brother Edward) was born at Enfield Chase, in the county of Middlesex, on the 3d of September, 1639, married Jane, daughter of Sir Alexander Ratcliffe, who, with an only infant child, died about a year after her marriage, and her husband remained a widower till his death. The youngest son, John, also married, and had two sons, both of whom mysteriously disappeared, one of whom is said to have sailed for Russia, in command of a ship of war presented by Queen Anne to the Czar Peter, and to have been lost at sea; while the other is traditionally said to have emigrated to the West Indies or America, where he also perished. At all events, the direct line in descent from Sir Thomas Hutchinson was long since extinct.

The second son of Sir Thomas by his first wife, viz., George Hutchinson, followed the fortunes of his elder brother John, and like him was a Colonel in the army arrayed against the Government, and also like him was disinherited. He married Barbara Apsley, a sister of Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson (his brother's wife), and had two children, one of whom was buried at St. Peter's, Nottingham, on the 22d of December, 1645. The other, named Allan, was baptized at St. Peter's, Nottingham, on the 9th of May, 1647, and died at an early age. Their mother survived her husband, and died in 1694, at the age of 75 years, and thus this branch became extinct.

Of the three children of Sir Thomas Hutchinson by his second wife Lady Catharine Stanhope, the eldest daughter was baptized at St. Mary's, Nottingham, on the 3d of May, 1634, and evidently died unmarried. Isabella, the second daughter, was baptized at St. Mary's on the 9th of September, 1635, and married there the 30th of June, 1636, to Charles Cotton, Esq., of Berisford in the county of Derby. The line was continued by Charles Hutchinson, the youngest child and only surviving son of Sir Thomas, who was baptized at St. Mary's, Nottingham, on the 15th of June, 1637. He was sometime of Willoughby on the Wolds, in the county of Nottingham, but finally of Owthorpe. He married Isabella, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Francis Boteler, of Hatfield-Woodhall, in the county of Hertford, Knight. He died on the 3d of November, 1695. She survived him many years,

and died in her 92d year, on the 28th of October, 1728; both were buried at Owthorpe. They had issue seven sons and two daughters. Of these, Charles, Francis, Thomas, Boteler, Stanhope, Francis (2d), and Isabella, all died without issue, and several of them in their father's life time. Elizabeth, who survived her father, married, first, John, Lord Kennedy, eldest son of the Earl of Cassilis, and secondly, John Hamilton, Earl of Ruglen. The youngest son and eventual heir, was Julius Hutchinson, Esq., of Owthorpe and Woodhall (having inherited the latter manor through his mother). He married Betty, daughter of Col. Wm. Norton, of Wellow in Hampshire, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Norton, of Coventry, Baronet. They were both buried at Owthorpe, he on the 10th of March, 1738, and she on the 2d of March, 1752. Their issue was as follows:—Boteler, who was a Colonel of Marines in 1745, and died a bachelor; Charles, who married Anne Hanson, but died without issue; Julius, who was a Fellow of New College, Oxford, and died unmarried the 6th of December, 1758, aged 41; Elizabeth and Lucius, both dead before 1718; Isabella, who married Richard Norton, Esq., of Ixworth Abbey in the county of Suffolk; Thomas, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Walter Wrottesley, Baronet, of Wrottesley in the county of Stafford, and had issue Thomas, Julius, and two daughters, who all died without issue in their father's life time; and Norton, who continued the line. He was a Captain in the East India Company's service, and died in 1781. He had two wives: the first was Elizabeth, daughter of Doctor Peter Waldo, by whom he had an only son, Julius, of whom hereafter. His second wife was Judith Scharon, whom he married in 1764, at Madras, in the East Indies. By her he had two sons and three daughters, viz.: Thomas, who was Vicar of Sabridgworth, Hertfordshire, in 1818; Norton, who was buried at Laver-Breton in the county of Essex; Cassandra, who married George Marshall, of Charing in the county of Kent; Clarissa, who married Walter Hill, of Ross in the county Hereford; and Isabella, who married G. Wolfe, Esq., of Battersea in the county of Surrey. The two sons by the second wife died without issue, and the line was continued by the eldest son Julius, above-mentioned, who was sometime a Captain in the East India Company's service, but afterwards became a clergyman, and had the living of Laver-Breton, Essex, where he died and was buried. He inherited the family estates from his uncle Thomas, and in 1792 sold the manor of Woodhall to the Marquis of Salisbury. The estate of Owthorpe had previously passed from the possession of the family. By his wife Frances he had four sons and seven daughters, viz.: Julius, who was baptized at Ware, in Hertfordshire, on the 7th of June, 1780; Henry, who was baptized at Hatfield, in the same county, on the 15th of December, 1784; Charles, who was buried at Hatfield on the 1st of August, 1786; another Charles, who was born at Sabuse near Amiens in Picardy, on the 15th of February, 1789, and baptized at Hatfield on the 24th of November, 1790; Frances; Cassandra; Mary Ann; Elizabeth; Emma, baptized at Hatfield, on the 3d of April, 1792; Henrietta Mary Clarissa, baptized at Hatfield, on the 1st of August, 1793; and Julia.

It is believed that all the sons died without issue, and thus the direct line from Thomas Hutchinson of Owthorpe (2d son of Anthony and Isabel of Cowlam), through William, his eldest son, became extinct.

It is probable that there are descendants through the female line still living, but the name on the male line has disappeared.

We now return to the second son of (VI.) Thomas Hutchinson, of Owthorpe, by his wife née Drake. This was John Hutchinson, of Bassford, near Nottingham, where he held the manor of Algarthorp, purchased and presented to him by his father. He married Mary, daughter of a Mr. Chamberlain, of whom I have been able to learn nothing further. John Hutchinson was buried at St. Mary's, Nottingham, on the 23d of June, 1586. His wife survived him many years, and, dying at an advanced age, was buried at the same place on the 2d of January, 1629-30. They had issue two sons and two daughters. Thomas, the younger son, died at Alexandretta, in Syria, where he was either in business, or attached to the English Consulate. His will is dated on the 16th of July, 1607, and was proved in London on the following March. He left no issue. A daughter was buried at St. Mary's, Nottingham, as appears by her mother's will. The other daughter, Mary, married a Mr. Woolhouse, and was living in 1607, with six children. The eldest son, George Hutchinson, was married at Southwell in the county of Nottingham, on the 9th of June, 1601, to Mrs. Katherine Russell (called *Rowsell* in the Parish Register, and described as a Gentlewoman). They both died in the same year, while residing in the city of Nottingham. He died the 30th of March, and was buried at St. Mary's, in that city, on the 1st of April, 1635, and she was buried at the same place on the following 14th of November. A monumental inscription preserved by Thoroton, but not now extant, gives his age as 59 years and 3 months. They had issue one son and three daughters, all of whom were baptized at Southwell, in the county of Nottingham, viz. : John, on the 22d of April, 1602 ; Mary, on the 30th of October, 1603 ; Anne, on the 14th of July, 1605 ; and Katherine, on the 29th of June, 1608. Of Mary and Katherine I have been able to learn nothing further. Anne married a Mr. John Stanton before 1630, and both were living in 1635. John Hutchinson, the only son, was married at Basford on the 25th of September, 1620, to Susanna Jenison. He was then only about 18 years and 6 months old, and I suspect that the marriage was an unfortunate one. Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson speaks of the "unworthy branch" of the family at Basford, and must have alluded to this John, of whom she was a contemporary. They had no issue. His wife was buried at St. Peter's in the city of Nottingham, on the 29th of May, 1665. He survived her, and was buried at the same place on the 9th of May, 1677. By his will he directed the Basford estate to be sold, and the produce thereof to be given to strangers. This would indicate that his own immediate relations were all dead, or else that there were no friendly relations between them. At all events, at his death, the line through the second son of Thomas Hutchinson of Owthorpe (2d son of Anthony and Isabel of Cowlam) became extinct.

Returning now to the line of descent of the present family of Hutchinson, the next in succession was

VII. LAWRENCE HUTCHINSON, who was a younger, and probably the third son of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., of Owthorpe, by his wife née Drake. His identity would be sufficiently established by the fact that Thomas Hutchinson, son of William, the eldest son of Thomas of Owthorpe, distinctly names him as his uncle, in precisely the same

manner that he names his father's other brother, John, as well as brother of his mother's. The connection is also confirmed by the fact that his own son, in his will, calls the then living Thomas Hutchinson of Owthorpe his cousin, exactly as he calls others cousins known otherwise to have borne that relation. Lawrence Hutchinson resided at least at the time of his death, at Tollerton (formerly called Tollerton), a town midway between Owthorpe and the city of Nottingham about four miles from each. His wife's name was Isabel, who was living at the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1577; his will was dated on the 21st of July, and proved (at York) on the 9th of October in that year. They had issue:

1. Robert.
2. Thomas (of whom hereafter).
3. Agnes.
4. Richard.
5. William.

They were all living at their father's death, and are mentioned in this order in his will. It is therefore probable that

VIII. THOMAS HUTCHINSON was their second son. He resided in the city of Newark, in the county of Nottingham. The Parish Registers of Newark now in existence do not commence until the year 1600, so that no information can be derived from that source; but, from the fact that in his will he directs to be buried in the church, and leaves what was then a considerable legacy to the poor of the parish, it may be taken for granted that he was a person in good circumstances. He died in the year 1598, his will being proved on the 1st of May in that year, and dated the preceding 1st of March. He appointed as supervisors of his will, his "cousin," Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, of Owthorpe, "Gentleman," and his cousin "Mr. Thomas Ellis, of Gray's Inn, London," thus establishing his connection with the elder branch of the family. The name of his wife I have not been able to ascertain, but she evidently died before him. Their issue were—

1. William, who died during his father's life-time. He had been married, and had children, but, from his father's will, it is doubtful if any of them were living at its date.
2. Thomas (of whom hereafter).
3. Joan.

IX. THOMAS HUTCHINSON, only surviving son and heir of Thomas of Newark. He inherited his father's property at Newark, but removed his residence to Arnold, near the city of Nottingham, somewhere between the years 1601 and 1605. His wife's name was Alice, and she survived her husband. He was buried at Arnold, on the 17th of August 1618; having made his will on the previous 4th of March. In his will he names all his children, and leaves them moderate legacies. Most of his children were doubtless born at Newark, before his removal to Arnold and before the date when the Parish Registers of that place commenced. From the manner in which they are mentioned in his will, and from other evidence, it is probable that their births occurred in the following order:

1. John, who was his father's executor, and proved his will. He was therefore of full age at that date. He was also of Arnold and had two wives. By the first one, named Ann, who

buried at Arnold on the 2d of September, 1627, he had one son and two daughters, all baptized at Arnold, viz.: Francis, on the 17th of November, 1620; Mary, on the 3d of November, 1622; and Isabel, on the 8th of May, 1625. On the 5th of May, 1628, he married, 2dly, Jane Melford, who lived but little more than a year, and was buried at Arnold on the 8th of July, 1629. By her he had one son, Gervase (or Jarvis), who was baptized on the 3d of July, 1629, and was buried there on the 15th of March, 1647.

2. Isabel, who was living at her father's death, and then the wife of Adam Barker.
3. Humphrey, living in 1618, and of full age.
4. Elizabeth, also living at her father's death, and of full age.
5. Robert, who was baptized at Newark on the 6th of September, 1601. He was also of Arnold. By his wife Margaret, who survived him, he had an only daughter, Joan, who was baptized at Arnold on the 23d of March, 1628, and he was buried there on the following 25th of April. The witnesses to his will, which was made only two days before his death, were his brother John, and Alice Hutchinson, doubtless the wife of his brother Richard.
6. *Richard* (of whom hereafter).

7. Thomas, who was baptized at Arnold on the 16th of June, 1605.

According to their father's will, neither of the three last named sons was of age at its date in 1618; and as we have the dates of baptism of both Robert and Thomas, between which there was a period of less than four years, it is clear that

X. *RICHARD HUTCHINSON*, the fourth son and sixth child of Thomas and Alice, was born about 1602 or 1603. His baptism is not recorded in the Parish Registers either at Newark or at Arnold, and probably took place elsewhere, after his parents had quitted the former place, and before they finally settled at the latter. Accident may some day reveal the exact spot, but any search for the record would be useless. He was married at Cotgrave in the county of Nottingham, on the 7th day of December, 1627, to Alice Bosworth. This name does not again occur in the Cotgrave Registers, but the family of Bosworth resided at that time at Southwell, in the same county. She was probably the daughter of Mr. Joseph Bosworth, who was in some way connected with the celebrated collegiate church of Southwell, otherwise known as the Cathedral Church of Nottinghamshire. This presumption is strengthened by the fact that her first son was named Joseph, a new christian name in the Hutchinson family, and doubtless adopted in honor of her father. In about the year 1635, Richard Hutchinson, who appears to have resided at North Muskham in the county of Nottingham, emigrated to New England with his family, and settled in the town of Salem, then in the Colony and now in the State of Massachusetts.

What confirms the presumption that Richard was born in 1602, and reduces it to a certainty, is his deposition, taken in court in June, 1680, on file in the County Court's office, of Salem, Mass., viz.: June, 1680—*Cromwell versus Ruck*—"The testimony of Richard Hutchinson, aged about fifty eaght." The earliest mention made of him is found in the Town Records of Salem, Mass., in 1636, about a year

after his arrival in the Colony, when the town of Salem made him a grant of land; and in 1637, "It is ordered that Richard Hutchinson shall have twenty acres more than the grant already mentioned in the book of calculations, provided he will set up a plough;" and it is asserted that at that time there were but 37 ploughs in the entire colony. In 1654, he had another parcel of land granted him, and in 1660 still another. This land, according to the deeds, was situated in the vicinity of "Hathorn's Hill," Beaver Dam brook, now called Beaver brook, which runs through Middleton into the Ipswich river.

His first wife Alice Bosworth, whom he married in England, was a member of the 1st Church of Danvers in 1636, and Richard joined in 1647, under the administration of the Rev. Francis Higginson. All of his children, seven in number, were by his first wife, four of whom were born in England. The date of Alice's death has not been ascertained. His second wife was Susannah, widow of Samuel Archer. He married her in October, 1668; she died the 26th of November, 1674. He married, thirdly, Sarah, widow of James Standish, of whose estate Richard was appointed administrator, April 1, 1679. Richard's will was dated January 19, 1679, and proved September 26, 1682. He was consequently 80 years of age at his decease. He mentions in his will his children Joseph, Abigail, Hannah; his grandchildren Bethiah Hutchinson and Sarah Hadlock; and his sons-in-law Anthony Ashby, Daniel Boardman, Nathaniel Putnam, Thomas Hale and James Hadlock; and "lastly, I make my son *Joseph Hutchinson*, sole executor to this my last will and testament, enjoyning him, his heirs and assigns, to pay all my debts and legacies, and doe freely give unto him, his heirs or assigns, *Peter*, my servant, and all the use of my estate, both movable and imovable. This is my last will and testament made by me this 19th day of January in y^e year of our Lord 1679." His children by his first wife Alice Bosworth, born in England before his emigration, were as follows:

1. Alice, baptized at North Muskham in the county of Nottingham, on the 27th of Sept., 1628, and buried there in the same year.
2. Elizabeth, baptized at Arnold (her grandfather's residence), on the 30th of August, 1629. She was a member of the First Church in Danvers, and married Nathaniel Putnam, deacon of said church, and a man of much influence in the church and town. She died in Danvers, June 24, 1688-9.
3. Mary, baptized at North Muskham, on the 28th of Dec., 1630. She was married 26th of May, 1657, to Thomas Hale of Newbury, Mass., and died October 22, 1688.
4. Rebecca, born in England about 1632. She married Mr. James Hadlock, of Salem, Mass., May, 1658.
5. *Joseph* (of whom hereafter).

It is uncertain whether the last two children were born and baptized at North Muskham, or at some other place where their parents may have temporarily resided previous to their emigration to New England. The Parish Registers of North Muskham, prior to the year 1700, are not in existence, and the dates already given were obtained from the Transcripts in the Bishop's Registry at York. These Transcripts are also very imperfect, and those for the years 1631 to 1635 are missing entirely. The probability is, however, that these two

children were also born and baptized at North Muskham. Richard and Alice Hutchinson, after their arrival in New England, had three other children, viz. :

6. Abigail, baptized 25th of December, 1636, at Salem, Mass. She subsequently married Mr. Anthony Ashby, of Salem.
7. Hannah, baptized at Salem, on the 20th June, 1639. She was afterwards married, on the 12th of April, 1662, to Mr. Daniel Boardman, of Ipswich, Mass.
8. John, born May, 1643. He married, July, 1672, Sarah, daughter of John and Rebecca Putnam, by whom he had a daughter, subsequently married to Mr. Whipple. The Inventory of John's estate was taken August 2d, 1676.

The direct American line was continued by

XI. JOSEPH HUTCHINSON, only surviving son of Richard Hutchinson by his first wife Alice Bosworth. He was born in England, probably at North Muskham in the county of Nottingham, in the year 1633, according to his deposition taken in court, June, 1660, aged 27, and he emigrated with his father to New England. He settled upon a portion of his father's estate, which was conveyed to him by deed of gift during his father's lifetime, viz., March 16, 1666. It appears that he had also a grant of land from the town of Salem. He gave to his son Joseph, on the 1st of July, 1703, 54 acres of upland on the west side of Ipswich river, near Cromwell's meadow; and on the 3d of May, 1694, he gave his son John 50 acres of land. In 1673, he was one of the Committee for building a parsonage at Danvers, and he gave the land whereon the building was erected. He was one of the signers of a petition, offered to the General Court on the 20th of February, 1689, to the effect that Salem might become a town by itself, for at that time it was merely "Salem village." He had two wives; the name of the first has not been preserved, but by her he had five children, the first four of whom were all baptized together on the 26th of March, 1666, viz. :

1. Abigail, baptized at 1st Church Sept. 26, 1666, died young.
2. Bethiah, " " " " " " 1690.
3. Joseph (of whom hereafter).
4. John, baptized at 1st Church Sept. 26, 1666, married Mary Gouls, on the 7th of May, 1694, died in 1746.
5. Benjamin, baptized at 1st Church Sept. 26, 1666; he married, first, Jane Phillips, May 7, 1699; she died in 1711. He married, secondly, Abigail Foster, June 26, 1714-15. Benjamin became the adopted son of Nathaniel Ingersoll, Esq., of Danvers.

Joseph married, secondly, Lydia, widow of Mr. Joseph Small, 28 February, 1678. Her maiden name was Buxton, and she was admitted into the 1st Church at Danvers, April 27, 1690. By her he had six children, viz. :

6. Abigail, born January 14, 1679.
7. Richard, born May 10, 1681. He lived in Danvers till 1738, when he removed with his family to Maine, where a large number of his descendants are still living. In 1720, he sold his estate to James Buxton. He married Rachel Bunce, February 16, 1714.
8. Samuel, born October 9, 1682, died single.

9. Ambrose, born June 4, 1684. He was married to Ruth, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Leach. Letters of administration were granted to his widow Ruth and son George, September 26, 1751.
10. Lydia, born Sept. 13, 1685; she was married to George, son of Samuel and Mary Nourse, the 29th of April, 1709.
11. Robert, born Nov. 3, 1687. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia Putnam, on the 27th of December, 1711; secondly, on the 6th of June, 1717, Sarah Putnam, probably his first wife's sister.

Joseph Hutchinson, the father of these eleven children, left no will, nor has any settlement of his estate as yet been found whereby the date of his death can be ascertained.

He was succeeded by

XII. JOSEPH HUTCHINSON, his eldest son and third child by his first wife, who was baptized with his two elder sisters and younger brother John, on the 26th of September, 1666, in the 1st Church of Danvers. He was received into the church on the 4th of February, 1700. On the 19th of August, 1731, he was chosen a delegate with others to attend a Church Convention at Lynn, to dismiss Mr. Nathaniel Sparhawk, and again on the 10th of January, 1732-3, for the ordination of the Rev. John Warren. He was also one of the Financial Committee of the above named church. He resided on a portion of the estate given to him during his father's lifetime. His will was proved on the 3d of June, 1751. He had two wives. By his first wife Elizabeth, whose surname has not been preserved, but who died 21 December, 1700, aged 36, he had issue as follows:

1. *Joseph* (of whom hereafter).
2. Ruth, born February 26, 1691, living in 1766. She married, Feb. 19, 1713, Josiah, son of John and Hannah Putnam.
3. Bethiah, born December 24, 1693, who married Mr. Benjamin Putnam (son of Benjamin and Sarah), June 9, 1715, and died on the 9th of December, 1726.
4. Ebenezer, born February 20, 1695, and died unmarried.
5. Elizabeth, born February 22, 1696, " " Feb. 18, 1702.
6. Elisha, born March 14, 1697, " " March 1, 1701.
7. Jasper, born January 31, 1698, " " February 16, 1701.
8. Elisha (2d), born December 21, 1700. He was married Jan. 12, 1727, to Ginger, daughter of Israel and Sarah Porter. He died in 1728, and left an only son Israel, who was baptized Nov. 12, 1727, at Danvers, Mass. In 1757, he joined a scouting party under Captain Israel Herrick, and explored that part of the country, now included in the State of Maine. In the following year, he was appointed Lieutenant in Capt. Andrew Fuller's company, and fought at Lake George and Ticonderoga; in 1759, he commanded a provincial company, and was with General Wolfe when he scaled the heights of Abraham, and routed the French troops under Montcalm. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Danvers, he hastened to the scene of action, at the head of a company of 60 Minute Men, and meeting the enemy on their retreat, he engaged them. He immediately after received a Lieutenant Colonel's commission in Colonel Mansfield's regi-

ment, and shortly afterwards was made a Colonel, which commission he held during the war of Independence. During the same year he enlisted 832 men. He was at the siege of Boston, and on the evacuation of that town by the enemy, he occupied Fort Hill. He remained there and at Dorchester Heights until October, when he was ordered to New York. He afterwards commanded Forts Lee and Washington. He crossed the Delaware with Washington in his retreat through New Jersey. On his return home, at the conclusion of the war, he was elected to the State Legislature, which office with that of Councillor he filled for 21 years. He had two wives: by his first wife, Anne Cue, of Wenham, whom he married in December, 1747, he had issue three daughters, and a son Elisha; this son died unmarried. He married, secondly, Mehitable, widow of Archilaus Putnam, whose maiden name has not been ascertained; by her he had a son Israel, born 6 September, 1760, who married December 15, 1785, Susannah, daughter of William and Abigail Trask, of Beverly, by whom he had three daughters and a son, the latter dying without issue. By his second wife, Eunice Putnam, whom he married July 18, 1795, he had a son Elisha, born Sept., 1799, who married, June 10, 1823, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Morrison, of Newburyport. He resides in Haverhill, Mass. (1858), and had issue six children, viz., four daughters and two sons; the younger son died an infant in 1836, and the elder, William Augustus, who was born 10th Nov., 1825, married Feb. 7, 1856, Mary Esther, daughter of John and Mehitable Emory, of Newburyport, by whom in the latter part of 1858 he had then no issue. Israel, William Augustus's grandfather, died 4th January, 1837, and his father, Colonel Israel, died 15th March, 1811.

Joseph Hutchinson married, secondly, on the 30th of January, 1701, Rebecca Knight, of Topsfield, by whom he had issue a daughter, viz.:

9. Elizabeth, baptized April 19, 1701, who married Benj. Buxton. The said Joseph Hutchinson (2d) died in the month of May, 1751, and was succeeded by his eldest son and child, by his first wife, viz.: XIII. JOSEPH HUTCHINSON (3d), who was born on the 27th January, 1689. He was of Danvers and Middleton, Mass., and paid taxes at the latter place as early as 1754. He married on the 19th of January, 1719-20, Mrs. Abigail Goodale, widow, née Elliot; his will was proved 5th June, 1781; he died at a great age, having had issue as follows:

1. *Joseph* (of whom hereafter).
2. Ruth, baptized at Danvers, April 29, 1722. She married, 15th December, 1741, Stephen, son of Francis Elliot, and died the 31st August, 1826, aged 104 years.
3. Abner, baptized at Danvers, Sept. 6, 1724; removed to Amherst, New Hampshire, in 1758, where he died Sept. 12, 1796. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Elisha Phelps.
4. Josiah, baptized at Danvers, July 10, 1726; died at Middleton in March, 1782. He married, December 8, 1748, Sarah Dean.
5. Sarah, baptized at Danvers, March 31, 1728, died young.

6. Elizabeth, baptized at Danvers, Sept. 26, 1731 ; married, 7th of April, 1752, to Stephen Nichols, and died April 27, 1822.
7. John, baptized May 15, 1737, died 1830. He married on the 12th September, 1766, Lydia, daughter of Abraham and Ruth Goodell.

XIV. JOSEPH HUTCHINSON (4th), eldest son of Joseph Hutchinson and Abigail Goodale, née Elliot, was baptized in 1st Church at Danvers, in company with his sister Ruth, on the 29th of April, 1722. He resided at Middleton, Mass., where he died in the month of April, 1797. He married Hannah, daughter of David and Rebecca Richardson, for his first wife, by whom he had issue as follows :

1. Elizabeth, baptized at Middleton February 4, 1747, who was married to Ebenezer Goodale.
2. Hannah, baptized at Middleton February 5, 1749, died 1794. She married, December 26, 1765, Andrew, son of Stephen and Ruth Elliot.
3. Elisha, born at Middleton the 6th of December, 1751. He married, on the 10th of November, 1772, Sarah, daughter of Amos and Mary Buxton, of Danvers, removed to New Hampshire, and died at Amherst, 12th of October, 1800.
4. Mary, born April 10, 1754, who married Samuel, son of George and Abigail Small, 1st July, 1776.
5. *Joseph* (of whom hereafter).

XV. JOSEPH HUTCHINSON (5th), the second son and youngest child of Joseph and Hannah Hutchinson, was born in Middleton on the 3d of August, 1757, where he died December 7, 1810. He had two wives. The first was Hannah, daughter of Archelaus and Hannah Fuller, whom he married on the 2d of November, 1798, and by whom he had four children, viz. :

1. Elijah, born in Middleton February 8, 1781, where he died September 9, 1818, having married on the 3d of February, 1808, Nancy, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth Mudge, by whom he had three children, viz. : two daughters, and a son Simon who was born October 22, 1808, and died on the 27th of August, 1816.
2. *Joseph* (of whom hereafter).
3. Archelaus, born in Middleton February 28, 1784, where he died June 5, 1825, having married Eliza, daughter of Abijah and Irene Hutchinson, on the 8th of June, 1818, by whom he had a daughter, and a son Archelaus-Eustis.
4. Levi, born in Middleton May 13, 1786, where he died March 10, 1844, having married Betsey, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Russell, May 5, 1811, by whom he had issue as follows, viz. : George Putnam, born October 12, 1812 ; Samuel, born 6th November, 1814 ; Benjamin Russell, born Oct. 10, 1816, and died Oct. 13, 1850 ; Simon, born August 17, 1818, and died July 12, 1845, unmarried ; Levi Russell, born December 9, 1820 ; and Alven-Elijah, born January 22, 1826.

The said Joseph Hutchinson married, secondly, Rebecca Goodale, widow, née Newhall, by whom he had issue as follows, viz. :

5. Rebecca, born September 21, 1797, who died August 27, 1821. She married March 13, 1818, Amos King, of Danvers, by whom she had one daughter Rebecca, born July 20, 1820.

6. Sarah, born April 5, 1799, who died July 4, 1816.

7. Benjamin, born May 7, 1802. He married, December 4, 1826, Martha-Abigail, daughter of Amos and Abigail King, by whom he had issue as follows: Cleaves-King, born 21st Oct., 1827; Susan-Elizabeth, born 2d February, 1829; Rebecca-Newhall, born 9th October, 1831; Edwin-Augustus, born January 1, 1834; Benjamin-Franklin, born January 19, 1836; William-Henry, born 7th March, 1838; Martha-Maria, born December 10, 1840; Amos-King, born December 7, 1843; and Frank-Dudley, born March 14, 1848.

XVI. JOSEPH HUTCHINSON (6th), son of Joseph and Hannah, was born in Middleton, Mass., the 18th of March, 1782. He had also two wives. By the first, viz., Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Curtis, to whom he was married on the 28th of June, 1807, he had four children, viz.:

1. *Hiram* (of whom hereafter).

2. Joseph, 7th of the name in succession, who was born in August, 1810, and died in April, 1825, without issue.

3. Elisha Putnam, born the 9th of August, 1813, who married on the 14th of May, 1836, Ruth Louisa, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Richardson. By this marriage he has the following children, viz.:

A. Joseph-Curtis, who was born July 27, 1837.

B. Walter-Derby, " " " Feb. 2, 1840.

C. Ezra-Almon, " " " May 22, 1842.

D. Ann-Amelia, " " " June 6, 1844.

E. Julia-Louisa, " " " Sept. 4, 1846.

F. Ella-Putnam, " " " Aug. 31, 1848.

G. Elisha-Morton, " " " Dec. 14, 1850.

H. Susan-White, " " " Mar. 30, 1853.

I. Charles-Sumner, " " " April 24, 1856.

4. Mary, who was born the 14th of February, 1812, was married to her cousin George Putnam Hutchinson (son of Levi), June 21, 1841, and has four children, viz.:

A. George-Henry, who was born May 23, 1842.

B. Myron-Russell, " " " April 14, 1844.

C. Mary-Elizabeth, " " " April 3, 1846.

D. Hiram-Lufberry, " " " April 15, 1849.

Joseph Hutchinson married, secondly, Rhoda McIntire, on the 21st of June, 1820, by whom he had, viz.:

5. Sarah, who was born 15 February, 1821. She married Horatio Perry, of Danvers.

Joseph Hutchinson died at Middleton, Mass., the 10th of May, 1842, aged 60 years.

XVII. HIRAM HUTCHINSON, eldest son of Joseph, by his first wife Sarah Curtis, was born at Middleton, Mass., on the 10th of November, 1808. He was married, on the 5th of July, 1831, to Mary-Ann, only daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Lufberry, of New Jersey. In 1853, he went to France, and became extensively engaged in manufacturing pursuits. He established two large manufactories there, and one at Mannheim, Grand Duchy of Baden, for the manufacture of India Rubber goods; these factories were the first of any importance started in Europe, and they employed in the neighborhood of one

thousand work people. He now resides (1867), in New York city. He has the following children, viz. :

1. *Alcander* (of whom hereafter).
2. Abraham-Lufberry, born at New Orleans, November 24, 1834; died July 10, 1835, in the Gulf of Mexico.
3. Sarah-Elizabeth, who was born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, 19th June, 1836, and married, the 8th of December, 1864, to the Right Reverend Horatio Southgate, for many years Bishop of Constantinople.
4. Mary-Frances, who was born the 1st of December, 1837, at New Brunswick, New Jersey. She married, first, on the 11th of November, 1862, Captain W. L. Gwin, of the United States Navy, who was killed on the 3d of January, 1863, while bombarding the fortifications of Haines's Bluff, near Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi, with the Iron Clad "Benton." She was married, secondly, on the 15th August, 1864, to Henry P. Moorhouse, Esq.
5. John-Gardner, born the 5th of October, 1839; died the 3d of November, 1845, and was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.
6. Charlotte-Carter, who was born the 29th of June, 1841, and died the following 7th of September.
7. Hiram, who was born the 25th of August, 1843.
8. Charles-Louis-Richard, who was born the 1st of October, 1859, at Paris, France.

XVIII. *ALCANDER HUTCHINSON*, eldest son and child of Hiram Hutchinson and Mary Ann Lufberry, was born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in the United States of America, on the 31st of December, 1832. He accompanied his father to France in 1853. He married, at Chatillon-sur-Loing (Loiret) France, on the 19th of January, 1858, Henriette-Emma-Aimés Torrens, eldest daughter* and co-heiress of Henri-Louis, Count de Loyanté, des Bordes, près Breonin-sur-Sauldre, Chev., and niece of the Duchess de Montmorency-Luxembourg. He was for sometime Consul for the United States of America at Singapore, Straits Settlements. He now (1867) resides at Langlie, près Montargis, Loiret, and has four children :

1. Renéé-Caroline, who was born at Langlie, 14th Feb., 1859.
2. Marianne-Grizelle, " " " " 2d May, 1860.
3. Barnard-Alcander-Richard de Loyanté-Hutchinson, who was born at Bellevue, près Nogent-sur-Vernisson (Loiret) on the 24th of September, 1862.
4. Hiram-Emmanuel-Henri-Dieudonné de Loyanté-Hutchinson, who was born at Langlie, on the 24th of July, 1866.

* Her grandfather the Count Anne-Philippe de Loyanté was one of those French officers, who came to America, and helped us to gain our Independence. He was Lieut. Colonel of Artillery and Inspector General of the Fortifications of Virginia, and member of the order of Cincinnati, and remained in America from 1778 till the close of the war. He left his order of Cincinnati to his son, who has transmitted it, in default of male issue, to his son-in-law Alcander Hutchinson.

REASONS FOR THE REGULATION OF THE USE OF COAT-
ARMOR IN THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING A PLAN
FOR TAXING THE EMPLOYMENT OF SUCH INSIGNIA.

[Communicated by W. H. WHITMORE, A.M.]

THE proposal of Hon. John W. Chanler in the House of Representatives, to levy a tax upon armorial bearings, has brought the subject of their use to a practical consideration. If the United States can derive any considerable revenue from this source, it is a matter worthy the serious consideration of the Committee on Ways and Means, to which the resolution was referred. If it be possible at the same time to remove from the national character a reproach to which it has been hitherto liable, the opportunity ought not to be neglected.

It would seem possible to accomplish both these results in a very brief time and at the expense of very little official machinery; and we will attempt to point out one way, not claiming, of course, that it is the only mode.

A simple enactment, that any one who uses a coat-of-arms shall pay an annual tax therefor, if couched in the same terms as that imposing the tax on carriages, yachts, watches and a few other specified luxuries, seems defective, inasmuch as these are well-known articles of merchandize. The use of armorial bearings approaches in its nature more closely to the employment of a profession or business. A man might obtain a license empowering him for one year to use such coat-armor as he pleased, in the same way that he now receives permission to pursue his ordinary business as a merchant or in any profession. Yet the law will not grant a license to carry on any business which in the opinion of Congress is injurious to the interests of the people. It may be added that such a license seems to be a recognition by Congress that the business or profession is one worthy of its protection. In the list of trades or occupations which now require a license are a few which many people hold to be morally wrong, yet it is not disputed that the majority of Congress holds a different view, and the licensees are protected in their respective employments. Some object to the manufacture of spirituous liquors, others to the managing of theatres, to vending lottery tickets, or to dealing in tobacco; yet the fact that these avocations are licensed removes them from the class of illegal or prohibited pursuits.

It would also be clearly unjust for the government to extort a tax even from the vanity of willing dupes, if it gave no fair equivalent therefor. As titles of nobility are prohibited in the United States, no tax can be levied upon the possessors of them; and it would be unfair and absurd to propose a tax on these purely fictitious titles which various societies confer on their members. Not to cite titles open to verbal criticism, the Free Masons bestow the title of Knight upon certain of their fraternity, and there can be no question that such is the name of a recognized order of nobility. In that it lacks the official recognition of government, however, this honor is defective in its essential point. Every man knows that a Knight is such only so

far and so long as his associates choose to give him the name. It would be harsh and unjust, however, for government to single out such nominal Knights, and make them pay for their fictitious titles or abandon their social organization.

The use of coat-armor, however, is not prohibited by the Constitution, and yet, from some unwritten prohibition, it has never been officially allowed. Why should a man be obliged to pay an annual tax for the use of a certain device or combination of figures arranged in a certain way, rather than for the use of a monogram or a non-heraldic device? The answer is, of course, that in nearly all the civilized countries of Europe these few marks and combinations have a certain meaning and value, and that every government which recognizes their use is bound to assent to the general agreement as to their meaning.

We laugh at Soulouque and his sable peerage, his Dukes of Marmalade and Marquises of Lemonade, because we acknowledge a standard in the peerage of Great Britain, France or Prussia. Is it not possible that our foreign friends will laugh at a government which gives John Smith a license to display the coat-armor of the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Derby, of Prince Metternich or Count Bismarck? Can any one deny that the government which collects a tax from the impostor has assumed the greater portion of the disgrace?

At this point indeed it might well be said that the wisest course for Congress to adopt would be to ignore the subject; and whatever sum of money might be thus collected, to refuse to entertain the subject in any way. It is not clear, however, that there is no alternative; and if this use of coat-armor be a privilege for which the public will cheerfully pay, we cannot afford to neglect this source of revenue.

One thing is evident; every where in our cities the assumption of coat-armor is daily growing more frequent. We can no more avoid the imputation of being delinquents in this respect, than we can repel the criticisms formerly justly made on our national peculiarities. It is useless for our government to treat the matter as beneath its notice, for the subject of the costumes of its representatives abroad has been acted upon by Congress. It is certainly the wisest plan for our government to take, to prohibit the use or to insist upon proper regulations. Either method is sensible and easy, though we confess a preference for the latter course.

There seems indeed to be one sensible and dignified course of action which Congress can adopt, to which no exception can be taken abroad, and which involves no additional machinery for the collection of the tax. This is to put the use of armorial insignia on the same basis as trade-marks or copyrights. Let it be enacted briefly that as the use of certain devices is common in civilized countries to denote certain facts, and such use is restricted by certain well-known rules, this government prohibits the use of armorial devices except on the following conditions. First, that by the payment of an annual license fee of ten dollars, any one may be entitled to use such armorial bearings as he may have registered at the United States District Court in the district in which he is taxed; and that any one making use of any such insignia on any article without license, shall pay a fine of five hundred dollars, except where such insignia had been engraved or

painted on some article of the nature of a monument or heirloom and no personal use was made of the same.

Secondly, that every one intending to obtain such a license should file in the District Court a statement of the armorial insignia he wishes to adopt, and should pay therefor the sum of fifty dollars. In case he wished to show that such armorial arms were his by inheritance, the proofs should be cited in his statement, and verified by the oath of the applicant, and such statements should always be accessible to the public for inspection and publication.

Thirdly, that every coat-of-arms thus licensed should be the exclusive property of the applicant and his descendants, according to the rules of English heraldry, and any infringement on his exclusive right should be properly punished.

Fourthly, that every such coat-of-arms used under the license should have an indispensable portion of it, the date of the year in which the application was filed, or the date at which, as the applicant claimed, it was used by some paternal ancestor. The use of a false date in the claim should be punished by a heavy fine.

In this way the government would simply take the position, that admitting the feeling which would prompt a family to possess some peculiar insignia for its exclusive use, it would agree to defend the owner in his property, only insisting that the truth was told as to the mode of acquiring it.

Every one who has studied the science of heraldry will agree that this proviso of the date is perfectly in accordance with the rules, and entirely feasible. The figures may be placed on a scroll beneath or beside the shield, or on any suitable portion of the field; the only indispensable requisite should be that they were plainly set forth.

In fact this system would be entirely in accordance with our political institutions. Certainly we do not desire to prevent any man from distinguishing himself, nor his children from cherishing a proper pride in his acts. Moreover any system which will tend to strengthen the family tie among kindred, widely scattered as families will become throughout this immense country, must be a bond of union and an aid in preserving an identity of interest.

To induce persons to adopt this system and thus to make it a source of revenue, we have provided that any man may take his earliest date at which it can be proved any of his paternal ancestors used coat-of-armor. The fact of the use will remain any way, and by registering it and recognizing it, we offer a sufficient inducement perhaps to have the fashion established.

At all events the point will be simple. If any man has a coat-of-arms painted on the panels of his coach, let him be told at once that he may continue to use it, but the government insists that he shall also add the date of the acquisition of the property. If he be honest in his assertion that he values it only as an ornament or as a personal device, he will agree to let the date of 1868 stand as a part of it. If it be an heirloom, he will be glad to put the earlier date which will show the fact, and it can injure no one to have it known. The only malcontent will be the man who has hoped that in the lack of all rules and authority, his assumed coat has been believed to be an inheritance.

Lastly, we would propose that any officer of the army or navy who

has been promoted for special gallantry in the field or for great ability in the discharge of his duties, shall have the right to substitute for the date, the name of the battle in which he won his promotion, and shall not be obliged to pay the registration fee. We should doubtless in this way meet the want which has been so strongly felt, of some mode by which a meritorious officer could be rewarded. Crosses, ribands, medals and other decorations have been but seldom employed by our government, but here the use of such a reward may be easily made a part of an important system.

The whole plan, in fact, would allow of those gradations which would meet the requirements of every class. Government would have the merit on the one hand of suppressing that ridiculous aping of foreign heraldry now prevalent, and would substitute a mode simple and republican. To the man of wealth it would offer an inheritance for his children, founded on a truth; to the man conscious of a distinguished ancestry, a recognition of the fact; and to the man who had risked his life for his country, an acknowledgment of his services, the more to be prized since it could always be borne without ostentation.

If all these inducements should fail to render the use of coat-armor popular, then surely it is time to prohibit it entirely. As it stands it is but a mockery, and nothing but the breath of authority can give it life. If it be declined after being proffered on such honest and intelligible grounds as those we have named, let us have no more of it, and let the law destroy it.

We incline, however, to the belief that it would prove a financial success, since it is well known that these insignia are of prime importance in many forms of decoration. Let us have an honest and manly system of American heraldry, and we do not fear that the number of applicants will be too insignificant.

NOTE.—Memorandum of the plan herein proposed :

- 1.—The use of coat-armor shall be prohibited to all but those who pay an annual tax.
- 2.—The description of the arms shall be filed in the District Court, and a fee of at least fifty dollars paid therefor; the record being always open for inspection. Officers now or formerly in the military or naval service of the United States to be allowed to record their arms without paying such fee; and in the case of an officer deceased, his children should be allowed the privilege of entering arms in their father's name.
- 3.—The date of entry at the Court is in all cases to decide the ownership, if two persons have entered the same arms, unless one party prove inheritance, in which case he shall have the exclusive right. In all cases the person dispossessed may amend his first description, and thus obtain a new coat-of-arms without further charge.
- 4.—The date of the year when the arms were assumed, to be a necessary part of them, except that the date of an inherited shield may be used instead; or by an officer of the United States, the name of any battle, &c.
- 5.—These provisions to apply only to personal use, and not to ref to existing monuments or records.

6.—After the record at the Court, the right shall remain although no use is made. The tax is to be only for such years as personal use is intended.

7.—In all cases where persons have paintings of arms, or engraved plate or seals, they must take out a license annually, though they need not file a description nor alter the existing shields by adding the date.

MILTON (MASS.) CHURCH RECORDS.—1678—1754.

[Transcribed for the Register by WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK.]

[We have had, for a short time, the loan of the original volume of Church Records, in the hand-writings of Revds. Peter Thacher, John Taylor, Nathaniel Robbins. On a blank page, Rev. Joseph McKean, the successor of the Rev. Mr. Robbins, makes the following statement:—

“Fragment of Ch: Records.—Handed to me [*loose*] by Edward H. Robbins, Esq^r., September 3, 1798, which he said were all that could be found among his late Rev^d Father's papers. I afterwards went, with my friend Nathaniel J. Robbins, and looked in a trunk of his father's; but obtained no additions to this collection.

Milton, September 25, 1798.

JOSEPH MCKEAN.”

See the article—Funeral Sermons on Milton Ministers, *Register*, Vol. xx. pp. 315—318.

The present number of the Register contains all the admissions to the Church (251), given in this volume, during the pastorate of Mr. Thacher. “The Rev^d Mr. Peter Thacher (after above 46 years eminent Service in the Ministerial office in the Town of Milton) died on y^e 17th of Dec^r, 1727. Blessed are the dead y^t die in the Lord.” T.]

The Covenant Entred into by y^e Brethren of Milton w^a y^{er} Chh. was gathered, April 24, 1678. Dorchester.

We whose names are subscribed, being called of God to Joine ourselves together in Chh. communion, from our hearts acknowledging our owne unworthynesse, of such a priviledge, or of y^e Least of God's mercys, and likewise acknowledging our owne disability, to keep Covenant with God, or to performe any spirituall duty w^e hee calleth us unto, unlesse y^e Lord Jesus doe inable thereunto by his spirit dwelling in us, Doe, in y^e name of Christ Jesus our Lord, and in trust and confidence of his free grace assisting us: Freely Covenant and bind our selues, solemnly, in y^e presence of God hims. his holy Angells, and all his servants here present, y^t wee will by his Grace assisting, Indeavour constantly to walk together as a right ordered Congregation of Christ, according to all y^e holy rules of a Church body, rightly Established, soe farre as wee doe already know it to be our duty; or shall further vnderstand it out of God's holy word: Promising first and aboue all to give up ourselues and our ofspring unto y^e Lord, God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, y^e only true and liueing God and to Cleaue unto him as our cheife and only Good, and unto our Lord Jesus Christ as our only Sa-

viour, our Prophet, Preist and King, our spirituall head and Husband; and for y^e furthering of us to Keep y^e blessed Communion with God and his Son Jesus Christ and to grow up more fully herein, wee doe likewise promise, by his Grace Assisting us to Endeavour *the Establishing amongst ourselues of all his holy Ordinances* w^{ch} hee hath appointed for his Chh. here on Earth, and to Obserue all and Every of y^m, in such sort as shall be most agreeable unto his will; Opposeing unto y^e utmost of our Chh. power y^e Contrary. And lastly wee doe hereby Covenant and promise to further unto y^e utmost of our power y^e best spirituall good of such other and of all and Every One y^t may become members of y^e Congregation by mutuall Instruction, reprehension, Exhortation, Consolation, and spirituall watchfullnesse over one another for good; and to be subject in and for y^e Lord to all y^e Administrations and Censures of y^e Chh. soe far as y^e same shall be guides according to y^e Rules of God's most holy word in a way of order peace and vnion; with all promising to walk orderly in a way of fellowship and Communion with all y^e Chs of Christ among us according to Rule, y^t y^e Lord may be one and his name one in all y^e Chhs.

This Covenant wee doe by solemne act of Chh. Confederation Enter into, with full purpose of heart (as y^e Lord shall help us) to keep it forever, and where wee shall faile y^e to waite upon our Lord Jesus, for healing and pardon for his Names sake.

Anthony Newton,	George Sumner,	George Lion,
Robert Tucker,	Thomas Holman,	James Tucker,
William Blacke,	Ebenezer Clap,	Ephraim Tucker,
Thomas Swift,	Edward Blacke,	Manassah Tucker.

Rev. Peter Thacher's Answer to the Church and congregation in Milton, May 8, 1681.

Dearly Beloved in our Lord Jesus Christ.

Y^e serious and solemne consideration of y^e all-wise disposing and leading hand of Divine providence both of yo^rselves and of me, in respect of your first kind invitation of me unto y^e work of y^e ministry. In order unto settlement with you and taking office amongst y^{ou}, by which and y^e advice of y^e, y^t most judicious and discerning I was perswaded so far to comply with all as to remove myself and my family to this place y^t so I might y^e more clearly discern and faithfully follow divine guidance and direction in my future settlement amongst you or remove from y^{ou} according as God should unite y^e harts of y^e chh. and congregation unto me and mine and ours unto y^{ou} or other wise dispose, and God having in his infinite goodness given me much Experience of your undeserved love kindness and affection of y^e Chh. and Congregation to mee and mine, not only in your readiness to doe for mee as occasion hath presented, but in your obligeing gratitude promised and in your unanimous, frequent and affectionate calls unto settlement with y^{ou} and office engagement amongst yo^r which unmerited and unexpected thô much desired unanimous affection hath, doth and (continuing) I hope will much engage oblige and endear mine to your selves. Y^e Consideration of all these things and many more which I might but shall not mention, calling aloud upon me for more y^a ordinary preponderation, due consultation, fervent supplication and speedy resolution with finall determination, I have diligently weighed and preponderated, seriously consulted with others Earnestly and extraordinary suplicated both publiq^{ly}, privately and secretly

divine guidance and conduct, and do therefore resolve and determine (with submission to divine sovereignty and in intire dependance upon divine sufficiency for assistance and acceptance) Notwithstanding my deep unworthyness of my great unfittness for, my too much backwardness unto and my great discouragem^t in work of the ministry not only in respect of y^e great duty and difficulty of y^e work in it self considered, but Especially in y^e place in respect of those Lamementable animosities and divisions which have been in y^e place w^{ch} hath occasioned your unsettlement untill now w^e y^e Lord for his own name sake pardon and prevent for y^e future. I say Notwithstanding y^e yet I resolve and determine to give my self up unto y^e work of y^e Lord in y^e ministry among your selves (believing God calls me there unto) on y^e Conditions.

1. So long you continue one amongst your selves and for me, all due means being used or tendred for hearing In case of differance.

2. So long as I may enjoy y^e liberty of my judgment according to scripture rule.

3. So long as you shall subject your selves and yours to y^e Ordinances and officers of y^e chh.

4. So long as I may follow my studdys without distraction; and provide for my self and family according to y^e rules of God's word so long as you shall give me scripture encouragements, &c. I shall endeavour to give my selfe up unto y^e work of y^e Lord unto w^{ch} God and your selves are calling of me beging your prayers for me that I may come unto you in y^e fullness of y^e blessings of y^e Gospell of peace, and y^e all y^e ministeriall assisting grace may be from time to time granted to me, whereby I may be helped thro' my whole ministeriall work unto God's glory to y^e conversion edification and Eternall salvation of your soules, and unto my own peace comfort, and tranquillity and y^e best good of my family w^{ch} the Lord grant for his own name sake supliing all our needs according to y^e riches of his glory by Christ, unto whome be honour and glory in y^e chh. forever more. Amen.

From a volume of Mr. Thacher's diary I find that the above was read by himself to the ch: and congregation [they having before renewed their call] after the exercises on Sabbath, May 8, 1681. [The above is in the hand writing of Joseph McKean.]

Members admitted into full Com'union In y^e Chh. of Milton.

24 April, 1681. Peter Thacher, by a Letter of dismission from y^e third Chh. in Boston, was admitted.

June* 1, 1681. Peter Thacher [tho unworthy] was ordained Pastor of y^e Chh. of Milton.

July 17, 1681. Father Vose was Rec^d to full communion.

Aug. 28, 1681. Sister Sumner wife to George Sumner, Sister Lion, Sister Clap, wife to Ebenezer Clap, sister Tucker, wife to Bro. James Tucker, were admitted into full Com'union, by vertue of a Letter of dismission from Dorchester Chh.

Oct. 2, 1681. My Dear wife, Theodora Thacher, was admitted into full com'union, makeing a relation. Sister Newton, Sister Holman, sister Swift, sister Salisbury, sister Vose wife to Edward Vose, were

* The date is erroneously given *September*, in the Register, Vol. xx, p. 316.

at y^e same time admitted, by vertue of a letter of dismission from Dorchester Chh. to y^e Chh.

Nov. 20, 1681. Deacon Roger Sumner and his wife, James Ather-ton Seni^{or} and his wife.

Feb. 5, 1681. Samuel Pitcher, Goodwife Craine Seni^{or}, Goodwife Gouliver Seni^{or}, m^{rs}. Wadsworth and y^e children consenting to it were admitted with y^m by vertue of a letter of dismission from Braintry Chh. ; and sister Horton by y^e same letter was rec^d March 5, 1681-2.

June 4, 1682. Abigaile Kinsley, wife to John Kinsley.

Aug. 20, 1682. Bro. T. Swift and Bro. Roger Sumner were both ordained at y^e same time Deacons in the Chh. of Milton, by P. T. y^e Pastor y^e of.

June 18, 1682. Dorathy Daniel, wife to John D. ; Bro. Houghton and his wife ; John Lewis.

Oct. 22, 1682. Elizabeth Dike, and Waitstill Tucker, wife to Bro. Manassah T.

Aug. 12, 1683. Rebecca Fenno Seni^{or}.

July 1, 1683. Henry Craine Seni^{or}, rec^d w^e was y^e first time I went abroad after my great sicknesse.

April 20, 1684. Samuel Joanes and Mary his wife.

Augst 24, 1684. Goodwife Glover.

Sep^r. 6, 1685. Mary Sumner, Daughter to Bro. George S.

June 13, 1686. Sister Elizabeth Tucker, by vertue of a letter of dismission from Waymouth.

May 22, 1687. Mary, wife to Jonathan Badcock.

July 3, 1687. Anna Craine.

Aug. 21, 1687. Samuel Triscot, Hannah Gouliver, Susannah Blacke.

1687. Dec. 25. Ebenezer Wadsworth and his wife, Nathaneel Wales, Patience Holman, Margeret Reeding.

Nov. 25, 1688. Elizabeth Daniel, dau. to J. D.

Jan. 12, 1688. Hannah Badcock, wife to Samuel Bacock.

Feb. 10. Martha Mooree, Brother Ezra Clap, Sister Wait-still Vose, y^e wife of Leftst Vose, by vertue of a letter of dismission from Dorchester Chh., and Mary Pitcher with y^e rest of bro. Claps children, and Henry Vose and Thomas Vose and her dau. Elizabeth Craine, were propounded to y^e Chh. as desiring to Enter into covenant with and come vnder y^e watch of y^e Chh., and were rec^d with y^e parents by a Chh. Vote. Mary Ellen, wife to D. E. admitted. Experience Clap, wife to Bro: Ezra Clap, and Abigail his Dau. were rec^d at y^e same time.

1689. March 10. Ruth Newton, wife to Ephriam N.

" 3. Hannah Badcock, wife to Benj. B.

April 28. Freiscee Standtowne, wife to Old Goodman S.

Augst 4. Johannah Badcock, wife to Captaine Badcock.

1689-90. March 9. Mary Gouliver, wife to Jonathan Gouliver.

1691. June 28. Anthony Couliver, Seargant Henry Vose, Mary Crehore, Experience Sumner and Elizabeth Vose.

1691-2. Jan. 10. Elnar, y^e wife of Anthony Culliver.

Feb. 21. Benjamine Craine. March 6. John Wadsworth.

1692. April 3. Nathaniel Blake. June 19. Mary Rider.

July 24. Mary Pitcher, y^e wife of Nat. Pitcher.

Augs^t 14. Abigael Hutson, wife of Bro. John Hutson.

1693. Nov. 12. Matthias Puffer. 1693-4. March 18. M^{rs}. Rebecca Miller.

1694. April 29. Thankfull Lion, y^e wife of George Lion.
May 6. M^{rs}. Elizabeth Gregory. May 13. Susannah Ford Seni^{or}.

July 15. Widdow Mary Dennis and Alce Man.

" 22. M^{rs}. Susannah Badcock, wife to M^r. Enoch Badcock.

1694. Aug. 5. Abigail Davis, wife to T. D.

Sept. 3. Stephen Craine and Mary his wife.

At y^e same time Hannah Dennis, Marcy and Margaret desiring to give up y^ms. to y^e Lord and to y^e watch and discipline of y^e Chh. laying hold on y^e Mothers Covenant were by a Vote of y^e Chh. owned as children of y^e Chh. and soe baptized. An Dennis was baptized on her mother's account (being in adult).

1695. March 31. Mary Henshur (wife of Neighbour Daniel Henshur Seni^{or}).

April 28. Mary Crane, y^e wife of Ebenezar Crane.

May 12. John Gansey and Elizabeth his wife.

July Richard Smith; and was baptized.

1695-6. Jan. 19. Moses and his wife Hannah Belcher.

Feb. 23. Nathaniel Badcock. 1696. May 24. Walter Mooree.

Aug. 2. Peter and Jane Lion; by a Letter of Dismission from Dorchester.

Sept. 13. Hannah Badcock, wife to Bro. Nat. Badcock.

1697. April. Experience Tucker, y^e dau. of Bro. James Tucker.

May 30. Rebecca Tucker, y^e dau. of Bro. James T.

July 18. George Sumner Juni^{or} and An his wife.

Feb. 13. Cousen, M^r. Peter Thacher.

1698. March 27. John Trot and Mehitabel his wife.

Dec. 4. Nathaneel Vose and Mary his wife.

Jan. 8. M^r. Sam. Niles. 1699. April 2. Caleb Badcock.

1699. Nov. 5. Samuel Webb.

Dec. 24. Elizabeth Wadsworth, wife of John Wadsworth.

1700. July 14. Joseph and Rachell Bent, and Hannah Gulliver y^e wife of Nat. Gul.

July 21. Ebenezar Sumner, son to Deacon Roger Sumner.

Aug. 11. Elizabeth Frissel. 1700-1. Feb. 2. Daughter Theodora.

1701. March 23. Son Oxenbridge, dau. Elizabeth, Mercy and Mary Badcock.

June 22. Elizabeth Bailey.

1702. Aug. 9. Edward Black and Elizabeth his wife, Timothy Crehore and Ruth his wife, William Sumner and Ester his wife, Joseph Swetland, Jane Hauton and Sarah Vose; Sab. after y^e Afternoon sermon.

Sept. 20. Sarah Tucker, y^e dau. of Bro. James Tucker.

1702-3. March 7. Elizabeth Crane, dau. of Bro. Stephen Craine.

1703. May 23. James and Ebenezar y^e sons of Bro. James Tucker, and Ebenezar y^e son of Bro. Manassah Tucker; Sab. after y^e Afternoon Sermon.

Nov. 21. Lieutenant Gulliver.

1703-4. Feb. 6. My Son Peter Thach^r, Sim. Langley, Martha Vose, Mary Feild; Sab. after y^e Afternoon sermon.

March 19. Robert Feild, Abigail Glover and Susanna Pitcher.

1705. March 25. Nathaneel Badcock.

1706. April 7. Capt. Thomas Vose; Sarah Vose, y^e wife of John Vose.

1706-7. Feb. 16. Joseph Dean. March 16. John Spencer.

1707. May 4. Joseph Billings; Jane Tucker, wife to Ebenezer Tucker; Thomas Els and Mary his wife, and Peg my Indian servant, (tho now a free woman), was admitted into full com[']union with this Chh. July 20, 1707. M^r. Nathaneel Pitcher, Sept. 7, 1707. Edward Adams, October 12, 1707.

Jemima Tucker, wife to Bro: Eben: Tucker, Feb. 15, 1707.

Rachel Adams, wife of Edward Adams, Feb. 22, 1707-8.

Elizabeth Sumner, Benjamine's wife, June 6, 1708.

Sarah Tucker, wife to Brother James Tucker Juni^{or}, 23: 2: 1710.

Rebecca and Sarah Triscot, y^e daughters of Bro. John Triscot, June 4, 1710.

M^{rs}. Hannah Beel, Sept. 3, 1710.

Feb. 4, 1710-11. M^{rs}. Elizabeth Hersy wife to M^r. Hersy; by v^{ir}tue of a letter of dismission from Hingham Chh.

Jan. 20, 1711-12. Ruhamah Billings wife to Joseph Billings.

May 31, 1713. Benjamine Crehore. July 12, 1713. Sarah Dickerman.

1713. Aug. 23. M^{rs}. Elizabeth Gulliver.

Oct. 4. M^r. Samuel Tucker and his wife.

Oct. 11. Mary, dau. of M^r. Ebenezer Wadsworth.

1714. April 4. M^r. Samuel Wadsworth, M^r. Timothy Crehore Juni^{or} and his wife, neighbour George Talbut and his wife, M^r. Nehemiah Clap and Abigail Wadsworth, M^r. J. W. dau.

April 11. Sarah Triscot, dau. to Bro. Sam. Triscot.

May 2. Elizabeth Jordon. 1714-15. Jan. 9. M^{rs}. Mary Fenno.

1715. June 26. Son Thomas Thacher. He is 176 members in full communion admitted by myself.

Aug. 7. M^r. Recompence W.; Sept. 18, M^{rs}. Sarah his wife.

Oct. 30. M^{rs}. Elizabeth Badcock wife to M^r. William Badcock.

1716. April 8. M^r. Preserved Lion and M^{rs}. Johannah his wife.

Dec. 30, 1716. M^r. John Dickerman Seni^{or} and M^{rs}. Sarah, his wife; by virtue of a letter of Dismission from y^e Chh. of Reading; and Jerusha Vose, M^r. Nathaneel Vose's Daughter was y^e same time rec^d into full communion with Chh.

1716-17. March 24. Thankfull Weeks.

1717. April 28. Ezra Clap Juni^{or} and Waitstill his wife.

May 5. Sarah Picher, M^r. Nat. Pichers Daughter.

June 9. M^r. Ralph Shepard and his wife and Anne Witherton.

July 21. M^{rs}. Susanna Glover. Sept. 1. Elizabeth Hersey.

Jan. 5. M^r. Manasseh and M^{rs}. Hannah Tucker his wife.

1717-18. Jan. 12. M^r. John Holman.

March 23. M^r. Stephen Tucker and wife, and M^{rs}. Sarah Badcock, M^r. John Badcocks wife.

1718. April 6. Mary Vose, relict to M^r. W. V.

- May 18. M^r. John Daniel Juni^{or}.
 Nov. 2. M^{rs}. Sarah Billings, widow.
 Aug. 10. M^r. Thomas Vose and M^{rs}. Hannah Vose his wife.
 1718-19. March 1. Ebenezar Warrin and Thankfull Trott.
 1719. Dec. 27. Hannah Crane, dau. of M^r. Stephen Crane.
 1719-20. Feb. 28. M^r. William Rawson Juni^{or}.
 1720. June 12. Hannah Pitcher, M^r. Nat. Pichers Daughter.
 July 17. M^r. Edward Belcher and M^{rs}. Mary his wife ; M^{rs}.
 Waitstill Henshaw and Mehittable Trot.
 Nov. 20. Sarah Badcock, dau. of M^r. Nathaneel Badcock
 Seni^{or}.
 1720-21. Jan. 8. M^{rs}. Lidea Clap, M^r. Nehemiah Clap's wife.
 Sept. 10. Abigail Davis.
 1721. Jan. 14. M^r. Stephen Badlam and his wife, and Mehetabel
 and Ann Billings.
 1721-2. Feb. 25. Abigail Billing.
 1722. Aug. 12. M^{rs}. Elizabeth Peirce and her dau. Miriam Peirce.
 Sept. 23. M^{rs}. Mary Billings. 1723. April 21. M^{rs}. Sarah
 Woody.
 1723. Oct. 13. Elizabeth Sumner, M^r. Ebenezar Sumners Dau.
 1724. Sept. 6. M^r. John Pitcher and his wife.
 Oct. 25. Hagar, my negro woman.
 1724-5. Jan. 10. Miriam Vose.
 Jan. 17. Elizabeth Wadsworth and Hannah Billings.
 Feb. 28. S^r Billings [viz. Isaac].
 1725. Aug. 8. S^r Wadsworth.
 Sept. 26. M^{rs}. Rebecca Miller Junior.
 Nov. 6. M^{rs} Mary Billings (Capt. John Billings his consort).
 Dec. 11. M^{rs}. Mary Tucker (M^r. Ephraim's wife).
 1725-6. Jan. 23. M^{rs}. Grace Wadsworth.
 Jan. 30. M^{rs}. Tabitha Crane.
 1726. Aug. 14. M^{rs}. Ruth Everenden Juni^{or}.
 Dec. 18. M^r. Ezra Clap and his wife were dismissed to
 y^e Chh. of Middleborough by y^e vote of y^e Chh. of Milton.
 1726-7. Feb. 12. M^r. Samuel Kinsley was admitted.
 1727. April 23. M^{rs}. Elizabeth Trescot (M^r. John Trescots dau.).
 May 7. M^r. Nathanael Vose Juni^{or} and M^{rs}. Rachel his wife.
 M^r. Jeremiah Belcher, M^r. Israel Hearsy and M^{rs}. Abigail Hearsy
 his wife, M^r. Benjamin Wadsworth and M^{rs}. Hannah Black, were
 admitted into full com'union, July 23, 1727.
 Sept. 3. M^{rs}. Abigail Vose (wife to M^r. R. V.).
 1727. Nov. 26. M^r. Georg Sumner Juni^{or} and M^{rs}. Susanna
 his wife.

1 Octo. 1682. The Chh. voted y^t y^r were willing I should, and
 w^d. strengthen my hands in calling y^e children of y^e Chh. unto an ac-
 count concerning y^e profiting vnder y^e means of grace and acquaint
 myselfe with y^e state of y^e soules.

June 26, 1698. Y^e Chh. voted to admitte Mary Puffer (y^e wife of
 John Puffer) to baptisme, and to take her vnder y^e watch and disci-
 pline of y^e Chh.

July 3, 1698. Y^e Chh. voted to admitte Mary Atherton to baptisme,
 and to take her vnder y^e watch and discipline of y^e Chh.

July 17, 1698. Y^e Chh. voted to Admitte Sam: Gulliver Juni^{or} to baptisme, and to take him vnder y^e watch and Discipline of y^e Chh.

July 31, 1698. Ephraim Tucker was chosen Deacon.

May 7, 1699. Leiu^{nt} George Sumner chosen Deacon.

Aug. 14, 1698. The Chh. voted to admitte Sarah Charity and Naomi Jordon to baptisme and to y^e watch and discipline of y^e Chh.

April 9, 1699. Abigail y^e Daughter of Dina Tomson was by a Chh. vote admitted to baptisme and to y^e watch and discipline of y^e Chh. of Milton.

July 30, 1699. Leiu^{nt} George Sumner and Bro. Ephraim Tucker were Ordained Deacons in this Chh. of Milton. My text 1 Tim. 3:13.

Nov. 10, 1706. M^{rs}. Holman y^e wife of M^r. John Holman owned y^e Covenant and gaue up herselfe and seed to y^e watch and discipline of y^e Chh. in Milton.

Jan. 12, 1706. Ruhamah Billing y^e wife of Joseph Billings owned y^e Covenant, &c.

Sept. 20, 1713. M^r. William Badcock, owned y^e Covenant, &c., and had his child baptized.

July 18, 1714. Y^e Chh. voted to admitte Hannah Holman (M^r. Samuel Holmans Daughter) to baptisme, and took her vnder y^e watch and discipline of y^e Chh., and so she was baptized y^e same day.

Sep. 18, 1715. John Gulliver laid hold on y^e Covenant and gaue up hims. to y^e watch and discipline, and was baptized by y^e vote of y^e Chh. Sep^r. 11, 1715.

A record of Some of ye Acts of a Council of Two Churches (viz., Dorchester and Milton), that Sate at Newport and Compton.

1700. Forasmuch as with y^e heart man beleiueth unto Righteousnesse and with y^e mouth confession and taking hold of Gods Covenant are unto Salvation; We confesse, Professe, and Avouch y^e Lord Jehovah, Father, Son and Holy Ghost to be our God, and y^e Lord Jesus Christ, y^e Great Immanuel, to be our Prophet, Priest, King and Saviour; and We humbly giue up our selues, and all ours, to be taught, Justified, Ruled, Sanctified and Saued by Him, and By his Grace; we promise, as Hee shall Enable Us, To Loue y^e Lord our God with all our hearts, To Cleaue to Him, Trust in Him, Fear Him, Obey his Commandments, and to Observe all his Ordinances whereof we are at present Capable, and as we shall be Capable; waiting on Him for His spirit and Looking to Him, Whereinsoeuer we shall fail, and fall short, for Pardon and Healing for His Names Sake. Amen.

On 27 Oct., 1700. Divinâ Gratia.

At Newport These laid hold on y^e Covenant and were Baptized, viz.: Capt. Nath. Coddington, Esq., m^{rs}. Joanne Brightman, m^{rs}. Rebecca Pocock, m^{rs}. Sarah Creek, m^{rs}. Hannah Clark, Sarah Timberlake, and Jane Dill.

Others laid hold on y^e Covenant who had been formerly Baptized, viz.: M^r. Calender and his wife, M^r. Richard Clark, m^{rs}. Mumford, m^{rs}. Magewick, Elizabeth Caparon, Susannah Willet. M^r. Warkman and m^{rs}. Coggeshel only renewed Covenant. The children that were Baptized were, Patience, Thomas, Freegift, Sarah, Elis: William, Mary and Nathaneel, children of M^r. Freegift Cogshel: Abigail, Elisabeth, Mercy, Mary and William, children of M^r. Magewick; John

and Margaret Caparon; Susannah and Alice Willet; Mary Warkman; Steven Mumford; Jonathan, Alice and Hannah, children of M^r. Richard Clark.

On Nov. 3, 1700. *Divinâ Gratia.* At Compton. There Laid hold on y^e Covenant and were Baptized these y^t follow, viz.: Lt. John Wood, M^r. Edward Richmond and his wife and daughter Abigail; M^r. Silvester Richmond; M^r. John Palmer and his wife; M^r. Joseph Church's wife; Joseph and Martha Seabury; Nathanael House; Mercy Rouse.

Others y^t Laid hold on y^e Covenant Were Mr. Fobes and his wife; Mr. Samuel Crandolls wife; Mr. John Church; Mr. Samuel Gray's wife; the wife of Nathaneel Serles; the wife of James Bennet.

The Children yⁿ Baptized were, Elisabeth, Constant, Mercy and Mary Fobes; John, Mary, Sarah, Deborah, Margaret, Abigail and Elizabeth Woods; Thomas and Edward Grays; Edward, Anne, Elizabeth, Ame, Benjamine and Mary Richmonds; Joseph, Nathan, Alice, Deborah and Elisabeth, children of Joseph Church; Elizabeth daughter of John Church; John, Sarah, Elisabeth, Edward, Job, Aaron, and Anne Palmers; Jonathan, Hannah, Simon, Ebenezer, John, Joseph and Benjamin Dawen; Benjamin, Ichabod, Sarah, Rebecca, Elisha, Blackmans; Abigail and Sarah Hilliard; David and Grace Woodworths; Sam: and Mary Crandolls; John and Sarah Searles.

LETTER FROM DR. FRANKLIN TO CAPT. THOS. BRADFORD.

[Communicated by JOHN JORDAN, Jr., Esq., of Philadelphia.]

Wednesday P. M., May 16th.

DEAR SIR,—I have just now been urged to apply to you in behalf of a Stranger who is suppos'd to have spoken some disrespectful words of your Company, as he is told they are exceedingly exasperated against him. He declares, that the Words ascrib'd to him are much misrepresented, and that if he had an opportunity, of giving you a true Account of them, you would be satisfy'd they were merely jocular without the least Intention of offending you or any of your Corps.

I do not presume to have any influence with you intitling me to mediate in any Affair that concerns you. I only beg leave to mention, that he is a Clergyman of the Church of England, and some pains has lately been taken in England to represent the Colonies as inimical to that Church. I hope you and the Company will on Enquiry find that the Offence is not so great as to require such Marks of Resentment as may be misconstrued there, and deemed the Effects of Enmity to the Clergy; because at this juncture, it might create us some powerful Enemies, increase their number and diminish that of our Friends.

Be so good as to excuse my giving you this Trouble and believe me to be with sincere Esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humb^l Serv^t.

*Capt. Bradford.**

B. FRANKLIN.

* This letter has never before been published. Captain (Thomas) Bradford was an eminent printer, editor, and publisher, and succeeded Franklin as printer to the Continental Congress, in 1763. He died at Philadelphia in May, 1838, aged 94 years. He was a brother of William Bradford, Attorney General of the United States during a portion of Washington's Administration.—Ed.

LETTER* FROM DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TO THE REV.
GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

[FROM THE SOCIETY'S FILES.]

New York, July 2, 1756.

DEAR SIR,—I received your Favour of the 24th of February with great Pleasure, as it inform'd me of your Welfare, and express'd your continu'd Regard for me. I thank you for the Pamphlet you enclos'd to me. As we had just observ'd a Provincial Fast on the Same Occasion, I thought it very seasonable to be publish'd in Pensilvania, and accordingly reprinted it immediately.

You mention your frequent Wish that you were a Chaplain to an American Army. I sometimes wish, that you and I were jointly employ'd by the Crown, to settle a Colony on the Ohio. I imagine we could do it effectually, and without putting the Nation to much Expence. But I fear we shall never be call'd upon for such a Service. What a glorious Thing it would be, to settle in that fine Country a large strong Body of Religious and Industrious People! what a Secularity to the other Colonies; and Advantage to Britain, by Increasing her People, Territory, Strength and Commerce. Might it not greatly facilitate the Introduction of pure Religion among the Heathen, if we could, by such a Colony, show them a better Sample of Christians than they commonly see in our Indian Traders, the most vicious and abandoned Wretches of our Nation?—Life, like a dramatic Piece should not only be conducted with Regularity, but methinks it should finish handsomely. Being now in the last Act, I begin to cast about for something fit to end with.—Or if mine be more properly compar'd to an Epigram, as some of its few Lines are but barely tolerable, I am very desirous of concluding with a bright Point.—In such an Enterprise I could spend the Remainder of Life with Pleasure, and I firmly believe God would bless us with Success, if we undertook it with a sincere Regard to his Honour, the Service of our gracious King and (which is the same thing) the Publick Good.

I thank you cordially for your generous Benefaction to the German Schools. They go on pretty well, and will do better when Mr. Smith, who has at present the principal Care of them, shall learn to mind Party-Writing and Party-Politicks less, and his proper Business more; which I hope time will bring about.

I thank you for your good Wishes and Prayers, and am with the greatest Esteem and Affection,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

My best respects to }
Mrs. Whitefield. }

* This very interesting letter has, we think, never before appeared in print—it is not to be found in the Writings of Franklin, edited by Dr. Sparks. Our copy was taken from a facsimile of the original which was prefixed to "A Lecture on the Life of Dr. Franklin by the Rev. Hugh McNeile, A.M., as delivered by him at the Liverpool Royal Amphitheatre, on Wednesday evening, 17th Nov., 1844." The original letter was at that time in possession of the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool.

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[Compiled by JEREMIAH COLBURN.]

Continued from page 155.

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* Daniel Leonard, not Jonathan Sewall, was the author of "Massachusettensis." See "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. xviii., pp. 291 and 353.

NARRAGANSETT GRANTEES.

[Communicated by CYRUS WOODMAN, Esq., of Cambridge.]

IN Vol. xvi. of the Register may be found lists of part of the Grantees of the seven townships, granted by the General Court "to the officers and soldiers who were in the Narragansett war, or to their lawful representatives."

One of the townships so granted was called Narragansett No. 1, now Buxton, Maine, and like the other towns was granted to 120 persons.

The records of the Proprietors of that town are now before me. It seems that the township was laid out at different times into four series of lots, called the First, Second, Third and Fourth Divisions.

John Hobson, Sam'l Chase, James Chute and Philemon Dane, under date of November 17, 1735, report that they had laid out the First Division, consisting of 123 lots.

In addition to the 120 lots for the Grantees or their representatives, the law required the Proprietors to "lay out a lot for the first settled minister, one for the ministry and one for the school in each of the said townships."

A meeting of the Proprietors was held on the said 17th of November, 1735, and under that date is recorded the drawing of the lots of the First Division, which were afterwards commonly called "Home Lots" by the settlers. There is nothing, except in a few instances, to show to what towns the Grantees belonged.

It is, however, generally apparent from the records that most if not all of them were from Newbury, Ipswich, Salisbury, Amesbury, Hampton, Greenland, Berwick, Rowley, Haverhill and Methuen.

Below follows a literal copy from the record. I have carefully endeavored to preserve the original spelling.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 5, 1867.

A Raing of Lots known by the Letter A.

	No.
Samuel Allin draws on the Right of Richard Aallin,	1.
Francis George " " James Gorge,	2.
Nathanael Clark " " Daniel Summersby,*	3.
Cap ^t . William Elsley " " William Elsley,	4.
Solomon Sheapard " " his father Solomon Sheapard,	5.
Stephen Mighill " " Cap ^t . Sam'l Brocklebank,	6.
Daniel Tenney " " his father Daniel Tenney,	7.
John Leighton " " his father John Leighton,†	8.

A Raing of Lots known by the Letter B.

Cap ^t . Thomas Walingford and the Reverend James Pike on y ^e }	1.
Right of Nicolas Tarbot,	

* In the second drawing spelled Summersbe.

† " " " " Laiton, and afterwards Laton.

		No.
Samuel Teney	on the Right of Thomas Tenny,	2.
Cap ^t . Thomas Sanford	" " Cap ^t . Daniel Ring,*	3.
Cap ^t . John Greenleaf, Junr.,	" " Cap ^t . Stephen Greenleaf,	4.
Stephen Emerey, 3d, and } Richard Dole	" " Sam ^l Pore,†	5.
Isaac Appleton	" " Edmond Brown,‡	6.
Nathan Simonds	" " John Williams,	7.
John Brown	" " Benjamin Newman,	8.
Thomas Gellins	" " Calib Richardson,	9.
John Hobson	" " Thomas Brown,	10.
Bartholomew Pearson	" " Benjamin Parson,§	11.
John Hobson	" " John Woodin,	12.

A Raing of Lots known by the Letter C.

Jonathan Fellows	on the Right of John Andrews,	1.
Jonathan Fellows	" " John Herin,	2.
Thomas Bartlit, Jun ^r	" " Thomas Rogers,	3.
Solomon Lakeman	" " Robert Down,¶	4.
John Plumer	" " his Great Grandfather, } Joseph Plumer,**	5.
John Harvey	" " his father John Harvey,	6.
Richard Stimson	" " his father Georg Stimson,	7.
Benjamin Rolins and } Ebenezer Watson	" " Nicolas Rolins,	8.
James Fuller	" " his father James fuller,	9.
Samuel Pore	" " Henerey Pore,††	10.
Daniel Adams	" " Simon Adams,	11.
Nicolas Cheaney and Joseph Hale	on the Right of John Asa,	12.
[No name against 13.]‡‡		13.
Jonathan Low	on the Right of Thomas Low,	14.
Philemon Dane	" " his father Philemon Dane,	15.
William Foster	" " John Jackson,	16.
John Fowle	" " Ezekiel Woodard,	17.
Joshua Jackson	" " his father Calib Jackson,	18.
Stephen Emerson	" " Amos Gody,	19.
Philip fowler	" " Richard Jacobs,	20.
Nathanael Clark	" " Jonathan Clark,	21.
Cap ^t . John Greenleaf, Jun ^r	for Moses Durell,§§	22.
Colonel Joseph Gerrish	on the Right of Moses Little,	23.
Samuel Herimon and } Richard Thurston	" " John Spafford,	24.

* In the third drawing spelled Ringe.

† " third " " Poor.

‡ This line in this and the second drawings is erased (except the number), and in the first and second drawings Enoch Titcomb draws on the right of Edmund Brown.

§ In the second drawing is spelled Pearson.

|| " " " " " Herrin.

¶ " " " " " Downs.

** " " " " " Plummer.

†† " " " " " Poor.

‡‡ There is no name against Lot 13. It was perhaps the one left for the School.

§§ In the second and fourth drawings this is spelled Durell, and in the third Durel. In the record of the first drawing the two final letters look more like a long and short s, than double l.

John Bartlet, Junr.	on the Right of Zacheriah Davis,	No. 25.
James Godfrey	" " Henry Kimbal,	26.
for the ministry,		27.
for the minister,		28.

A Raing of Lots known by the Letter D.

Samuel Chase	on the Right of his father Moses Chase,	1.
Daniel Thurston	" " his father Daniel Thurston,	2.
Isaac Appleton, Junr.	" " Major Samuel Appleton,	3.
Thomas Bartlet, Junr.	" " Thomas Wait,	4.
The Reverend Jedediah Jewett	on the Right of John Brown, } (Haverhill),	5.
John Fowle, Junr.	on the Right of Joseph Brown,	6.
Benjamin Morril	" " William Allin,	7.
Jonathan Fellows	" " his father Isaac Fellows,	8.
Richard Dole	" " William Brown,	9.
Samuel Hovey	" " Caleb Kimbal,	10.
Israel Read	" " John Boynton,	11.
Samuel Ingals	" " his Gr. father Samuel Ingals,	12.
William Cross	" " his father George Cross,	13.
Benjamin Woodman	" " Francis Young,	14.
James Chute	" " Gershom Brown,	15.
Joseph Fellows	" " his father Joseph Fellows,	16.
Timothy Curriour	" " his father Richard Curriour,*	17.
Mr. Francis Sawyer	" " his father William Sawyer,	18.
Joseph Kinsman	" " his father Robert Kinsman,	19.
John gains	" " Samuel Taylor,	20.
Benjamin Pearson	" " Jonathan Verey,	21.
Dea ^a Samuel Moody	" " Benjamin Verey,	22.
John Newmarch	" " his father Zacheas Newmarch,	23.
John Brown	" " his father John Brown,	24.
Jonathan Easmon	" " Thomas Easmon,†	25.
Joseph Pike	" " Thomas Smith,	26.
Solomon Giddins	" " his father John Giddins,	27.
Emerson Cogswell	" " Edward Cogswell,	28.

A Raing of Lots known by the Letter E.

Enoch Titcomb	on the Right of Edmund Brown,	1.
John Hobson	" " his father John Hobson,	2.
Joseph Gerish, Esq.	" " Jabes Musgro,‡	3.
Isaac Appleton	" " Nicholas Richardson,	4.
Nathan Simons	" " Daniel Lad	5.
Joseph Coffin	" " Nathanael Keene,	6.
Stephen Emerson	" " his father Nathanael Emerson,	7.
Ephraim Dow	" " his father Thomas Dow,	8.
Mr. Joseph Parker	" " Daniel Ruff,	9.
John Baker	" " his grandfather John Baker,	10.

* In the second drawing spelled Currier.
† " " " " Eastman.
‡ " " " " Musgrove.

			No.
Samuel Mugrig	on the Right of	Samuel Hutchinson,	11.
Alexander Lovel	" "	John Lovel,	12.
John Harvey	" "	Samuel Hadley,	13.
John Corser	" "	Samuel Hill,	14.
Samuel Walker	" "	Lt. Jonathan Mooers,*	15.
John Sadler	" "	Abial Sadler,	16.
M ^r . Aquila Jewett	" "	Samuel Kneeland,	17.
Moses Mitchel	" "	William Knowlton,	18.
John Hobson	" "	Joseph Rose,	19.
Richard Swan	" "	his father Robert Swan,	20.
John Fowle, Junr.	" "	Edward Colcut,†	21.
Seth Storer	" "	his father Seth Storer,	22.
John Denison	" "	his father John Denison,	23.
Mary Mitchel	" "	his father John Mitchel,	24.
Jonathan Pickard	" "	his grandfather John Pickard,	25.
Crisp Bradbury	" "	Richard Swan,	26.
Timothy Palmer	" "	his father Thomas Palmer,	27.
Thomas Burnom‡	" "	his father James Burnom,‡	28.

A Raing of Lots known by the Letter F.

Stephen Hidden	on the Right of	Richard Brier,	1.
John Emerey	" "	his father Jonathan Emerey,	2.
Stephen Smith	" "	Peter Emons,	3.
Henry Bodwell	" "		4.
William Boynton	" "	his father Joshua Boynton,	5.
Christifor Bartlet	" "	" " Christofoer Bartlet,	6.
Ephraim Fitts§	" "	Samuell Parse,	7.
John Brown and	}	" "	8.
John Gains			
Ebenezer Smith	" "	Christifor Kenistone,¶	9.
Jonathan Davis	" "	his father John Davis,	10.
Samuel Stickney	" "	his father John Stickney,	11.
John Martin	" "	his father John Martin,	12.

A Raing of Lots known by the Letter G.

M ^r . Israel Read	on the Right of	Daniel Rolf,	1.
Nathanael Potter	" "	Edmond Potter,	2.
Dea ⁿ Joseph Kingsbury	" "	Thomas Kingsbury,	3.
Gershom Fraizer	" "	Hugh Gallaway,	4.
John Creseey	" "	Cornelious Davis,	5.
M ^r . Jonathan Jewett	" "	his father Joseph Jewett,	6.
Timothy Sheapard	" "	his gr. father John Sheapard	7.
Francis Pickard	" "	Samuel Kneeland,	8.

* In the second drawing spelled Moers.

† " " " " Calcut.

‡ " " " the first is spelled Burnom and the second Burnam.

§ " third " spelled Fitts.

|| " " " Peirce.

¶ " " " Kiniston.

ROLL OF CAPT. NATHANIEL WEBB'S CO., IN THE FOURTH
CONNECTICUT REGIMENT—REVOLUTIONARY WAR—COL.
JOHN DURKEE, COMMANDING.

[Communicated by Mr. LEDYARD BILL, of New York.]

THE following list of names is from Captain Nathaniel Webb's Company Roll Book of the Revolution.

This company formed a part of the 4th Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Colonel JOHN DURKEE (1779), and will prove of interest to both the antiquary and historian.

This old manuscript volume is somewhat defaced and mutilated, and doubtless the roster given below is incomplete.

Captain Webb's Orderly Book and other papers are in my possession, and portions of these may at a future time be furnished for publication.

Names.	Age.	Trade.	Where born.
Solomon Lathrop, <i>Sergt.</i>	20	Farmer,	Norwich, Ct.
Solomon Tracy, "	20	Shoemaker,	Windham, "
Elijah Spafford, "	22	Ship Joiner,	" "
Richard Penhallow, <i>Corp.</i>	30	Farmer,	Norwich, "
Jos ^a Johnson, "	24	Shoemaker,	Windham, "
Benaj ^b Geer, "	21	"	Coventry, "
Jed ^a Richards, <i>Drummer,</i>	16	Farmer,	New London, "
Paul Davison, <i>Fifer,</i>	16	"	Ashford, "
Stephen Bennett,	19	"	Plainfield, "
Abner Backus,	16	"	Windham, "
Jeremiah Capron,	17	"	Norwich, "
Roswell Crocker,	21	"	" "
Solomon Douglass,	19	"	New London, "
Elias Dimick,	19	"	Ashford, "
John Frain,	20	"	Windham, "
Frederick Fanning,	19	"	Norwich, "
Elij ^b Knight,	20	Blacksmith,	" "
Nathan Lester,	19	Farmer,	Canterbury, "
Samuel Lathrop,	18	"	Norwich, "
Darius Orcutt,	18	"	Windham, "
Robert Patterson,	41	"	Ireland.
Ebenezer Perigo,	19	"	Norwich, Ct.
William Perigo,	26	"	" "
Benjamin Ripley,	16	"	Windham, "
Francis Shallsiss,	24	Joiner,	England.
Nathan Smith,	16	Farmer,	Norwich, Ct.
Samuel Thompson,	18	"	Canterbury, "
Levi Wentworth,	19	"	Norwich, "
London Howard,	26	"	Massachusetts.
Herrington,	25	"	Windham, Ct.
Waldon,	18	"	Tolland, "
My Green,	16	"	Killingly, "
Allen,	19	"	Union, "

Names.	Age.	Trade.	Where born.	
Samuel Taylor,	18	Cord Winder,	Dudley,	Ct.
Jasper Marsh,	20	Wheelwright,	Uxbridge,	"
Henry McNeal,	18	Farmer,	Union,	"
John Perigo,	16	"	Norwich,	"
Prentice Perigo,	17	"	"	"
Darius Bottom,	19	"	"	"
Asael Hotchkiss,	20	"	Waterbury,	"
Richard Robinson,	17	"	Windham,	"
Leonard Perkins,	17	"	Canterbury,	"
James Bell,	27	Surgeon,	New Castle, Eng.	
Roger Huntington,	21	Farmer,	Norwich,	Ct.
Perum Ripley,	17	Cord Winder,	Duxbury, Mass.	
Nathan Kennedy,	17	Farmer,	Windham,	Ct.
Thomas Dean,	28	"	"	"
Solomon Lord,	40	Cord Winder,	Colchester,	"
Nathaniel Allen,	18	Smith,	Pomfret,	"
John Hough,	22	Wheelwright,	Norwich,	"
Joseph Miller,	17	Farmer,	Windham,	"
Benj. Woodworth,	51	"	Lebanon,	"
Charles Justin,	26	"	Canterbury,	"
Moses Gates,	23	"	N. Hartford,	"
David Wheler,	23	"	Plainfield,	"
William Baker,	27	Smith,	New London,	"
Charles Waterman,	18	Farmer,	Gloucester, R. I.	
Andrew Ely,				
Harriss Jones.				

MEN OF LANCASTER LOST AT THE REDUCTION OF MONTREAL.

Appendix to a Sermon preached at the West Parish in Lancaster [Mass.], October 9, 1760, on the General Thanksgiving for the Reduction of Montreal and the total Conquest of Canada, &c. by JOHN MELLEN, Pastor of the Second Church.

NAMES OF THE MEN LOST OUT OF THIS PARISH [LANCASTER, MASS.] SINCE 1755.

Samuel Fairbanks, William Fairbanks, Isaac Kendal, Ithamar Ben-net, Hezekiah Whitcomb, John Whitcomb, Jacob Glazier, Simon Kendal, John Farrar, Jeremiah Dickenson, William Brabrook, Ebenezer Bigelow, Jacob Smith, Jonathan Geary, Philip Geno, Reuben Walker, Stephen Kendal, George Bush, Joseph Stewart.

The four first were slain in the morning Action, at Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755. All the Rest, I think, were lost by Sickness abroad, or Indisposition they brought home with them from the Camp; except the last, who was drowned, this Year, in Lake Champlain; and Brabrook, of whom we ———

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF HON. ROBERT HOOPER.

[Communicated by JOHN H. SHEPPARD, A.M.]

THE HON. ROBERT HOOPER, one of our eminent Boston merchants, who died in Boston March 5, 1868, aged 77, was born at Marblehead, Nov. 16, 1790. He was the son of Captain Robert and Mary (Glover) Hooper, and grandson of Robert and Mary (Ingalls) Hooper, families who resided in Marblehead, affluent, and highly esteemed by their fellow citizens for their public spirit and benevolence.

Marblehead is a rough peninsula, projecting into the bay, with craggy shores, and a narrow harbor a mile and a half in length and half a mile wide. It was once a part of Salem, and was incorporated in 1649. From its peculiar adaptation to fisheries and commerce, though very limited in territory, this place was famous for the hardihood and daring enterprise of its citizens on the deep at an early period of our colonial history. It has been distinguished for more than two hundred years as a nursery of seamen, and in the Revolution was the cradle of the American navy. It was naturally a wilderness of rock, with here and there a green valley or glade, just fitted for a little garden, where the mariner perched his pretty nest on the adjacent cliff. No herds nor flocks ranged on this barren place. A Marbleheadman ploughed only the deep for his living; his pasture lay afar off on the Banks of Newfoundland, and his harvest whitened the shores with their wide spread fish-flakes. Even at this day, with its clusters of antique dwellings and rough trapesian streets, this seaport has a very old look, like some ancient towns in England. But in this secluded spot, where stood the dilapidated fortress of Fort Sewall, several eminent men, merchants, mariners and lawyers, as well as noble defenders of our country, were born and educated. Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Samuel Sewall, late Chief Justice of the S. J. Court of Massachusetts, and the Hon. Azor Orne, originated here; and likewise Gen. John Glover, Capt. James Mugford, and Com. Samuel Tucker, began to build their fame on this Rock.

In the Revolution, Marblehead stood pre-eminent above all the seaports on the American coast in her sacrifices and patriotism. She gave the first aid to Washington, when he was laying the foundation of our Navy, since so powerful and glorious. From her shores were fitted out the first cruisers, which he employed in resisting the depredations on our commerce by the enemy. The important service which they rendered, and the names of their brave commanders, have been too much neglected by historians, and have become almost forgotten in the overshadowing greatness of our Republic. If Plymouth was the home of the founders of our political and religious institutions, Marblehead may justly be called the birth place of our infant navy. The idea may be formed of the sacrifices and sufferings of this town in the war, from the facts that in 1772 she possessed more than 12,000 tons of shipping, and "at the peace her tonnage was only 1509," and there were then 448 widows and 966 fatherless

children.* The population and tonnage of Marblehead are now counted by thousands, and many elegant mansions adorn the place.

Mary Hooper, the mother of Robert, was the daughter of Gen. John Glover and Hannah Gale his wife. Gen. Glover was born in Salem, Nov. 5, 1732, and died Jan. 30, 1797. He was a distinguished officer in the American Revolution. He was chosen Colonel of the Marblehead regiment of militia, a body of 1000 men, well equipped, which entered the service of their country, and was known in several battles as the FOURTEENTH CONTINENTAL REGIMENT, who acquitted themselves with great honor. Col. Glover had been the owner of a number of vessels, which were armed and fitted out as privateers. By his agency the brave Capt. John Manley was appointed to the command of the schooner *Lec*, which did such signal service in the war; by his encouragement the gallant Capt. James Mugford—our first naval martyr in the war of the Revolution—went out in the *Franklin*, 4 guns, in the pursuit of the brig *Hope*, a British transport in Boston harbor, and on May 17, 1776, captured her with her cargo of 1500 barrels of gunpowder, so much needed and so timely in Washington's army; and it was under his auspices that Commodore Samuel Tucker began his brilliant career on the ocean. It is well to refresh our minds in these peculiar times with the memory of the great and noble heroes of the Revolution, for some of them have already become strangers to the politicians of the day.

Col. Glover belonged to a brave family. In 1773, when the small-pox was raging in the country, a hospital for inoculation by their aid and influence was erected on Cat island, in Salem harbor. There was much opposition, and violence was threatened by a mob; when his brother Jonathan Glover—a man of courage and decision of character—"stationed a loaded cannon in the hall of his house, and declared he was ready to receive the rioters." This put an end to all attempts to interfere with the Hospital.

He marched with his regiment to New York, and took an active part in the retreat from Long Island, and also in the evacuation of New York, September 15, 1776. He was with General Sullivan's brigade at the battle of White Plains, in which he and his brave regiment distinguished themselves. So important were his military services that on the 21st of February, 1777, he was appointed Brigadier General. With his brigade he was stationed on the right wing of the American army, when General Burgoyne was defeated. On the 10th of October he discovered through a deserter that the enemy had taken a strong position under cover of the woods, of which he warned General Gates, by an aid-de-camp, and thereby in withdrawing from an attack, saved his brigade from destruction. On the 17th of October Burgoyne surrendered, and General Glover was assigned to guard the prisoners, 5791 in number, and conduct them to Cambridge. This order he executed with clemency and ability.

He was with the army when it crossed the Delaware. On the evening of the 25th of December, 1776, Washington called a council of officers, representing his plan and the difficulties of carrying it into

* A Memoir of General John Glover, of Marblehead, by William P. Upham. 1863.—Also, Report on American Fisheries, by Lorenzo Sabine.

† Upham, p. 31.

execution; when Col. Glover addressed him in these few resolute and warm-hearted words: "You need not be troubled about that, General, my boys can manage it." And they took the lead and the battle was won. The success of this daring deed of Washington, like a sudden illumination on a dark and stormy coast, amidst surrounding breakers, revealed safety to the desponding, and changed the whole aspect of the contest.

General Knox, chief of artillery at the battle of Trenton, when he was afterwards a member of the Massachusetts Legislature spoke thus of the brave men of Marblehead.

"I wish the members of this body knew the people of Marblehead as well as I do—I could wish that they had stood on the banks of the Delaware river in 1776, in that bitter night, when the Commander in Chief had drawn up his little army to cross it, and had seen the powerful current bearing onward the floating masses of ice, which threatened destruction to whosoever should venture upon its bosom. I wish that when this occurrence threatened to defeat the enterprise, they could have heard that distinguished warrior demand, '*Who will lead us on?*' and seen the men of Marblehead, and Marblehead alone, stand forward to lead the army along the perilous path to unfading glories and honors in the achievements of Trenton. There, sir, went the fishermen of Marblehead, alike at home upon land or water, alike ardent, patriotic and unflinching, whenever they unfurled the flag of the country."—*Report on Fisheries, Lorenzo Sabine, 202.*

Gen. Glover "was a member of the Court which tried Major Andre on the 29th of September, 1780, and was officer of the day when Andre was executed." He shed tears at the execution.

From constant exposure, and the severity of his trials in various campaigns and battles, the health of General Glover at last failed him. In his letter of May 5, 1778, to General Washington, he remarks:—"When I entered the service in 1775, I had as good a constitution as any man of my age; but it's now broken and shattered to pieces." In another letter, May 4, 1782, he informs Washington of his sufferings; "I have not slept," says he, "two hours upon an average in 24 for these four years past, and very often after severe fatigue I do not sleep a wink for two or three nights together." On the 22d of July, 1782, he was placed on half pay by Congress, "on account of his ill health," and he returned home.

Such was one of the ancestors of the subject of this sketch—Gen. John Glover, of Marblehead—a favorite of Washington, and one of the noblest actors in the drama of the Revolution. The author trusts that it needs no apology in a sketch of this kind, that he has dwelt so long on the character and exploits of a patriot who did so much for his country in her darkest days, and to whom Mr. Hooper was so nearly related.

Robert Hooper was prepared for college at Atkinson Academy, New Hampshire, one of the oldest seminaries in that State, and pleasantly situated in Atkinson, which lies in view of the Monadnoc, and is remarkable for its floating island. At that time it was under the care of Preceptor Vose, a gentleman of high reputation as a scholar and a teacher. He boarded in the family of the Rev. Stephen Peabody, the first settled minister in Atkinson; a sketch of whose life, written by Samuel Gilman, D.D., was published in the Christian Examiner in

1847. Under such excellent influences he began his academical career. Contemporary with him at this school were Col. William Kent, of Concord, and the Rev. Mr. Gilman above named, late of Charleston, South Carolina.

He entered Harvard University, and was graduated in 1811. His class was eminent for talents, and many of them in after life reached great distinction. In that class was seen toiling at his book the late eloquent Edward Everett, and there were his classmates, Nathaniel L. Frothingham, D.D., Charles P. Curtis, Ebenezer Lane, of Ohio, and Edward Reynolds, M.D., of Boston, most of whom are no more. After he bid adieu to his Alma Mater, Mr. Hooper commenced the study of the Law, under the tuition of the Hon. Ralph H. French, of Salem, and was qualified for admission to the Bar, when he concluded to follow the mercantile profession, which he commenced at Marblehead. Under the patronage and influence of his father, who was largely engaged in commerce, he soon became a prosperous ship-owner.

In October, 1816, he married Miss Caroline Latham, an English lady, born in London, who was then residing in Roxbury, where the marriage was solemnized by the Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D.D., of that place.

About the year 1820, Mr. Hooper went out to Batavia as master of the ship *Ganges*, having previously made two or three voyages to foreign ports as supercargo; in which capacity he qualified himself to take command of a merchantman. He visited several cities in Europe, and established a valuable correspondence with banking-houses abroad while pursuing his travels. On his return he resumed his business, which he carried on in Marblehead for several years, and in 1825 or '26 was chosen President of the Marblehead Marine Insurance Company. In 1834, he was elected a Senator of Massachusetts for the County of Essex.

Mr. Hooper removed with his family from Marblehead to Boston about the year 1835, and in 1840 was chosen one of the representatives of Boston, in the Legislature of Massachusetts. He occupied a store on Commercial wharf, until his retirement from mercantile business in which he had been fortunate and successful. He was chosen treasurer of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, N. H., in 1853, and resigned this office in 1857. For twenty years he was President of the Old Boston Bank (now the Old Boston National Bank), and in 1832 he was elected one of the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital; afterwards, in 1842, chairman of that board; and in 1853 its President, an office which he held till his retirement from active life in 1863—a service of thirty years, honorable to himself and advantageous to that important institution.

His residence was at No. 51 Mount Vernon Street, from the time of his settlement in Boston until his death. Mr. Hooper was much respected by the community for his scrupulous, unbending integrity, and endeared to his friends by his courteous and unassuming address. He was a man of fine personal appearance; tall in stature, dignified in demeanor, of pleasing countenance and in manner sedate and deliberative. There was nothing trifling or thoughtless in his conversation; but he was always cheerful, and the temperament of his mind calm and uniform.

He left three children at his decease: Caroline L. Thacher, widow of Samuel C. Thacher, of Boston, Esq., deceased; Mary Glover, wife of Richard Lewis, of England; and Robert Hooper, merchant of this city. Two of his sons died at mature age, viz.: John, born Jan. 25, 1831, and deceased Feb. 7, 1866, having been elected a member of our Society in 1863; and Henry Oxnard, born October 20, 1834, and died October 29, 1859.

Mr. Hooper was chosen a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, January, 1868, a short time before his decease. In him we lose an honored member, and a man of great public spirit. To the worth of a gentleman so much beloved and esteemed, and a merchant of such high rank, no remarks could be made by the author more appropriate than we find in the vote passed by the Massachusetts General Hospital, on the death of their President. He is there described as a man "of uncommon individuality of character and manner—of singular probity of mind and independence of thought—of large and cultivated capacity:—faithful and sagacious in all his trusts, most honorable in the conduct of affairs and affectionate and tender in his social relations."

MR. HOOPER'S GENEALOGY.

The author is indebted to the interesting "Memoir of General John Glover, of Marblehead, by William P. Upham," for several facts in this sketch, as also in the genealogy of the Hooper family on the maternal side, from John Glover,¹ m. 1660, and great grandfather of John Glover.⁴

Children of John⁴ and Hannah (Gale) Glover:

1. John,⁵ b. March 23, 1756; m. Fanny Lee.
2. Hannah,⁵ b. May 15, 1757; d. in infancy.
3. Daniel,⁵ b. April 8, 1759; d. in infancy.
4. Hannah,⁵ b. April 19, 1761; m. Richard Cowell.
5. Samuel,⁵ b. Dec. 19, 1762; m. Martha Boden.
6. Jonas,⁵ b. April 1, 1764; m. Sally Peirce.
7. Tabitha,⁵ b. Dec. 8, 1765; m. William Brooks.
8. Susannah,⁵ b. March 28, 1767; m. Capt. Nicholson Broughton.
9. Mary,⁵ b. Jan. 8, 1769; d. April 14, 1850; m. Dec. 11, 1788, ROBERT HOOPER, who was b. Feb. 3, 1766.
10. Sarah,⁵ b. Feb. 10, 1771; m. Samuel Lewis.
11. Jonathan,⁵ b. May 9, 1773.

Children of Mary⁵ and Robert Hooper:

1. ROBERT,⁶ b. Nov. 16, 1790; m. Oct., 1816, Caroline Latham; d. March 5, 1868.
2. John,⁶ b. July 4, 1792; d. Sept. 14, 1793.
3. John,⁶ b. Feb. 4, 1794; d. April 8, 1851.
4. William,⁶ b. Dec. 1, 1795; d. March 9, 1828.
5. Mary,⁶ b. June 11, 1797.
6. Nathaniel,⁶ b. Jan. 5, 1799; d. July 3, 1801.
7. Susan,⁶ b. Oct. 19, 1800.
8. Henry,⁶ b. July 3, 1802.
9. Nathaniel,⁶ b. Aug. 25, 1804; d. Nov. 21, 1805.
10. Nathaniel,⁶ b. Sept. 30, 1806; d. Sept. 3, 1859.
11. Samuel,⁶ b. May 14, 1808; d. Oct. 18, 1843.
12. Hannah,⁶ b. June 26, 1810.
13. Benjamin Franklin,⁶ b. April 6, 1814; d. March 6, 1842.

Children of Robert⁶ and Caroline Hooper:

1. Caroline,⁷ widow of Samuel C. Thacher, deceased.
2. Mary Glover,⁷ wife of Richard Lewis, merchant.
3. Robert Hooper,⁷ of Boston, merchant.
4. John,⁷ b. Jan. 25, 1831; d. Feb. 7, 1866.
5. Henry Oxnard,⁷ b. Oct. 20, 1834; d. Oct. 29, 1859.

THE PUFFER FAMILY.

[Communicated by WILLIAM S. APPLETON, A.M.]

I HAVE lately been making some attempt to form a genealogy of this family, to which little attention has ever yet been paid. It may be said that the family has deserved no more, never having been of any importance or prominence; this, however, is an argument which the true genealogist rejects with scorn, believing that every one who has lived has thereby earned a right to have his pedigree recorded at length. My own interest in this family is caused by the fact of descent from the first of the name.

24 February, 1640, the town of Boston granted to George Puffer land for five heads, that is twenty acres, at Mount Wollaston afterwards Braintree. Of him nothing more is known, but the family was continued under the name of Puffer by two persons, who may confidently be called his sons; and the widow Puffer, who died at Braintree 12 February, 1677, was undoubtedly his relict. Mary Puffer, "an aged woman," who died at the same place 22 July, 1700, is perhaps more likely to have been his daughter than the widow of his eldest son.

(1) James² Puffer, probably oldest son of George, born about 1624, married at Braintree, 14 February, 1656, Mary Swalden, and had:

Richard,³ b. 14 March, 1657. (3)

Martha,³ b. 28 December, 1658.

Mary,³ b. 12 January, 1660.

James,³ b. 5 May, 1663. (4)

Ruth,³ b. 25 January, 1667, d. 29 January, 1667.

Rachel,³ b. 25 January, 1667; m. 7 January, 1695, Eleazer Isgate, of Braintree.

Jabez,³ b. 4 February, 1672. (5)

He died at Braintree 25 July, 1692, aged about 68.

(2) Mathias² Puffer, probably second son of George, married at Braintree 12 March, 1662, Rachel Farnsworth, and had:

Joseph,³ b. at Braintree in March, 1663; probably died young.

John,³ b. at Braintree 10 October, 1665. (6)

James,³ b. at Mendon 4 June, 1668. (7)

Jonathan,³ b.

Esther,³ m. 2 June, 1697, William Sumner of Milton.

After the death of his first wife, he married secondly, 11 February, 1677, Abigail, daughter of Richard Everett of Dedham, and had:

Benjamin,³ b. in 1678; bapt. at Braintree, probably died young.

Eleazer,³ b. about 1683. (8)

Abigail,³ m. 25 March, 1708, William Crane of Dorchester.

After the death of his second wife, he married thirdly, at Milton, 14 May, 1697, Mary Crehore, probably widow of Teague, of Milton. In 1662 he received an allotment of land at Mendon, where he lived a few years, but returned to Braintree, and afterwards moved to Dorchester, where he belonged at the time of his third marriage. Four shillings and sixpence of the Dorchester rate of 1684 went to pay "Mathias Puffer for an woulfes head." 12 November, 1693, he was

admitted to the Church of Milton, but in every other respect he seems to have preserved his connection with Dorchester, where he was Surveyor of Highways, 1702, and Tythingman, 1705. He died there 9 May, 1717, and in his will, written 23 April, 1714, he says he had lived to old age, and distributes among his children lands in Dorchester, Milton, and Dedham, near Wrentham. I presume he lived in that part of Dorchester which is now Stoughton.

(3) Richard Puffer married at Dorchester, 23 March, 1681, Ruth, daughter of Richard Everett of Dedham, and had :

Mary,⁴ m. 26 December, 1705, Ralph Day of Wrentham.

Ruth,⁴ m. 12 December, 1706, John Day of Wrentham.

William,⁴ b. in 1687, bapt. at Braintree ; m. 25 May, 1710, Elizabeth Guild of Wrentham.

Richard,⁴ b. at Wrentham 17 July, 1689 ; m. 11 July, 1719, Anna Hanes of Wrentham.

Rachel,⁴ m. 14 June, 1722, Edward Gay of Wrentham.

Sarah,⁴ b.

——, a son, who d. nameless, 16 January, 1698.

He died before 21 February, 1724, when his son William was appointed to administer on his estate ; both were then called of Wrentham. In 1727, Ruth, widow of Richard, was about 74 years old.

(4) James Puffer married at Braintree, 25 September, 1690, Mary Ellis of Dedham, and had :

James,⁴ b. 7 November, 1692, d. 17 November, 1692.

James,⁴ b. 5 November, 1694.

Joseph,⁴ b. 5 February, 1697, d. 4 October, 1699.

Mary,⁴ b. 7 August, 1699.

Joseph,⁴ b. 2 April, 1702.

Ebenezer,⁴ b. in 1705.

He moved to Sudbury, where he died 11 November, 1749, aged 86 ; his widow died 29 December, 1751, aged 80.

(5) Jabez Puffer married at Braintree, 3 December, 1702, Mary Glazier, and had :

Martha,⁴ b. 18 October, 1703.

Jabez,⁴ b. in 1705.

Samuel,⁴ b. 12 October, 1707.

Jonathan,⁴ b. 2 November, 1709 ; d. 9 November, 1709.

Jonathan,⁴ b. 22 October, 1711.

Of him I know nothing further.

(6) John Puffer married at Dorchester, 17 December, 1695, Mary Holbrook of Roxbury, and had :

John,⁴ b. 5 October, 1698. (9)

Miriam,⁴ b. 14 August, 1702 ; m. 11 January, 1720, Benjamin Wiate of Dorchester.

Mary,⁴ b. 3 November, 1706 ; m. at Boston 26 January, 1726, Samuel Belcher.

He lived in that part of Dorchester, which in 1726 was incorporated as Stoughton. His wife died at Newport, R. I., 16 April, 1736, aged 62, and he died at Stoughton 16 January, 1751.

(7) James Puffer married at Dorchester, 17 December, 1695, Abigail, daughter of Ephraim Newton of Milton, and had :

Abigail,⁴ b. 20 November, 1696 ; m. 3 March, 1718, Edward Wiate of Dorchester.

Esther,⁴ b. 29 May, 1699; m. 25 March, 1719, Richard Bayly of Dorchester.

Ruth,⁴ b. 16 March, 1704; m. 11 March, 1724, Edward Downs of Dorchester.

Hannah,⁴ b. 9 November, 1709; m. at Stoughton, 9 January, 1728, Isaac Fenno of Stoughton; died 30 July, 1731.

He died before 18 November, 1718, when his widow was appointed to administer on his estate.

(8) Eleazer Puffer married at Dorchester, 27 November, 1713, Elizabeth Talbot, and had:

Elizabeth,⁴ b. 24 August, 1714; m. 3 August, 1748, Samuel Rouson of Stoughton.

Mathias,⁴ b. 5 February, 1716; m. 7 April, 1743, Rebecca Tucker of Stoughton.

Benjamin,⁴ b. in 1718, bapt. at Milton.

James,⁴ b. 26 February, 1723.

Dorothy,⁴ b. in 1726, bapt. at Milton.

Lazarus,⁴ b. 1 June, 1729.

He lived in that part of Dorchester, which in 1726 was incorporated as Stoughton, and the births of some of his children are there recorded. He died there 14 January, 1747, aged 64.

(9) John Puffer married at Boston, 14 December, 1725, Abigail Vose of Dorchester, and had:

Hannah,⁵ b. 15 October, 1726; married, 29 November, 1744, Elijah Baker of Stoughton.

Seth,⁵ b. 11 March, 1731; m. 5 June, 1755, Patience Tolman of Stoughton.

Sarah,⁵ b. 20 May, 1733; m. 1 February, 1754, Samuel Wentworth of Stoughton.

John,⁵ b. 13 April, 1735.

Abel,⁵ b. 27 March, 1737.

Abigail,⁵ b. 26 April, 1739.

Joseph,⁵ b. 29 May, 1741.

Bathsheba,⁵ b. 15 November, 1745.

He died at Stoughton, 21 February, 1765.

According to the Church Records of Dorchester, and the records of Wrentham, as printed in the Register, iv., 84, William Puffer married Ruth, daughter of Joseph Farnsworth of Dorchester, and had William, born at Wrentham, 17 July, 1686. I know nothing more of him, and am half inclined to think that he only exists by a confusion of Matthias and Richard. According to the records of deaths in Wrentham (Register, iii., 32), Thomas Puffer of Providence died at Wrentham 11 July, 1702; who he was I know not, nor do I feel sure what Mary Puffer married Philip Blackaler, at Boston, 26 November, 1700, but this may have been the daughter of James. According to the will of Thomas Tolman (Register, xiv., 259), there was a Josiah Puffer in Milton in 1711; this I am sure is a mistake for Matthias, as he and his sons John and James are the only ones of the name on the rate-list of Milton for that year. I shall be grateful to any one who will add to this imperfect account of a family, in which I feel the interest of kinship, and find the pleasure of novelty in the research.

THOMAS PAINE OF EASTHAM AND POSTERITY.

[Communicated by Mr. JOSIAH PAINE, Harwich, Mass.]

Continued from page 191.

32. JOSHUA⁴ Paine, son of Thomas³ and Hannah of Truro, married for his first wife Rebecca Sparrow, dau. of Capt. Jonathan, Jr., of Eastham, Oct. 20, 1720. She dying Sept. 15, 1736, he again married his cousin Constance,⁴ widow of William Baker of Canterbury, Jan. 6, 1737. He was a blacksmith and farmer. He removed from Truro to Canterbury after 1720, and from thence to Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he died about 1774. Children of Joshua⁴ Paine were: (132) Joshua,⁵ born in Truro, Sept. 11, 1721, a school teacher; died Dec. 12, 1763. (133) Ruth,⁵ born in Truro, April 22, 1723, died April 3, 1740. (134) Abigail,⁵ born March 10, 1725, went to sea in 1745, and was never heard of after. (135) Elijah,⁵ born March 10, 1725 (gem.), died Nov. 7, 1744. (136) Sparrow,⁵ born August 4, 1726, died Nov. 15, 1734. (137) Benajah,⁵ born Oct. 10, 1728, went to sea in 1745 and never returned. (138) Ephraim,⁵ born Aug. 19, 1730, married for his first wife Elizabeth Harris of Amenia, N. Y. She died Jan. 1, 1766; for 2d wife he married Mary Thompson. She died Dec. 7, 1806. He died Aug. 10, 1786. He was a noted man. He was a State Senator and an Assemblyman, Judge and Physician. He was a member of the Provincial Congress from Dutchess County in 1775. (139) Rebecca,⁵ born June 19, 1732, married — Dyer. (140) Ichabod⁵ Sparrow, born Sept. 10, 1736, at Canterbury, mar. Jane Covil, dau. of Seth, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1761, died at Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt., Dec. 28, 1765, in the 30th year of his age. He was a physician. He received a classical education. His son Ichabod⁶ Sparrow, born in Shaftsbury, Vt., Dec. 27, 1765, mar. Mary Dixon of Amenia, N. Y., and finally settled at Plattsburg, died June 24, 1807. His son, Lemuel Covil⁵ Paine, M.D., born in Shaftsbury, Vt., Nov. 9, 1787, still survives, and resides in Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y., where he has been a most skilful physician for many years. (141) Barnabas,⁵ born Nov. 28, 1737, married Martha Holdridge, April 15, 1760; she dying Dec. 9, 1775, he married 2d, Mary Burrows, Sept. 1, 1776; she died Sept. 20, 1829. He died June 6, 1822. He was a physician, and settled in Amenia. Much relating to his branch of the Paine family he gathered in his day, and left in manuscript. (142) Abigail,⁵ born Aug. 1, 1739, died Aug. 1, 1739. (143) Uriah,⁵ born June 5, 1741, died July 19, 1749. (144) Moses,⁵ born April 2, 1744, died July 24, 1749. (145) Phebe,⁵ born Oct. 21, 1746, mar. 1st, Seth Covil; 2d, Samuel Monroe; 3d, William Bently, by whom she was murdered, Oct. 15, 1799. (146) Anna,⁵ born Sept. 23, 1748, died Jan. 8, 1749.

35. Barnabas⁴ Paine, Esq., of Truro, son of Thomas³ and Hannah of that place, was a man of distinction in Truro. He married Mary Purrington June 25, 1724, and died at Truro, May 25, 1768, in his 63d year. His wife Mary died Dec. 22, 1768, in the 62d year of her age. Much relating to the ancestral head of the family, was, it is said, by him transmitted to his nephew, Dr. Barnabas⁵ Paine of Amenia, N. Y. His children were: (147) Elizabeth,⁵ born Aug. 11, 1725, married

Ambrose Snow, April 2, 1747, died before 1768. (148) Barnabas,^s born Sept. 24, 1727, married Hannah Vickery, died Dec. 10, 1757, at Portsmouth Harbor, "old England," "being carried there by John Stott, commander of a man-of-war schooner called the Gibraltar Prize." (149) Mercy,^s born April 11, 1729, married — Rich, died in 1768. (150) Mary,^s born Jan. 28, 1731-2, mar. Samuel Lombard, Nov. 9, 1751, died Oct. 4, 1758, aged 26. (151) Joshua,^s born Aug. 3, 1734, died July 5, 1735. (152) Ruth,^s born April 23, 1736, married Ebenezer Rich, Oct. 20, 1754. (153) Phebe,^s born June 25, 1738, married — Higgins. (154) Jerusha,^s born July 11, 1740, died Nov. 9, 1740. (155) Jemima,^s born Feb. 5, 1742-3. (156) Joseph,^s born Feb. 20, 1744-5, married Rebecca —, about 1766. (157) Hannah,^s born Dec. 11, 1746.

37. Abraham⁴ Paine, son of Elisha, of Canterbury, Conn., married Ruth Adams, Dec. 19, 1717. Of his posterity the writer is not informed. He settled probably in Canterbury.

38. Elisha⁴ Paine, son of Elisha and Rebecca of Canterbury, married Mary Johnson, Sept. 25, 1720. He early studied the law, and became the most talented lawyer in Connecticut. But becoming interested in religious subjects, he abandoned the law, and studied for the ministry, and in Dec. 1742, appeared for examination before some minister, who gave him necessary encouragement. But, disliking the Saybrook Platform, which had the general oversight of all the Churches in Connecticut, and which he was urged to subscribe to, he lent the whole force of his influence against it, and forthwith became a warm advocate of religious freedom in the Colony, and a fearless, outspoken and successful itinerant preacher. He soon left Canterbury, and went to Woodstock in this State. Here he was arrested for preaching the Gospel, Feb. 19, 1742-3, and thrown into Worcester Jail, and was not released until the 13th of May following. This confinement in Worcester Jail did not abate his zeal or discourage him in the course he had laid out, but he continued to preach with acceptance in many of the towns adjacent. In July following, he started on another tour, and visited Providence, Bristol, Boston, Cambridge, and as far northward as Dunstable and Lancaster, and returned in the following December, having preached during his absence two hundred and forty-four sermons. After this period, he returned to Windham, Conn., and here was thrown into prison for not being "a settled and ordained minister," and preaching without authority. But his imprisonment was short; his persecutors becoming alarmed, he was released. After many trials in disseminating the plain teachings of the great Nazarine, he finally was settled at Bridgehamton, L. I., in May, 1752, where he continued to preach to his beloved flock until fifteen days before his death, which occurred August 26, 1775. Of his posterity the writer has not been informed.

40. Rev. Solomon⁴ Paine, son of Elisha and Rebecca of Canterbury, married Sarah Carver, Nov. 2, 1720-1; she dying Aug. 9, 1739, he married 2d, Priscilla Fitch. He was a distinguished preacher of the "separatist" denomination, and was ordained at Canterbury, Sept. 10, 1746, and died there Oct. 5, 1754. His wife Priscilla died May 31, 1732. Children of Rev. Solomon Paine were: (158) Solomon,^s died young. (159) Ruth,^s married Elisha Cleaveland. (160) Elisha,^s married Elizabeth Cleaveland. (161) Ichabod,^s mar. Hannah Boswell

Jan. 16, 1748. (162) David,^s married Lydia Johnson, April 5, 1759. (163) By second wife, Solomon,^s married Mary Bacon, June 8, 1756. (164) Priscilla.^s (164) Elisha (?).

45. John^s Paine, son of Elisha and Rebecca of Canterbury, married Sarah Church. He was ordained pastor of a separate church in Rehoboth in 1748. [Of him further, or his posterity, is not known to the writer. Any information thankfully received.]

46. John^s Paine, Jr., son of John^s and Bennit Paine of Eastham, was a man of note in Eastham in his day. He was a Representative from that town seven years. He died in November, 1771. Of his family nothing further is known with certainty. No known descendants upon the Cape.

48. William^s Paine, Esq., son of John^s and Bennit of Eastham, married Sarah Bacon of Barnstable, in 1727. He was intended Sept. 2, 1727. She died, says her grave-stone, Jan. 16, 1743-4, aged 36 years. He died at Louisburg in August, 1746. He was a Justice of Peace, and was commissioned in 1737. He represented Eastham in the General Court at Boston, in 1731, 1732, 1735, 1738, 1739, 1743, and in 1744. He went into the service, and died at Louisburg, as above stated, but whether as an officer or private is not known. His brother, Lt. Theophilus, who was with him in service, as Lieutenant, settled his estate in 1747.

His children, as are given by the Eastham Records, were: (165) Sarah,^s born Sept. 17, 1728; (166) Ruth,^s born March 23, 1730, died Sept. 21, 1736. (167) Josiah,^s born June 20, 1732. (168) Jedida,^s born May 13, 1734.

53. Lient. Theophilus^s Paine, son of John^s and Bennit Paine, married Hannah Bacon, and settled in that part of Eastham now Orleans. He was in the French war, and was a Lieutenant. He died in 1755. His wife Hannah settled his estate. Her Letters bear date Sept. 2, 1755. Children were: (169) Ruth,^s born Feb. 3, 1737-8. (170) Nathaniel,^s born Feb. 3, 1737-8. (171) John,^s from July 20, 1739. (172) Sarah.^s (173) Ruth.^s (174) Rebecca.^s (175) Hannah.^s

61. Thomas^s Paine, Esq., son of John and Alice Paine of Eastham, married for his first wife, Phebe, dau. of Eleazar Freeman of Eastham, Jan. 24, 1758. She died Aug. 14, 1779, aged 49 years. For his second wife he married widow Sarah S. Mason of Mt. Desert, Me., whither he had removed after 1781. While a resident at Eastham he was a prominent man. He took a decided stand during the Revolutionary period, and represented that town in the Legislature in 1767, 1770, 1780 and in 1781. He was a Justice, receiving his appointment in 1776. After 1781 he removed to Mt. Desert. In 1802, he went to Portland, and died at the house of his son, Josiah Paine, Esq. His widow survived him a number years. His children by his two wives, Phebe and Sarah, were: (176) James,^s born at Eastham, Dec. 17, 1759, married Sally Wingate of Biddeford, Me., in 1792, became a physician, and died at Portland, Feb. 14, 1822. (177) Josiah,^s born at Eastham, April 8, 1760; married Phebe Stone, Feb. 12, 1792, settled in Maine, died at Portland, Jan. 21, 1825. He was father of Judge William Paine of Portland, lately deceased. (178) Seth,^s born Feb. 17, 1762; died Jan. 29, 1765, aged 2 years, 11 months and 12 days. (179) Enoch,^s born at Eastham, Jan. 29, 1764, died unmarried, at Athens, Pa., April 19, 1815. (180) Seth,^s born at Eastham, June 22, 1766,

died unmarried, at Charleston, S. C., of yellow fever, in October, 1801, where he had settled before 1792. At this place, in 1795, he established the *City Gazette*, the first daily published in that city. (181) David,³ born in Eastham, in 1768, married Phebe Lindsey, Jan. 30, 1803; she died, and for his second wife m. Anne W. Harding of Portland, and settled at Athens, Pa., and died there Sept. 6, 1851. (182) Clement,³ born in Eastham, August 11, 1769, mar. Anne Woodbridge, July 20, 1806. He was a printer. For many years resident of Athens, Pa. He died at Leroy, Pa., March 1, 1849. (183) Phebe,³ born in Eastham, March 23, 1771, m. David McDougal of Buxton, Me., Jan. 29, 1793, and died Feb. 16, 1839. By second wife Sarah had: (184) Sarah,³ June 1, 1788, married William Emery, June 4, 1805. (185) Hannah,³ born April 12, 1790, mar. Abel Wilder, a house carpenter, who settled in Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y. (186) Thomas,³ born in Eden, Me., Sept. 22, 1793, mar. Olive Hadley of Eden, Aug. 24, 1819.

72. Thomas⁴ Paine, son of James³ and Bethia Paine of Barnstable, was born April 9, 1694. At an early age he was placed under Rev. Mr. Russell of Barnstable, for preparation for college, and in 1713, at the age of 19, he entered Harvard. He applied himself to the college studies, and manifested great taste for mathematics and astronomy, and studied these branches much beyond the college course of that time. To such an extent did he pursue these studies that in 1718 and in 1719, he published *Almanacs* in his own name. He calculated the great eclipse of 1806, which his son, Hon. R. T. Paine, found to have been exact. Besides these studies he made great proficiency in the study of Latin, Greek, Hebrew and French, and graduated in July, 1717, but with what rank is not known. But having shown early an evident predilection for the ministry, in August following he applied himself to the study of divinity with Rev. Theophilus Barnard of Andover. After completing his studies, he received a call to settle in the ministry at Weymouth. This call he accepted, and on the 19th of August, 1719, was ordained. Here he labored until ill health obliged him to withdraw from the ministry, and on the 5th of November, 1830, he removed to Boston; though his connection with the church as pastor was not severed until April 15, 1734. He now entered into commercial pursuits, and carried on trade between the Southern Provinces, West Indies, the port of Halifax, England, and other ports in foreign countries, and soon became wealthy. He also was engaged in the manufacture of cannons and casting shot, &c., and had foundries in Abington and Bridgewater. In the summer of 1749, just as his son, Robert⁵ Treat, had graduated at Harvard, by the capture of some of his vessels and the disastrous state of the currency and business his affairs became involved, and his property was swept away. His health now becoming impaired, he made a voyage to the West Indies, and upon his return went to Halifax to reside. Turning his attention from commercial matters, he studied law and prepared himself to practice, but the state of his health was such that he was compelled to leave, and he returned to the residence of his daughter, Abigail Greenleaf, at Germantown, in Braintree, Mass., where shortly afterwards he died, May 30, 1757, aged 63, and was buried at Weymouth. "He was a man of great talents, learning, industry and piety." He was but once married. His wife was Eunice Treat, the youngest daughter of Rev. Samuel Treat of Eastham, to whom he was

married at Boston, April 21, 1721, when she was but sixteen years of age. She died Oct. 17, 1747, in her 43d year. By her, Rev. Thomas Paine had: (187) Abigail,^s born at Weymouth, March 6, 1725, married Joseph Greenleaf, Oct. 17, 1749, and died Jan. 15, 1810, aged 83, leaving five children. (188) Robert Treat,^s born Oct. 9, 1727, died Oct. 21, 1727. (189) Thomas,^s born July 3, 1729, died Aug. 19, 1730. (190) Hon. Robert Treat,^s born in Boston, March 11, 1731, mar. Sally Cobb of Taunton, dau. of Thomas Cobb, Esq., in 1770, and died at Boston, May 11, 1814. His wife died June 6, 1816, aged 76. He studied at Boston Latin School, and graduated at Harvard in 1749. He was one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a Judge of the Supreme Court. He had eight children. Three of his sons were educated at Harvard and became lawyers. (191) Eunice,^s born May 11, 1733, died unmarried, Feb. 1803.

78. Eben⁴ Paine, son of Joseph³ and Patience, of Harwich, married Rebecca, dau. of John Mayo, Aug. 12, 1714. He removed to Chatham after 1730. Previous to this period he resided in that part of Harwich now Brewster, upon his father's place. He died at Chatham, August 1, 1762. He was a member of the First Church in Harwich, being admitted Sept. 17, 1717. He made his will. His children were all born in Harwich, and were: (192) Patience^s (gem.), born March 29, 1715. (192) Joseph^s (gem.), born March 29, 1715, mar. Abigail Lord of Chatham, daughter of Rev. Joseph, and settled in that place. (193) Rebecca,^s born April 3, 1717, mar. Paul Crowell, Jr., of Chatham. (194) Mary,^s born Oct. 3, 1719, mar. John Rider of Chatham. (195) Hannah,^s born April 5, 1721, mar. Reuben Rider, died of smallpox, Jan. 1, 1766. (196) Ebenezer,^s born Nov. 1, 1725, died young. (197) Ebenezer,^s born Nov. 3, 1728, mar. Susanna Hall of Yarmouth, in 1749, died of smallpox in 1766, at Chatham.

80. Joseph⁴ Paine, son of Joseph³ and Patience Paine of Harwich, now Brewster, mar. Hannah Huckens of Barnstable, March 24, 1724. He died, says grave-stone, June 26, 1771. His will made June 18, 1770, and presented July 9, 1771, James Paine, Esq., Exr. Children were: (198) James,^s born Jan. 29, 1720-1, married Patience Crosby, Aug. 30, 1759, was a noted man in Harwich in his day. He died in 1807. (199) Sarah,^s born Sept. 12, 1723, died unmarried in 1770. (200) Samuel,^s born June 26, 1726, mar. Sarah Mayo, Oct. 15, 1747. (201) Jonathan,^s born Aug. 15, 1729. (202) Joseph,^s born Aug. 9, 1731, mar. Betsey ——. (203) Hannah,^s born July 5, 1735, mar. Edward Bangs, Feb. 9, 1764, died Nov., 1764, aged 28. (204) Jonathan,^s born March 26, 1739, mar. Rebecca Clark. (205) Lydia,^s born April 16, 1741.

81. Richard⁴ Paine, son of Joseph³ and Patience Paine of Harwich, mar. Phebe Myrick of Eastham, Oct. 21, 1726, and went to Truro, and from thence removed to Eastham. His children, born in Truro and Eastham, were: (206) Phebe,^s born April 28, 1728. (207) Rebecca,^s born April 18, 1730. (208) Bette,^s born April 22, 1732. (209) Dorcas,^s born March 14, 1733-4. (210) Richard,^s born Aug. 14, 1736, went to Gorham, Me., and was a blacksmith. (211) Joseph,^s born in Eastham, April 21, 1741, married Phebe Rich, Jan. 20, 1767, went to Standish, Me., died Oct. 13, 1827. (212) William,^s born Sept. 30, 1743, married and went to Gorham, Me., in 1770. (213) Thomas,^s born Dec. 19, 1745.

LETTER FROM BENJ. CORBYN TO THOMAS FULLER.

[FROM THE SOCIETY'S MSS. FILES.]

XTIAN FFREIND,—I rec^d yours for w^{ch} I give you thankes, I am glad to heare from you. And I Desire to simpathize wth you in you^r p^ticular sufferings in your publick troubles wth w^{ch} God hath beene pleased to exercise you; out of w^{ch} he hath beene pleased to Deliver you by makeing you conquerors, w^t we have to passe throro the Lord only know, warrs and rumors of warrs are at this day. I humbly conceive this yeare may be a Discovering yeare: w^t it the Designe of raising forces wth us in England (whether to helpe the Hollander or not &c.

I conceive also you^r safty greater than ours. The Lord helpe you and us to watch and pray and wisely observe all the foot steps of Gods p^rvidence w^{ch} will certainly issue in the Downfall of Anti C^t and the Advance of the kingdom of Jesus C^t. Amen. As to you^r p^ticular concern how I wonder sometime you have not sent for your 5^t especially considering Bro. Rob: Allen came over. You may remember I have spoken fully to it heretofore.

As to my own concerns my wife have had a quartan Ague till this winter and severall of my children have been sickly. But I hope they may all recover. Thus wth hearty salutations from my wife and my selfe to you and you^r wife and children and Robert Allin,* I remaine

Yo^r Assured ffreind,

BEN: CORBYN.

Alburgh, 1 m: 14, 1677.

I pray call not your settlem^t any more an excile.

Addressed,

These ffor his Lo: ffre: Tho: fuller of Dedham in New England.

LETTER FROM MARY BULKLEY TO PETER BULKLEY.

[FROM THE SOCIETY'S MSS. FILES.]

Boston, June 23, 1739.

DEARE SON,—In your last you charge us with neglect in not wrighting to you, wee have writ seuareall letters to you and sent a box of Crackers to you the box wee sent in Capt. Fox, wee haue rec^d the goods you Sent and a fine negro boy in good helth hee is not Sold as yet, your Father heas bin ofered ninety five pounds to Stay Sum time for the cash he refused it, if you had a wife and was settled he would be a fine boy for your one yous [for your own use] which I should bee glad to see, he is such a pritty boy wee are all fond of him, wee all regois to heair of your helth and wellfair.

* He is named in the will of Rev. John Allin, of Dedham (d. 1671), Suffolk Wills, Lib. ii. p. 139. His name first appears on the records of Dedham in August, 1663, and he was admitted into the Church there in 1673. What relation was Robert to Rev. John?

poor unhapety Edward heas bin gon aboue a month and Mr. prescott Stud his frind to geat him off—poor Freley. again you weair so good as to Show your consarn for John. we eair in hopes to geat him to Mr. bards and if wee can I shall reckon it a great fauour to haue so good a plase, he has head the offer of a marchant and refused, he chouses a traid. Dear Son wee would adore the God that heas inclined and maid you a Joseph to us and our Benjamin, with the rest. I am glad you haue careyed a present to Mr. Bulkley. I am afraid your father will not wright to him, you must excus it if you can, it is not in our nature to ingage aney thing in that way. I hope you will uisit him. In your last you told mee if any goods wair wanting you could serve us and if you haue any money to Spair I would menstion a few things. your Ship is verey forward, your father is there once or twice euery week. I hope you will make all the wealth thats posabel, your sister and brothers loue and ——— you and patteys duty and peters he is a cleuer boy—the meesels is in town and poor betey heas not had ——— child, which is ury dangrus indeed—no more, but earnestly beg that you may injoy the ——— presance an blessing allways around you all.

Your most Louing and affectnate Mother,

MARY BULKLEY.

What I haue writ for I would not haue you put your self the least out of your way, by no means be sure. hannahs loue to you.

To Mr. Peter Bulkley.

To be left with Messrs. Lane & Smithers, Mercts.
in Bristol. London.

CHURCH RECORDS OF NEWINGTON, N. H.

[Communicated by CHARLES W. TUTTLE, A.M., of Boston.]

Continued from page 159.

WE commence publication of the names of persons baptized, and persons admitted to the Church of Newington, by the Rev. Joseph Adams, during his ministry. The names are copied, without variation, from the Church Record referred to on page 23 of this volume. The first page of the manuscript record is printed entire. The other pages are abridged, the substance only being given. In this abridgment, ow. cov. for "owned the covenant," ch. for "children," bap. for "baptism," and dau. for "daughter."

A. D.

1715. Oct. 26. Was a fast kept at Newington and a Church Gathered; consisting of 9 men's, viz.: John Downing, Thomas Row: Be. Bickford: John Dam, Richard Downing, formerly members of Dover Church, and John fabyan; john Downing, Jun., Hatevil Nutter and Moses Dame taken in to full communion.

- Nov. 16. The Rev'd Mr. Joseph Adams was ordained pastor of said Church.
- Dec. 4. John Bickford son to Jethro Bickford, was baptised by said Pastor.
1716. Jan. 15. Was ye first Sacrament yt Ever was Celebrated at Newington.
- “ 22. Frances Walton, daughter to George and Frances Walton was baptised : also, Abigail Dam, daughter, Moses and Abigail Dam was baptised.
- Mar. 11. Deborah Crocket was baptised and admitted to full Communion in ye Church.
- “ 18. Was Sacrament day.
- April 29. Mahitable Fabin, daughter to John and Ma. Fabin was baptised.
- May 6. Elizabeth Tompson daughter to Samuel and Elizabeth Tompson was baptised.
- June 10. John Scales son to Mathew and ——— Scales was baptised.
- “ 24. John Walker son to John Walker was baptized.
- “ 28. ——— Miller was admitted to full Communion.
- Mary Fabyan wife to John Fabyan was admitted to full Communion.

[Here ends the first page of the Manuscript Record.]

- Sept. 30. John, Sarah, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, and Joseph, children of John and Sarah Decker, bap.
- Oct. 7. Elizabeth dau. to Alexander and Jane Hodgdon bap.
- Dec. 9. Hannah dau. to John and Mary Hunting bap.
1717. April 28. Susannah dau. to Jethro and Hannah Bickford bap.
- May 5. John son to Moses and Abigail Dam bap. : also, Mary dau. to John and Elizabeth Knight : also, Mary dau. to Jonathan and Elizabeth Dow.
- May 25. ——— Gray dau. to James and Tamson Gray was bap.
- Sept. 15. William, Samuel and Abigail, child. of Samuel and Abigail Hunting bap. : also, Abigail dau. to Hatevil and Leah Nutter.
1718. Jan. 5. Seth Ring ow. cov. and bap.
- “ Joseph son to Seth and Elizabeth Ring bap.
- Feb. 14. Benjamin son to Seth and Elizabeth Ring bap.
- April 13. Elias Smith of Kittery bap.
- “ Sarah dau. to Nicholas and Martha Shapleigh bap. at Kittery.
- June 1. Bethia dau. to Will' and Sarah Furbar bap.
- July 13. Sarah dau. to Zebulon and Abigail Dam bap.
- “ 27. Richard son to John and Elizabeth Downing bap.
- Sept. 22. Jane Dam wife of John Dam bap.
- Nov. 2. George son to Samuel and Abigail Hunting bap. John son to John and Mary Hunting bap.
- Nov. 22. George son to James and Tamsin Gray bap.
1719. April 5. Will' Furbar sen. bap. and ad. to full com.
- May 24. Briget dau. to Jethro and Hannah Bickford bap.
- June 14. Grace Hoite ow. the cov. and was bap. : also, Alsa, Dorothy, Israel, John, Abishog and Frances, her children bap.

- Aug. 22. Phinehas and Eliezar sons to Elieazar and Ann Coleman bap.
- Sept. 26. Joseph son to John and Elizabeth Dam bap.
- Oct. 4. David son to John and Sarah Decker bap.
- Nov. 15. William son to Henry and Sarah Leavers bap.
- " 22. Joseph son to Andrew Reed bap.
- " 29. Elizabeth dau. to Hatevil and Leah Nutter bap.
- Dec. 13. Jane dau. to Seth and Elizabeth Ring bap.
- " 20. Eliphalet son to Moses and Abigail Dam bap.
20. Jan. 24. Daniel son to John and Elizabeth Knight bap.
- May 13. Thomas son to Thomas and Deborah Layton bap.
- June 26. Charity Wallingford ow. cov. and bap.; Patience Hodgdon ow. cov. and was bap.; also, her children.
- Aug. 7. Jerusha dau. to William and Sarah Furbur bap.
- " 14. Mr. Nicholas Shapley ow. cov. and bap.
- Dec. 11. Solomon son to Samuel and Abigail Huntry bap.
- " Tamsin dau. to John and Hannah Huntry bap.
1. Jan. 23. Elizabeth wife of James Webber ow. cov. and had child bap. William.
- Feb. 28. Hannah dau. to Jonathan and Elizabeth Downing bap.
- " Richard son to Jethro and Hannah Bickford bap.
- Mar. 12. John son to Hatevil and Leah Nutter bap.
- April 30. Mary dau. to Eliezar and Ann Coleman bap.
- June 16. Benjamin Bickford ow. cov. and bap., and his son Samuel bap.
- Aug. 6. Samuel Rawlins ow. cov. and had his child baptised Hannsh.
- Sept. 3. Elizabeth dau. to Samuel and Mary Hill was bap.
- " Samuel son to Samuel and Mary Hill was bap.
- " Briget dau. to John and Elizabeth Knight.
- Oct. 22. Elizabeth dau. to Joseph and Elizabeth Adams bap. and dyed Feb. 13, 1721-2.
2. Feb. 4. Mary dau. to Seth and Elizabeth Ring bap.
- Mar. 11. Elizabeth Adams wife of Joseph Adams admitted to full communion in our Church.
- April 15. Allice dau. to Jonathan and Elizabeth Downing bap.
- " 22. Eliazar Coleman was admitted to full com.
- " Seth Ring was admitted to full com.
- May 12. Solomon son to Moses and Abigail Dam bap.
- " Sarah dau. to Benj. and Mary Bickford bap.
23. Jan. 20. Joseph son to Joseph and Elizabeth Adams bap.
- Feb. 3. Abigail dau. to John and Sarah Decker bap.
- " 10. Joshua son to Joseph and Sarah Downing bap.
- " 24. Thomas Row, Jun. and wife Rachel ow. cov. and bap.
- Mar. 10. Clement Meservey and wife Elizabeth ow. cov. and were bap.; and she was at the same time admitted into ye Church as a member in full communion.
- " 30. Alice dau. to John and Elizabeth Knight bap.
- April 7. Elizabeth dau. to Sam'l and Sarah Huntris bap.
- " 14. Dependence son to Jethro and Hannah Bickford bap.
- " 21. Francis Walton was admitted to full com.
- " Mary dau. to John and Mary Huntris bap.
- June 2. Hannah dau. to Thomas Adams? bap.

- Aug. 10. John son to Samuel and Alice Rowllins, bap.
 " Mary dau. to Thomas and Rachel Row bap.
 " 17. Abner son and Keturah dau. to Zebulon and Abigail Dam bap.
 Sept. 7. James son to James and Tamsin Gray bap.
 " 21. Jethro Bickford and wife admitted to full com.
 " Elizabeth dau. to Hatevil and Leah Nutter bap.
 Oct. 30. Alexander son to Joseph and Patience Hodgdon bap.
 Nov. 3. Elizabeth Ring was admitted to full com.
 Dec. 1. Will'm Witham sen. and Mary his wife ow. cov. and bap.
 " Thomas Quint bap. on his granfather Row's account.
 Dec. 8. Richard Furber ow. cov. and had ch. bap. Francis.
 " 10. Abigail dau. to Benj. and Deborah Bickford.
 " 22. William Witham and Peter Witham ow. cov. and bap.
 Dec. 29. Elizabeth Knight was admitted to full com.
 1724. Jan. 19. George, Peter and Joseph, children to Clement and Elizabeth Meservey, bap.
 " John Fabyen, Deacon, and John Downing, Esq., were chosen Elders of the Church by a vote of the Bretheren.
 April 30. John, Mary, Sarah, Phebe, and Patience, children of John and Charity Wallingford, were baptized.
 June 18. Sarah Hoit ow. cov. and bap.
 July 26. Paul son to — Patch bap.
 Aug. 16. Richard, John, Ebenezer, Mary, and Jane Place, and Abigail Walker ow. cov. and bap.
 Sept. 20. Elizabeth Carter ow. cov. and was bap. and admitted to full com.
 " Rosemund Nutter was admitted to full com.
 " Richard Carter and Sarah his wife; also, Mary and Deborah and Sarah, children, bap.
 Oct. 4. Jonathan, Joseph, and Eunice, children to John and Eunice Plaice bap.
 " Abraham and Abigail, ch. to Eben'r and Jane Place, bap.
 Oct. 18. Joseph Walker ow. cov. and bap.
 " John son to John and Elizabeth Dam bap.
 Nov. 1. Nelson son to Jonathan and Elizabeth Downing bap.
 " Joseph son to Joseph and Abigail Walker bap.
 " Alice dau. to Samuel and Alice Rawllins bap.
 Dec. 6. Theophilus son to Moses and Abigail Damon bap.
 " 12. Hipworth son to John and Mary Huntris bap.
 1725. Jan. 27. Mr. William Knight of Portsmouth ow. cov.
 " 31. Rosimund Nutter dau. to Mrs. Ros'd Nutter bap.
 Feb. 28. Richard Dam ow. cov. and had his dau. bap. Mary.
 Mar. 14. Mrs. Coleman ow. cov. and was bap. and ad. to full com. and had son bap. James.
 " Richard son to John and Hannah Carter bap.
 April 4. John Trickey and Mary his wife ow. cov. and bap. and admitted to full com. John, Ephraim, Mary, Alice and Sarah, children bap.
 " Hannah dau. to Elizabeth and Joseph Adams bap.

- April 18. Harry a negro boy bap.
 " " Thomas Trickey and Mary his wife ow. cov. and bap. Isaac, Jonathan, Sarah, Abigail, Elizabeth, and Mary, children bap.
 May 9. Mehitabel dau. to Thomas and Hannah Ayer bap.
 " 23. William son to Thomas and Rachel Row bap.
 " " Elizabeth dau. to Jethro and Hannah Bickford bap.
 June 27. John Wallingford and Charity his wife were admitted to full com. in our Church.
 Aug. 1. Anna Walker ow. cov. and had her dau. bap. Briget.
 Sept. 12. Mary Furbur had her son — bap.
 " 19. Mary Coobroth ow. cov. and bap. James, Pitman, William, Joseph and Benjamin, sons, and Susannah and Mehitabel, daus. bap.
 Oct. 17. Benjamin son to Benj. and Deborah Bickford bap.
 1726. Jan. 2. Josiah son to Joshua and Susannah Downing bap. upon his ow. cov.
 Feb. 13. Joshua Pickering ow. cov. and bap.
 " 27. Thomas Row and wife Rachel admitted to full com.
 April 10. Benj. Downing and wife Elizabeth ow. cov. and had dau. bap. Allice.
 " 11. Jonathan son to Richard and Elizabeth Dam bap.
 May 15. Joseph son to Joshua and Deborah Pickering bap.
 May 29. Ann dau. to Elieaser and Ann Coleman bap.
 " Peter son to John and Charity Wallingford bap.
 " Jude dau. to Sarah Witham bap.
 June 26. Jane dau. to Ebenezer and Jane Rowe ? bap.
 July 3. Susanna Downing admitted to full com.
 " Patience Moulton ow. cov. and bap.
 " Abigail Hoit ow. cov. and bap.
 " 19. Ebenezer Plaice admitted to full com.
 Aug. 7. Elihia son to John and Mary Trickey bap.
 " 14. Elizabeth dau. to John and Hannah Carter bap.
 " 28. Elnathan son to John and Elizabeth Dam.
 " " Lydia dau. to Samuel and Alice Rowlins bap.
 Sept. 11. Ebenezer son to Joseph and Elizabeth Adams bap.
 " Richard son to Sam'l and Sarah Nutter bap.
 " 18. John son to Benjamin and Lydia Patch bap.
 Oct. 2. Rebecca Ayer admitted to full com.
 " 9. Seth and Deliverance, ch. to Edward and Deliverance Walker bap.
 " 23. Nathaniel Meservey ow. cov. and bap.
 " " Samuel Walton admitted to full com.
 " 30. Abigail Nutter ow. cov. and had dau. bap. Ann.
 " " Elizabeth dau. to Thomas and Rachel Rowe bap.
 1727. Jan. 8. George son to Moses Dam, deaⁿ and wife Abag'l bap.
 " Samuel son to Benj. and Elizabeth Downing bap.
 Mar. 12. Lemuel son to Jethro and Hannah Bickford bap.
 " " John Huntris ow. cov. and bap.
 " 19. Jonathan son to John and Mary Huntris bap.
 April 17. Sarah Waterhouse admitted to full com.
 " Seth son to Seth and Elizabeth Ring bap.
 May 8. Sarah and Deborah Rawlins ow. cov. and bap.

- May 8. Joseph son to Joseph and Sarah Rawlins bap.
 " 22. John Hodgdon and wife Mary ow. cov. and bap.
 June 4. Paul son to Samuel and Abigail Huntris bap.
 " 19. Susanna Downing and Elizabeth Janvrin admitted to full com.
 " Christopher Huntris and wife Mary ow. cov. and she was bap.
 " Mary, Mahitables and Elizabeth dau. to John and Mary Hogdon bap.
 " Sarah and Mary dau. to John and Sarah Rawlins bap.
 July 3. Jonathan son to Jonath. and Eliza'h Downing bap.
 " 10. Elizabeth Richards ow. cov. and bap.
 " " Abigail, Elizabeth and Esther daus. of Benjamin and Elizabeth Richards bap.
 " " John and Patience ch. of Joseph and Patience Hogdon bap.
 " 25. Joseph Richards & wife Elizabeth ow. cov. and bap.
 " Benjⁿ son to Joseph Richards and wife Elizabeth bap.
 Aug. 6. Jane Hogdon ow. cov. and bap.
 " " Sarah Dore ow. cov. and bap.
 " " Henry, Elizabeth and Frances, ch. of Phillip and Sarah Dore bap.
 " 20. Andrew son to Benj. and Deborah Bickford bap.
 " " Mary dau. to Edward Walker and Deliverance bap.
 " " *Voted* by the Church that not only Grand parents might have their Grandchildren under age baptised on th. account, but may also th. servants.
 Sept. 3. Thomas and Abel Pevey were bap. on th. Grandfather's account.
 " 17. Abigail wife of Samuel Huntris adm. to full com.
 Nov. 26. John Hoit ow. cov. and bap.
 " " Will. Holden had child bap. Elizabeth.
 " " Edward, John, Jacob and James, also Abigail and Mary, ch. to James and Deborah Rawlins bap.
 Dec. 3. Abigail Dam admitted to full com.
 " " Mary Huntris admitted to full com.
 " 10. Sarah Shackford ow. cov. and bap.
 " 24. Anna Walker rec'd full com.

REV. GEORGE WHITEFIELD.—The following reference to Rev. George Whitefield, the celebrated preacher, is from the manuscript record known as "Master Tate's Record," now in the possession of Mr. G. F. Rollins, of Dover, N. H. The writer of the record was, for many years, a schoolmaster in Somersworth, N. H. C. W. T.

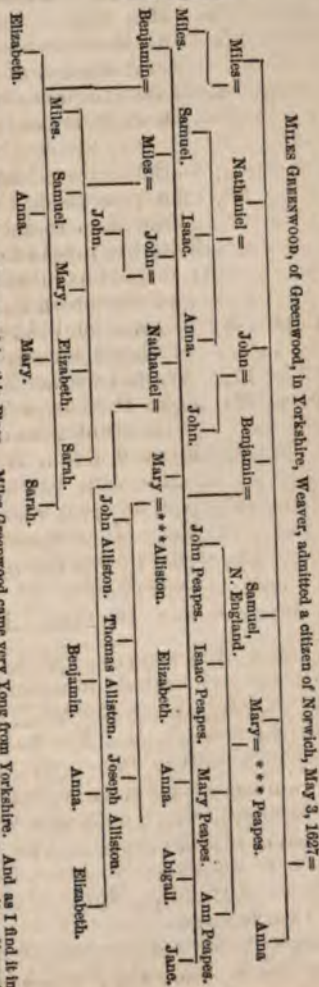
"Memorandum of 4 Sermons preached at Somersworth by ye Rev. George Whitefield, viz., 2 on March ye 8, 1745. Morning Text, 9 Chap. St. John, part of 35th verse—*Dost thou Believe on ye Son of God.* Afternoon Text, 12 Chap. St. Luke, 32 v. *Fear not, Little flock.*

"2 Sermons on Sunday, March 17, 1745. Morning Text, 6 Chap. of St. Jno. 35 verse, *And Jesus said unto them I am the Bread of Life; he that cometh to me shall never Hunger, and he that Believeth on me shall never Thirst.* Evening Text, 1 Chap. St. Jno. 36 verse, *Behold the Lamb of God.*"

1868.]



PEDIGREE OF GREENWOOD.



Norwich, Septemb. 25, 1723. The foregoing is a Genealogical Table of 2^d Family of Greenwood in this Place. Miles Greenwood came very young from Yorkshire. And as I find it in 2^d Public Records of this City, was an apprentice with Josiah Robbs, Worsted Weaver, and admitted a Citizen May 3, 1627. He had the Character of an Honest, Understanding, discreet diligent man, and of a very comely body. The Arms I took from an Ancient Seal of His.

"The original of the above, written within circles, is in a volume of miscellaneous pedigrees in the College of Arms, lettered on the back J. P. L." H. G. Somerby, London, Apr. 2, 1864.

The above arms are the same as those cut upon the family tomb in the Copps Hill burial ground, Boston, for the engraving of which we are indebted to the politeness of W. M. H. WITMORE, A.M., of Boston, and correspond to the armorial bearings of the Greenwoods of Norwich, towards the close of the sixteenth century, namely:—argent, a fesse sable, between three spur-rowels in chief and three ducks in base, all of the second. In the above pedigree Miles Greenwood has been represented as coming originally from Greenwood (Lee), Yorkshire, but by the Records of St. Peters of Mancroft, &c., it would appear that his father, Miles Greenwood, a citizen of Norwich, married Anne Scath, Oct. 21, 1589, and that Miles (above mentioned) was baptized at St. Peters, Sept. 1, 1600, and died in 1658, leaving a widow Abigail and several children. Of these latter, Nathaniel, bapt. at St. Michael at Plea, Aug. 23, 1631, came to Boston, N. E., before 1654, and established himself as a shipwright; here all his children were born, with perhaps the exception of Isaac, who was probably born during a visit of his father to England, about 1655, whence he returned, bringing with him his brother Samuel, his nephew Benjamin, and some female relatives. The son Isaac Greenwood, a graduate of Harvard College, 1855, died in England, 1701, and was, it is supposed, the namesake of an uncle Isaac Peases, or Peys, of Norwich.

The family, though doubtless descended from the same stock as the Greenwoods of Greenwood-Lee, co. York (there located since 1154), was probably more immediately connected with a branch which has settled in Heversham parish, co. Westmoreland, with whom the christian name of Miles frequently occurs. The first of the family-name I have met with in Norfolk, is Richard Grinwoode, Rouge-Croix purveyor under Richard III., and continued in that office for upwards of ten years by Henry VII., and who was also "Ballif of Richmond Fee in the Countee of Norfolk." The arms of the De Laître family of Picardy, Flanders, Artois and Champagne, differ but in coloring from those of the Greenwoods of Norwich. (*Vide Livre d'Or, nine lires, p. 270.*)

NEW YORK, JAN. 13, 1868.

ISAAC J. GREENWOOD.

THE PEIRCE FAMILY OF THE OLD COLONY.

[Communicated by Gen. EBENEZER W. PEIRCE.]

Continued from page 185.

GEORGE PEIRCE* (No. 54), 1st son of Ensign Isaac (23) and wife Deliverance Holloway, was b. Oct. 16, 1735, and m. Sept. 14, 1757, Sarah (No. 87), dau. of Shadrach and Abigail (Hoskins) Peirce. George d. July 17, 1774. She d. April 20, 1778. George Peirce and wife had:—

- (217) George,† m. Content Evans, of Berkley, April 26, 1782.
- (218) Hermon, b. Nov. 17, 1765; m. Rachel Hoar,‡ of Middleborough, March 25, 1787. He d. Aug. 7, 1809; she d. Nov. 9, 1856. (Middleborough Town Records and grave-stones.)
- (219) Levi, m. Lucy Peirce, of Middleborough. (Tradition.)
- (220) Phebe, m. Isaac Parris, of Middleborough. (Tradition.)
- (221) Abigail, m. John Hoar,§ of Middleborough and afterwards of Pelham.

ENOS PEIRCE (No. 55), son of Ensign Isaac and wife Deliverance, was b. Sept. 30, 1739 (see Record in family bible once owned by his mother); m. Ruth Durfee, perhaps of Freetown. He made a will in 1790, that was proved in Probate Court in 1794. He d. July 29, 1794; she d. Oct. 9, 1811. Both have substantial grave-stones bearing inscriptions. Enos and wife Ruth had:—

- (222) Oliver,|| b. April 13, 1786; d. Aug. 17, 1860; m. three times: 1st, Amy Peirce, of Middleborough, who d. Dec. 31, 1825; m. 2d, Oct. 7, 1827, Polly Hathaway, of Taunton, who d. April 26, 1832, aged 46 years; m. 3d, Annie Peirce, of Middleborough, who d. Feb. 12, 1847, aged 69. (See inscriptions on monument in Lakeville.)
- (223) Bathsheba, m. Zebulon White, of Norton, and d. Oct., 1811.

Ensign DAVID PEIRCE¶ (No. 56), son of Ensign Isaac and wife Deliverance, was b. March 20, 1741 (see Record in family bible); m. July 1, 1764, Abigail Hathaway, of Freetown.** (Freetown Records, Book 2d.) David was killed by the fall of a tree, March 9, 1779. Ensign David and wife Abigail had:—

- (224) Isaac, b. Jan. 13, 1765. He m. — Weston.

* The date of his birth may be seen in a family bible, once owned by Deliverance his mother; for date of death, see grave-stones in Lakeville.

† He served at R. I. in 1781, in the company of Capt. Henry Peirce (No. 49), and in Regiment of Lt. Col. Ebenezer White. He was commissioned Ensign of 7th company in local militia in Middleborough, Sept. 25, 1792. His wife Content was a dau. of Robert Evans, Jr. and wife Thankful Pray.

‡ She was a daughter of Robert Hoar and 3d wife Rachel Hoskins; granddaughter of Samuel Hoar and wife Rebecca Peirce (No. 17).

§ John Hoar served at R. I. in Aug., 1781, under Capt. Henry Peirce (No. 49). After the war John Hoar removed to Pelham, Mass. He was a son of Robert and wife Rachel; grandson of Samuel Hoar and wife Rebecca Peirce (No. 17).

|| A man of respectability, influence and wealth; Justice of the Peace for Plymouth Co., and Representative to the General Court at Boston in 1830. He received of his father a walking staff that had belonged to Ensign Isaac (No. 23), Isaac (No. 11), and Isaac (No. 6). (State Record and Tradition.)

¶ Ensign 1st foot company of local militia in Freetown. Performed 14 days service in R. I., Dec., 1766, under Capt. Benjamin Reed, of Freetown.

** March 3, 1789, the widow Abigail became the wife of Joshua Howland.

(225) Deliverance, b. Feb. 12, 1767; m. Aug. 15, 1785, John C. Stephens.

(226) Deborah, b. Jan. 30, 1769; m. Nehemiah Sherman, of Freetown, May 11, 1786.

(227) Eleazer, b. Nov. 12, 1774; m. Oct. 12, 1795, Polly Spooner,* dau. of Benjamin, Jr. and Mary Spooner, of Middleborough.

(228) Jacob, b. April 22, 1777; d. July 3, 1778.

(229) Abigail, b. May 3, 1779; m. Luther Ashley, of M. She d. Jan. 27, 1846. (Town Records of Middleborough, and grave-stones in Lakeville.)

SILAS PEIRCE (No. 57), son of Ensign Isaac and wife Deliverance, was b. July 25, 1744 (see family bible); m. Oct. 31, 1771, Anna Hathaway, of Taunton. Silas d. May 1, 1816. He served 9 days at R. I. in 1778, in Capt. Amos Washburn's company of militia from Middleborough. (See Town Records of Middleborough, Records in office of Secretary of State, and grave-stones in East Freetown.) Silas and wife Anna had:—

(230) Hope, b. Feb. 2, 1772; m. Simeon Pierce, of Taunton. She d. May 6, 1857. He d. Nov. 17, 1859. He was of the Rhode Island Family of Peirces, so saith tradition. (Town Records of Middleborough, and grave-stones near Myrickville in East Freetown.)

(231) David, b. Oct. 12, 1773; m. Lydia Reed. He d. April 7, 1809.

(232) Lucy, b. March 31, 1776; m. Levi Peirce, of Middleborough.

(233) Annie, b. April 28, 1778; m. Oliver Peirce, Esq., of M. She d. Feb. 12, 1847. He d. Aug. 17, 1860. She was a most excellent woman, as the writer from personal knowledge can testify.

(234) George, b. Aug. 24, 1780; m. Eunice Tinkham, of Rochester, Mass. She d. June 22, 1827, aged 45 years.

(235) Mary, b. June 11, 1783; m. Sylvester Rounsevell, of Freetown. He was a son of William Rounsevell and wife Rebecca Hoar. She d. Dec. 23, 1861.

(236) Isaac, b. Feb. 10, 1786; m. Deliverance Sherman, dau. of Nehemiah Sherman and wife Deborah Peirce (No. 226). He d. in 1868. He served as a private soldier in the last war with England.

(237) Judith, b. April 20, 1788; m. William Ellis, of Rochester, Mass. She d. in May, 1861. They resided in Rochester, Mass.

(238) Deliverance, b. March 4, 1790.

(239) Meletiah H., b. Oct. 7, 1792; m. Sally White, of Fairhaven. He is believed to have committed suicide; so says Mrs. Eunice, wife of Job Peirce, Esq., and dau. of Wm. Ellis and wife Judith (No. 237).

LUCY PEIRCE (No. 58), dau. of Ensign Isaac† (No. 23) and wife Deliverance, was b. May 28, 1755 (see antique family bible); m. Nov. 30, 1775, Capt. Samuel French, Jr.,‡ a leading and influential man in

* Polly Spooner was a daughter of Benj. Spooner, Jr. and wife Mary Peirce, and born March 29, 1776; granddaughter of Benj. Spooner and Zeruah his 2d wife.

† Commissioned Ensign of 4th company in local militia of Middleborough, in 1762.

‡ His father, whose name was also Samuel French, was commissioned Captain of a company of militia in Berkley in 1762, and was born in 1714, being a son of John French, born in 1689. John French was a Selectman of Berkley 1739 and 1740, and died Sept. 6, 1760. Capt. Samuel his son was Assessor of Berkley four years, Town Clerk thirteen years. He died Aug. 21, 1775, from camp fever contracted while visiting the son Samuel, Jr. in the Patriot army. Capt. Samuel, Jr. was born in 1752, married Lucy Peirce Nov. 30, 1775. He was Town Clerk 5 years, Selectman 3 years, Assessor 2 years, School Committee 5 years, and a Trustee of the ministerial fund of Berkley.

Berkley. She d. April 26, 1845. He d. March 26, 1830, in his 79th year. They had :—

(240) Samuel,* b. Feb. 23, 1777; m. June 24, 1800, Celia Crane, of Berkley. He d. March 5, 1861. She d. Dec. 6, 1842, aged 61 years. He was commissioned Lieut. of militia in Berkley, and promoted to Captain April 25, 1805.

(241) Caroline M., b. Aug. 10, 1779; m. Apollos Dean, of Freetown. She d. in 1864. He d. in 18 . They resided in Freetown, and near the Friend's meeting-house.

(242) Edmund, b. Nov. 30, 1784; m. Dec. 25, 1806, Sally Valentine, of Fall River (then Troy). He d. May 8, 1859. Was a Deputy Sheriff many years, and an excellent school teacher.

(243) Laura, b. April 28, 1786; d. Jan. 18, 1787.

ELISHA PEIRCE† (No. 59), son of Elisha‡ (No. 24) and wife Margaret Paine; m. Susanna—. He was a soldier in a company of minute men of Middleborough, Capt. Isaac Woods. They had one son named

(244) Elisha? I cannot learn what became of him.

ABRAHAM PEIRCE§ (No. 60), son of Elisha (No. 24) and wife Margaret; m. Aug. 6, 1761, Priscilla Reed. She bore him ten children, and d. Oct. 25, 1780. The names of their children were :—

(245) Simeon, b. Oct. 7, 1761; m. Lorana Parris, of M., Jan. 20, 1785.

(246) Sabrey, b. July 11, 1763; m. Dea. Moses Parris,|| of M. She d. Nov., 1823.

(247) Charlotte, b. March 30, 1765; never m. (Town Records of M. and Tradition.)

(248) Abner, b. Jan. 23, 1769; m. Lorana Spooner, dau. of Benj. Spooner, Jr., of M. She d. January, 1812.

(249) Lois, b. June 23, 1770; m. May 15, 1793, Lieut. Isaac Holloway,¶ of M. She d. March 3, 1842. (Grave-stones.)

(250) Experience, b. Aug. 10, 1772; m. Oct. 9, 1788, David Pickens, of Middleborough. (Town Records of M. and Tradition.)

(251) Patience, b. July 26, 1774; m. in 1800, Sampson Parris, of M. He was a very ingenious mechanic. By trade a house carpenter. Great ingenuity in mechanism is a marked trait in their posterity.

* He was Town Clerk of Berkley 4 years, Selectman 6 years, School Committee 9 years, Representative to General Court 4 years, Senator 3 years, and Delegate to Constitutional Convention in 1853. His son Rodney French has been a member of Governor's Council, Mayor of City of New Bedford, and member of Constitutional Convention, 1853. Giles L. Leach, a grandson of Hon. Samuel, has twice been a member of General Court, Lieutenant of militia, and held nearly every office of the town in which he lives; making six successive generations in which the family has had men calculated to lead and conduct public affairs.

† Elisha (No. 59), June 15, 1775, was in Capt. David Cowdin's company, of Col. Woodbridge's regiment, and in camp at Prospect Hill. (See Records in office of Secretary of State, Boston.) His niece, the wife of Thomas S. Hathaway, says that Elisha sickened and died there; that Abraham her father visited him in his last sickness, and that the hospital was in a barn. Some land owned by him in Lakeville, is still called "Elisha Rocks."

‡ Tradition informs that Isaac Peirce (No. 11) was greatly annoyed by the marriage of his son Elisha (No. 24) with Margaret Paine, daughter of John Paine, of Freetown, and granddaughter of Ralph Paine, of Freetown, and formerly of R. Island.

§ Abraham (No. 60) was called *Look-up Abraham*, because he could not raise the upper lids of his eyes sufficiently to see well, and to remedy this threw back his head. His first wife Priscilla at her decease left ten children, the youngest only four days old.

|| Moses Parris was deacon of the Calvinist Baptist church in M., *now Lakeville*.

¶ He was commissioned Lieutenant of the 7th company of local militia in Middleborough (then called the Beech Wood's Company), May 4, 1802, Elkanah Peirce being Captain and Freeman Peirce Ensign. This was of the militia Regiment commanded by Col. Abiel Washburn, of M., Peter Hoar Sen. Major, and Roland Luce, of Rochester, Jun. Major.

(252) Elisha, b. June 28, 1776; m. Susan —. (Town Records of Middleborough and Freetown.)

(253) Abraham, b. July 8, 1778; m. Mary Heyford, of M. She d. April 18, 1848.

(254) Priscilla, b. Oct. 21, 1780; m. Isaac Parris, of Middleboro', now Lakeville. (Town Records of Middleborough, and Tradition.)

By 2d wife, Mary Russell, the family of Abraham (No. 60) was increased by the birth of six more children, viz.:

(255) Anson, b. Jan. 14, 1786; m. June, 1806, Sally Hathaway, of Taunton. He d. Aug. 12, 1866. He lived and died on the farm of his father and grandfather in Middleborough, now Lakeville, on the county road leading from Taunton to New Bedford.

(256) Rebecca, b. March 9, 1788; m. James Clark (wheelwright), of Freetown. She d. Dec. 9, 1854. They resided in Freetown. She was buried in new cemetery near 1st Christian Chapel in Assonet, and has grave-stones of white marble.

(257) Hannah, b. Nov. 28, 1790; m. Simeon Haskins, of Freetown. He d. March, 1850, and she d. March 21, 1868.

(258) Mahala, b. March, 1793; m. Samuel Richmond, of Freetown. She d. June 18, 1850. He d. not long after, and both were buried on the homestead farm of Samuel Richmond in Freetown.

(259) Mary, b. March 1, 1796; m. June 2, 1816, Thomas S. Hathaway, of Freetown. They reside at Assonet Village, Freetown.

(260) Margaret, b. Oct. 12, 1799; m. Aug. 4, 1847, Abraham Peirce, of East Taunton.

MARGARET PEIRCE (No. 61), m. Dec. 6, 1768, Luke Perkins,* of Freetown, a man who, if the testimony of his wife given in her widowhood is to be taken, was destitute of natural affection. Children of Luke Perkins and wife Margaret Peirce:—

(261) Nathan, b. Aug. 13, 1770; m. March, 1799, Charlotte Gishby, of Middleborough. He d. Nov. 3, 1850. She d. March 22, 1861. (Testimony of Col. Edward G. Perkins, of Middleborough.)

(262) Ira, b. 177-. Tradition says he m. Charlotte Aldrich, and that he enlisted as a soldier in the regular army in or about the time of the last war with England.

(263) Rosina,† b. 177-; m. Seth Caswell, of Middleborough. They resided in that part now Lakeville.

No children were b. of Margaret after her marriage with her 2d husband Joseph Boothe,‡ who was probably descended from Benjamin Boothe, the land partner of Isaac Peirce, Jr., in 1716.

* Luke Perkins is said to have been a son of Ignatius Perkins; and Ignatius, if the testimony of his posterity is true, lacked much of being a saint. Luke enlisted, as a soldier, in the Patriot army in the war of the Revolution, to serve eight months, in 1775. He was put into the company of Capt. Samuel Tubbs, Jr., which was in Col. Timothy Walker's Regiment, and died of a wound in his foot. (Records at State House, and testimony of Col. Edward G. Perkins.)

† At a so-called "revival" in Middleborough, Rosina made a profession of religion, and an open confession of her sins; one of which forever destroyed the peace of one of the most respectable families in that town, and hurried the father of it in pungent grief and mortification to his grave. Persons present at the meeting where her astounding revelation was made still live.

‡ Joseph Boothe served in the company of Capt. Levi Rounsevell, and in the 9th regiment of the Continental army, on duty at Roxbury, in 1775 (Col. Daniel Brewer's regiment). Also in the company of Capt. Abial Peirce raised for the defence of Boston, from Aug. 6 to Nov. 29, 1776 (Col. Nicholas Dike's regiment), and as a Sergeant in Capt. Henry Peirce's company, nine days at R. Island, in Aug., 1781 (Lt. Col. Ebenezer White's regiment).

REBECCA PEIRCE (No. 62), dau. of Elisha (No. 24) and wife Margaret Paine, m. July 26, 1764, Thomas Simmons, of Middleborough. Thomas Simmons and wife Rebecca Peirce had :

(264) Abraham, b. 17—; m. Lois Peirce, of Middleborough. (Tradition.)

(265) Asenath, b. 17—; m. Job Thrasher, of Middleborough.

(266) Hope, b. 17—; m. ——— Robbins, of do.

(267) Alfred, b. 17—; m. no one, d. suddenly and was thought to have been poisoned. He and another were tending a coal pit in the forest, and when visited were found dead or nearly dead, in their cabin, and terribly swollen. (Testimony of Mrs. Hathaway, wife of Thomas S. Hathaway, of Freetown.)

SYLVIA PEIRCE (No. 63), dau. of Elisha (No. 24) and wife Margaret Paine, had a son :

(268) Benjamin,* who was always called Benj. Chase; m. ——— Briggs, of Middleborough, now Lakeville. Was a house carpenter, and was master builder of the Pond meeting-house, so called, in Lakeville, erected in 1796. Commissioned Lieut. of the 7th company of the local militia of Middleborough, Aug. 15, 1796; removed to Assonet village in Freetown, where he owned a house on the west side of South main street; sold that, and removed to Newport, R. I., where he died. Did not sustain a respectable character in the last years of his life. Sylvia the mother finally married Samuel Parris,† of Middleborough, and had :

(269) Humphrey, m. ———

(270) Abigail, never married, but has had one or more children.

John Nelson (No. 73) was the eldest child of Lieut. Thomas Nelson and wife JUDITH PEIRCE (No. 26), and was b. Oct. 25, 1737. His grandfather Thomas Nelson and wife Hope Higgins, were the first to embrace the tenets of the Calvinist Baptists in Middleborough, and both his father and grandfather were decidedly leading people in their time. John learned the trade of a blacksmith, and in or about 1773 was commissioned Lieut. of the 4th company in the local militia of Middleborough; receiving that appointment of course from a Royal Governor. But in the war of the Revolution, being a decided Patriot, he was promoted to Major of the 4th Regiment of local militia, May 9, 1776; Lt. Col. in or about 1779; and Colonel July 1, 1781. He was a Justice of the Peace for Plymouth Co., and was liberal in his support of the ministry and religious enterprises. He died Sept. 11, 1803. His house still stands in Lakeville, and with its furniture was probably the most decent in appearance in Middleborough at his death.

Thomas Nelson (No. 74), son of Lieut. Thomas and wife JUDITH PEIRCE, was b. Feb. 22, 1739. He was a farmer, and resided in that part of Middleborough now Lakeville. Three of his sons received a collegiate education, viz., Job, who graduated at Brown University,

* Cyrus Nelson, of Lakeville, says that Benjamin (No. 268) was a member of the Calvinist Baptist Church that worshipped in the "Pond meeting-house," and for a time maintained great zeal in religion. The company of which he was Lieut. belonged to the 4th regiment, of which Edward Sparrow, of Middleborough, was Colonel, Charles Sturtevant, of Rochester, Lieut. Colonel, and Abial Washburn, of Middleborough, Major. Col. Charles Sturtevant of Rochester, died April 20, 1816, in the 61st year of his age. He was commissioned of the 4th regiment, 1st brig. 5th div. Massachusetts militia, Jan. 4, 1797, Abial Washburn Lieut. Colonel, and Peter Hoar Major.

† Samuel Parris served nine days in Capt. Henry Peirce's company in R. I., Aug., 1781.

became a lawyer, settled at Castine and was appointed Judge of Probate for Hancock Co. in 1804, held that office till 1836, and died July 2, 1850; Dr. Thomas, of Bristol, R. I.; and Rev. Stephen S. Nelson, of Bellingham and Attleborough, Mass.

Abigail Nelson (No. 75), dau. of Lieut. Thomas and wife JUDITH PEIRCE Nelson, was b. July 1, 1742. She m. Andrew Cole, of M. They left no children, and gave their property for religious enterprises.

EUNICE PEIRCE (No. 77), dau. of Elkanah (No. 27), b. Oct. 25, 1743; m. Dea. Amos Nelson, of M., May 25, 1769; she d. May 27, 1783. They had:

- (271) Isaac, m. Abigail Briggs, of Middleborough.
- (272) Betsey, m. Rev. Ebenezer Briggs,* of Middleborough.
- (273) Polly, lived single.
- (274) Amos, m. — Sampson, of Fairhaven.

JAMES PEIRCE (No. 78), son of Elkanah Pierce (No. 27) and wife Hannah Eddy, m. Jan. 20, 1774, Abigail Smith, of Middleborough. He was a "minute man," and promptly responded at Lexington Alarm and performed duty in the company of Capt. Isaac Wood. He was a Corporal in Capt. Abial Peirce's company, in Col. Dike's regiment raised for defence of Boston in 1776, and was commissioned Capt. of the 7th company of local militia of Middleborough, July 17, 1781. He was liberal in support of religious institutions, and a leading man in the Calvinist Baptist Society that worshipped in the Pond meeting-house, so called; was one of the Selectmen of Middleborough in 1790; sold out and removed to New York State. Capt. James and wife Abigail had:

(275) Elkanah, b. Oct. 23, 1774; m. Betsey Howland, of M. He was commissioned May 20, 1799, Lieut. of the 7th company† in local militia of Middleborough; promoted to Capt. May 4, 1802. Removed to New York State.

(276) Hannah, b. March 8, 1776; m. April 14, 1799, Wm. Rounsevell, of Freetown, son of Wm. Rounsevell and wife Rebecca Hoar.

(277) Freeman, b. Dec. 4, 1777; m. Jan. 5, 1800, Tryphena Peirce, of Middleborough. Commissioned May 4, 1802, Ensign of 7th company in local militia of M., then commanded by his brother Elkanah Peirce. Removed to New York State.

(278) James, b. Nov. 10, 1779; m. Mercy Howland, of —.

(279) Betsey, b. June 23, 1782; m. Noble Howland, of —.

(280) Polly, b. Nov. 14, 1784; m. Abiatha Rounsevell, of Freetown, son of William Rounsevell and wife Rebecca Hoar.

(281) Eunice, b. Jan. 15, 1787; m. Nathaniel Tobey, of —.

(282) Martin, b. Oct. 9, 1791; m. 1st, Bathsheba Howland; m. 2d, — Pickens.

(283) Stephen, b. June 4, 1795.

(284) Abigail, b. July 25, 1798; m. — Swift.

Before becoming a preacher, he had been an officer in the local militia of Middleborough, and was commissioned Lieut. June 24, 1790; Capt. Aug. 4, 1794; Col. Israel Fear-regiment, and afterwards commanded by Col. Edward Sparrow.

This company was in the 4th regiment of local militia, then commanded by Colonel (wards General) Abial Washburn, of Middleborough; Peter Hoar, of M., was Senior Lt., Rowland Luce, of Rochester, Junior Major, and Cyrus Keith, of Middleborough, Lieut.

PATIENCE PEIRCE (No. 79), dau. of Elkanah (No. 27) and wife Hannah Eddy, was b. May 31, 1754, and m. Sept. 16, 1773, Seth Spooner, Esq. (son of the distinguished Revolutionary Patriot, Hon. Walter Spooner), of Dartmouth. Seth Spooner, Esq. and wife Patience Peirce had :

- (285) Noah, b. Oct. 23, 1774 ; d. May 28, 1776.
- (286) Charles, b. June 27, 1777 ; d. Feb. 9, 1779.
- (287) Noah, b. March 5, 1779 ; m. Sept. 19, 1813, Mary Taber.
- (288) Hannah, b. April 19, 1781 ; d. Sept. 26, 1793.
- (289) Doritha, b. Aug. 12, 1783 ; m. Oct. 20, 1805, Isaiah Taber.
- (290) Paul, b. June 12, 1786 ; m. 1st, Sally Grinnell, of New Bedford. She d. Aug. 23, 1855, and he m. 2d, Susan Bursley. He was a distinguished physician, and died July 18, 1862.
- (291) Nathaniel, b. May 6, 1790 ; m. Sophia —, of Fairhaven, now Acushnet. He d. June 20, 1860. He was a lawyer, and for many years Judge of the Police Court at New Bedford.

Seth Spooner, Esq., the parent, represented New Bedford in the General Court at Boston eleven years.

JOB PEIRCE (No. 80), son of Elkanah (No. 27) and wife Hannah Eddy, m. in or about 1785, Betty [*Pain?*] of Freetown, and had :

- (292) Ethan, b. Dec. 29, 1785 ; m. Dec. 4, 1817, Fanny Hoar, of Middleboro'. He d. Oct. 9, 1864. He was commissioned June 6, 1815, Capt. of the 7th company* in the local militia of Middleborough ; Apollos Read was his Lieut., and Elias Parris, Ensign. Ethan was Representative to the General Court in 1834 and 1835.

(293) Amy, b. Sept. 13, 1787 ; m. Oliver Peirce, Esq., of M. She d. Dec. 31, 1825. He d. Aug. 17, 1860. He was Representative to the General Court in 1830.

(294) Enos, b. Feb. 11, 1789 ; m. May, 1817, Lucy Hoar, of M. She d. very suddenly, March 3, 1860. She was b. Nov. 9, 1795. He resided a part of the time in East Taunton, and part in Marshfield, and died in 1868.

(295) Job, b. Sept. 30, 1790 ; m. March 20, 1814, Polly Allen, of M. He is by trade a house carpenter, and resides in Freetown.

Job the parent was killed by accident, and Betty then m. a man named Crossman.

THE OLDEST PERSON KNOWN.—A colored woman, Mrs. Flora Stuart, of Londonderry, N.H., the *Manchester American* says, is the oldest person known in the United States. She was born in Boston, in 1750, and consequently is twenty-six years older than the Declaration of Independence. As she tells the story, her father and mother, when she was three months old, came into the possession of the Simpson family of Windham, N. H., as slaves, and remained with them until after the abolition of slavery in that State. She called her maiden name after that of her master's family, Simpson. She has lived in Rockingham County, in the towns of Windham, Londonderry and Candia from her childhood. Long ago she was left a widow, and has now living two sons and a daughter.

* This company was in the regiment of Col. Abial Washburn ; Levi Peirce (No. 161) was Senior Major, Ephraim Ward Junior Major, and Cyrus Keith Adjutant.

ABRAHAM PREBLE, THE COMMON ANCESTOR OF ALL OF THE NAME IN AMERICA.

[Communicated by Capt. GEO. HENRY PREBLE, U.S.N.]



ABRAHAM PREBLE came over from England with the "Men of Kent,"* and settled, somewhere about the year 1636, in Scituate, Plymouth Colony. Fuller, in his "Worthies of England," says, "Kent hath so carried away the credit in all ages for man hood, that the leading of the front or vanguard in former times hath simply and *absolutely* belonged to them." Abraham Preble was one of the earliest settlers of Scituate, and very soon after his arrival was married to Judith, the third daughter of Elder Nathaniel Tilden, the descendant of a very ancient family in the County of Kent, England. His ancestry is traced in Berry's County Genealogies to a William Tylden, who paid aid for lands in Kent at the time of making the Black Prince a Knight, in the 20th year of Edward III.† Thus, by father and mother, the descendants of Abraham Preble may claim to reflect the eulogy of Fuller.

After his marriage, Abraham Preble removed to York, or Gorgiana, as it was then called, in the Province of Maine, where, in 1642, he purchased a tract of land of Edward Godfrey. In the deed they are both styled of Agamenticus. York was incorporated as a city by Gorges in 1641, by the name of Agamenticus, and the following year the name was changed to Gorgiana. This was the first city government established in New England, and Thomas Gorges was appointed the

* "Men of Kent." To be so called was considered a distinguishing honor, but the reverse to be called "a Kentish man," for Kentish men were thieves.

† Elder Nathaniel Tilden, son of Joseph Tilden, one of the merchant adventurers, came first from England about 1628. The first records of Scituate relate to his purchase of land that year from Hy. Merritt, and which was bounded in part by land *already owned* by him. He must, however, have returned to England, for in March, 1634, we find Nath'l Tilden, yeoman, of Tenderden in Kent, embarking at Sandwich, a passenger in the ship *Hercule*, 200 tons, John Witherly, master, with Lydia his wife, seven children and seven servants. He was chosen Ruling Elder over the first church in Scituate the same year. He died 1641, and in his will, dated May 25, bequeaths—"To Lydia my wife the income of my stone house with the lands in Tenderden in Kent in which Richard Lambeth now dwells." To son Joseph a double portion, that is as much as both Thomas and Stephen, in land, house, &c., in Scituate and Marshfield. To Lydia and Stephen, his youngest children, "a maintenance until 21." To *Judith a cow*. To Mary and Sarah 10 shillings each. He was the first person who kept bees in the Colony. His widow married Timothy Hatherly, Esq.

first Mayor under the charter. Abraham Preble soon rose into consideration, and was early appointed Mayor of the city, and continued to sustain for the remainder of his life some of the most responsible and honorable offices of the Province. He was appointed in 1645 one of the Counsellors or Assistants to Sir Ferdinando Gorges's government, and continued in that office until the dissolution of that government in 1649.

Under the succeeding brief sway of Edward Godfrey he was a member of the General Court, and held the first military appointment with the title of Major. He was one of four magistrates holding a General Court at Saco, Oct. 21, 1645, of which Richard Vines was Deputy—which ordered, "Whereas, we have not heard of late from the Hon. Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Knight, lord proprietor for this province of Mayne, for a full establishment of Government within the said Province for our peace and safety, this 21st day of October, 1645, have chosen for our Deputy Governor Richard Vines, Esqr. for one whole year, and also order yearly to choose a Deputy Governour, and further order that in case the said Richard Vines Esq. shall depart the country before the year be expired, Then we nominate and choose Henry Joselin Esq. Deputy Governor in his place and stead."

He was one of the Assistants at a General Court held at Wells by Henry Joselin, Esq., *Deputy Gov'r*, July 6, 1646, which outlawed John Bonighton. He was chosen an associate Justice of the County in 1647, which important office he held until 1650, and is believed to have been the author and adviser of the following act against lying ordered that year, viz.: "Wherefore as truth in words as well as in actions is required of all men, Specially of christians, who are the servants of the God of truth, and whereas all lying is contrary to truth, and some sorts of lyes are not only sinful (as all lyes are) but also pernicious to the Public weal, and injurious to particular persons, it is therefore ordered by this court and authority thereof, That every person of the age of discretion which is accounted fourteen years, who shall wittingly or willingly make or publish any lye which may be pernicious to the public weal or tending the damage or injury of any particular persons, or with intent to abuse or deceive, the persons with false news or reports and the same be duly proved in any court, or (before) any one magistrate, who hath hereby power granted to hear and determine all offences against the (this) law. Such person shall be fined for the first offence ten shillings, or if the party be unable to pay the same, then to be set in the stocks so long as the Court or magistrate shall appoint, in some open place not exceeding two hours. For the second offence in that kind whereof any shall be legally convicted, the sum of 20s 10d, to be whipt upon the naked body not exceeding ten stripes, and third offence that way 40s 0d. If the party be unable to pay, then to have 15 stripes, and if any shall offend in the like manner and kind and be legally convicted thereof, such person shall be fined ten shillings a time more than formerly, or if the party so offending be unable to pay, then to be whipped with 5 or 6 more stripes than formerly, not exceeding forty at any time, and for all such as be under the age of discretion, that shall offend in lying contrary to (these) orders, their parents or masters shall give them due correction in the presence of some officer if any magistrate shall so

appoint. Provided also that no person shall be barred of his just word of slander, or otherwise by any proceeding upon this order."

The same year, 1650, he took an active part in the petition of the Fishermen of the Province, relating to certain of their rights. When Massachusetts extended her jurisdiction in 1652 over the western part of the Province, he was selected with the right trusty Mr. Edward Godfrey, Mr. Edward Johnson, and Mr. Edward Rishworth, Commissioners to hold County Courts, attend to the execution of justice, commission military officers, and perform the other services of a responsible nature.

On the 29th of June, 1654, he was chosen and sworn as Treasurer of the County, and continued in that office a number of years. He was also one of the Commissioners of the County of York during the years 1655, '56, '57, '59, and '60. His name, in 1656, with seventy other persons, inhabitants of Saco, Cape Porpois, Wells, York and Kittery, appears on a petition to Oliver Cromwell, praying to be continued under the government of Massachusetts, alleging that they were "a people few in number and those not competent to manage weighty affairs, our weakness occasioning distraction, our paucity division, our meanness contempt." March 9, 1658, he was appointed an Associate from Wells, and with Joselyn, Jordan, Capt. Nicolas Shapleigh and Mr. Edward Rishworth, was invested with magistratical power throughout the whole County of Yorkshire for the year ensuing, and until others are chosen. The General Court at their session in May, 1659, appointed him, in company with Capt. Nicolas Shapleigh, Mr. Edward Rishworth and Lieut. John Saunders, to run the dividing lines of Falmouth, Saco and Scarborough. The first Court after the submission of Falmouth and Scarborough, of which we have any record, was at York, July 4, 1659. Massachusetts sent two of her magistrates to preside at this Court, who were assisted by Major Nicolas Shapleigh, Mr. Abraham Preble, and Mr. Edw. Rishworth, "local magistrates." Several actions were entered at this Court by and against persons living in the eastern part of the County. The care of the morals of the people seems to have been under their cognizance, as the following order passed at this Court witnesseth, viz.: "This Court being informed that the inhabitants of Falmouth are at present destitute of any public means for their edification on the Lord's day, and by reason of the peoples not meeting together for their mutual furtherance in the ways of God, great advantage is given unto the common enemy joining with the corruption of such as have no delight to sanctify God's holy rest, the neglect whereof being an inlet to all profaneness, and cannot but be provoking to him who is the fountain of our peace and welfare: for the prevention whereof these are therefore to require all the inhabitants of the said place from time to time, in one or more convenient place or places, to meet together on the Lord's day, for their mutual edification and furtherance in the knowledge and fear of the Lord, by reading of God's word, and of the labors of well known and orthodox divines, singing of Psalms and praying together, or such other ways as the Lord shall enable them till the favor of God shall so far smile upon them as to give them better and more public means of their edification." In September of the same year a Court of Associates was held at Scarborough by Joselyn, Shapleigh, Robert Jordan, Rishworth and Abraham Preble. And the same persons were

VOL. XXII. 27*

annually chosen Associates for 1660 and 1661. The following notice is addressed to their names in 1660: "Chosen associates by the votes of the major part of the freemen of this county for the year ensuing."

In 1662 he was again chosen to the same office in company with Joselin, Rishworth, Geo. Munjoy and Humphrey Chadbourn. He was often appointed an arbitrator between parties, and frequently, by the Court, a Commissioner for laying out lands in the province.

Closing this life of usefulness, he died in 1663, probably about the 30th of March, when an inventory was taken of his estate. At a Court held at York, July 1, 1663, letters of administration were granted to Mrs. Judith Preble, his widow. (See Abstract of Will, *ante*, vol. vi. p. 187.) At a subsequent Court it was ordered, "For the more equal distribution of the estate of Mr. Abraham Preble, lately deceased, this Court doth judge meet to dispose of forty pounds to his eldest son, and 20£ apiece to the residue of his children, that daughter only excepted which is married, that received her portion, which portions are to be paid to the sons at one and twenty years of age, and to the daughters at 18 years of age or at the time of the marriage, and the remainder of the said estate is to be left unto the relict, or widow of the said Abraham Preble, out only of which part the debts are to be discharged, and in case the widow do marry, her husband to give in security for the payment of the children's portion to the Court of Associates, and for the better dividing of this estate if occasion be the Commissioner of the Town of York have power to dispose thereof as may most conduce to equity and peace as near as may be according to the former distribution."

At a Court held at York, July 7, 1663, Mrs. Judith Preble was granted "Letters of Administration on the estate of Mr. Abraham Preble, her deceased husband."

The following inventory of his estate was taken after his decease, and is to be found on the York County Records, at Alfred, Me.

A true Inventory of the estate viz. of the goods, housing lands, cattle and chattels taken out and appraised by a true valuation according to the best of our judgement of Mr. Abraham Preble lately deceased, by us whose names are here underwritten this 30th March, 1663.

<i>Imprimis.</i>		£	s.	d.
His wearing apparel, shoes and stockings, at	.	5	7	00
Bedding and bedsteads, all at	.	9	15	00
A cabbine and bedding in the chamber,	.	5	00	00
Chests and other small things,	.	2	05	00
2 pair bandoliers, 1 warming pan and an old lanthorn, all	.	0	11	00
5 sheets, one sword and shot bag,	.	2	16	00
4 hogsheds, one tub, and a trough,	.	0	15	00
4 saws and several working tools,	.	2	12	00
4 scythes and tackling, at	.	0	10	00
One small wheel and six bags,	.	0	10	00
Tubs and small things in the Leanto,	.	1	13	00
2 wheels, one cradle, books, pails,	.	2	10	00
Tables, chairs and stools in the inner room, 2 old brands,	.			
kellets and 1 skillet,	.	0	15	00
2 iron pots, 1 kettle, pot hooks, and several other things,	.	2	1	06

Pewter and a frying-pan,	0	18	00
2 fire-lock guns, at	1	15	00
One frying-pan and a hammer at	0	9	00
6 dishes and spoons, one white porringer and 2 platters,	0	9	00
Beetle rings, 4 wedges, 1 cheese press, & other iron things,	1	6	06
1 hair cloth,	1	10	00
2 troughs, 1 grindstone, and other things in the barn,	2	05	00
2 yokes, 1 chain, copps and yoke tire,	0	17	06
1 cart, 1 pair wheels, 2 sleds,	2	00	00
2 plows with the irons, 2 pitchforks,	1	13	00
In ginger,	1	05	00
1 canoe, $\frac{1}{4}$ part of 4 canoes,	1	18	00
For his dwelling house with other outhouses, all at	65	00	00
Marshes, fresh and salt, at	36	00	00
A small piece of meadow bought of Richard Howell,	4	00	00
2 lots, being 40 acres, lying at the seaside,	15	00	00
Another lot at the seaside, exchanged with F. Allcock,	10	00	00
20 acres land next Henry Sayward's,	5	00	00
10 " " given Mr. Godfrey, added to his home lots,	5	00	00
1 parcel of wool, 20s., parcel of sheep, 6£,	7	00	00
4 oxen, 36£, half the cattle, 30s.	37	10	00
2 yearlings and a calf, 4£, 3 cows, 14£	18	00	00
3 steers, 1 heifer, 10£, some swine, small & great, 5 12 00,	15	12	00
18 bushels barley and malt, at	4	10	00
45 bushels Indian corn, at	9	00	00
7 " wheat c 35s., 8 bushels peas, 32s.	3	07	00
1 " of oats, 5s., pork and beef, 3£,	3	05	00
<hr/>			
	£289	01	00

As witness our hands,

EDWARD RISHWORTH,
 RICHARD BANKES,
 THOMAS CURTIS.

This is a true inventory of all the goods and lands given into the Appraisers by Judith Preble, the wife of Mr. Abraham Preble, deceased, as she attests upon her oath to the best of her knowledge. Taken by me in Court this 12th day of July, 1663.

EDW'D RISHWORTH, Rec. Cor.

It will be noticed in this inventory, that his fresh and salt marshes (£36), are valued the same as 4 oxen; that 18 bushels of malt and barley are considered as nearly an equivalent to a 20 acre lot, and that 3 cows are valued at £14, while his "two lots of 40 acres, lying by the sea-side," are only valued at £15, or one pound more than the valuation of 3 cows.

Children of ABRAHAM and JUDITH PREBLE:—

1. Abraham, b. 1642; m. Hannah Kelley, 1685; d. Oct. 14, 1704.
2. Rachel, b. 1643; m. Joseph Carline, March 28, 1659; d. —.
3. Joseph, b. —
4. Stephen, b. —; m. Rachel, daughter of John Main.
5. Nathaniel, b. 1648.
6. John, b. —

7. Benjamin, b. —; m. Mary —; d. March 25, 1732.
 8. Sarah, b. —; m. Henry Coombs; d. Oct. 25, 1724.
 9. Mary, b. —; d. unmarried.

The Preble Arms.

Copies of the Preble Arms, of good authenticity, have been preserved in the families descended from the eldest son of Abraham Preble. One of these, now in the possession of Mr. Geo. B. Preble, of Preble Island, in Portsmouth Harbor, bears the following heraldic description:

"He beareth gules, on a pale *or*, between four lions' heads erased, argent, three diamonds sable, by the name of PREBLE, and was confirmed by William Flower, Norroy, on the 20th of October, 1585, and the 27th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to George Preble, Esq. of the City of York, one of the Queen's Justices of the Peace, within the East Riding of the County of York. 'A man well born, and descendant of worthy progenitors.'"

As the tract of land which Abraham Preble purchased of Edward Godfrey in 1642, was called Gorgiana, and in the deed he is called of Agamenticus, which was afterwards called York, a name it still sustains, it may have been so called through the influence of Abraham Preble, and in commemoration of the birth place of his ancestors in England.*

* Within the limits of the present town of York, Maine, there is a high hill of three summits called Agamenticus. In the nearest direction it does not exceed five miles in distance from the sea shore, and is a noted landmark for sailors. The region of country in its immediate vicinity, and between it and the shores of the Atlantic, was also designated by the Indians as Agamenticus. A portion of this territory Gorges erected into a city and named it after himself, "Gorgiana." This embryo city, whose streets, or rather lanes, near the mouth of the river, remain to this day, extended from the sea-shore along the left bank of the river to a small branch or stream emptying into it about three miles from its mouth, called *Indicature Stream*, as it is supposed, from its being the limits of the jurisdiction of the city towards the interior. Gorges the Lieut. Governor's house stood not far from the bank of this stream near its mouth, on a broad, flat point of land made by the stream and the main river.

At the time the authority of Gorges was put an end to, and the Province of Maine came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, a certain portion of territory and its inhabitants were constituted a town by the name of York, the territorial limits of which, as ultimately settled, embrace the whole of the original Indian Agamenticus, and a part of their *Ogunket*. This hill was an object of special interest to the Indians. Upon the top of it lies buried the Indian Apostle, so noted in his day, "*St. Aspinquid*." He was ninety-four years old when he died, May 1, 1682. At the age of forty-two or forty-three he was converted to Christianity, and spent fifty years of his life in preaching to the sixty-six different nations or tribes of Indians, as the account has it, "from the Atlantic to the California Sea." The Sachems of the different tribes attended his funeral, which from motives of policy was conducted with a good deal of pomp and ceremony. In honor of the deceased the Indians made a great collection of many sorts of wild animals, and sacrificed them to the departed spirit. A list of them has been preserved, viz.:—

25 Bucks,	99 Bears,	240 Wolves,	3 Catamounts,
67 Does,	36 Moose,	82 Wild Cats,	900 Musquashes,
3 Ermines,	50 Weasels,	482 Foxes,	59 Woodchucks,
32 Buffaloes,	400 Otters,	620 Beavers,	1500 Minks,
110 Ferrets,	520 Raccoons,	500 Fishes,	38 Porcupines.
832 Martins,	112 Rattlesnakes,	The number amounting to 6711.	

This list is curious as showing the probable relative proportions in which these animals abounded at the date of St. Aspinquid's funeral.

On St. Aspinquid's tombstone is this inscription:—

"Present, useful; absent, wanted;
 Lived desired; died lamented."

The substance of this note is taken from a pamphlet account of "the Preble families in Portland," printed for private circulation, in 1856, by the late Hon. Judge Wm. Pitt Preble, a descendant of Abraham Preble and Hannah Kelly.

The Tilden Arms.

JUDITH TILDEN, the common ancestor on the maternal side of all the Prebles in America, was descended from a family of great antiquity. Burke, in his "Landed Gentry," under the head of "*Tylden of Milsted*," says:—

"The family of Tylden, one of great antiquity, has been seated in Kent for several centuries. Of three distinct branches into which it separated, the eldest became possessed of Milsted in that County. The second removed into Sussex, and one of its members emigrating, founded the numerous 'Tildens of America,' while the younger branch settled at Ifield. So far back as Edward III. we find William Tylden paying aid for lands in Kent, when Edward the Black Prince was knighted. The family anciently possessed lands in the Parishes of Breneky Otterden, Kennington and Tilmanstone. Richard Tylden, Esq., purchased the manor and advowson of Milsted, Kent County, from John Chute, Esq., of Belersden, 16th Sept., 9th of Charles I."

Lieut. Col. Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, who died of cholera in the Crimea (where he was serving as a Brigadier General during the war with Russia), when on a visit to this country, visited the father of the late Charles L. Tilden, Esq., of Lowell, and traced out their common ancestry. On his return to England he sent his kinsmen a drawing of the family arms, which are:

Arms.—Azure, a saltire ermine, between four pheons *or*.

Crest.—A battle axe erect twined with a serpent proper.

Motto.—"Truth and Liberty."

The Tyldens of Wye Co., Kent, have the same arms with a broken spear erect *or*, environed by a green snake for the crest.

ADDRESS BY THE HON. WILLIAM H. TUTHILL, OF
TIPTON, IOWA.*

FRIENDS AND KINSMEN,—It affords me much pleasure to be enabled to meet with you all at this pleasant family party, in which I see many, who like myself have journeyed from afar to receive a fraternal welcome from relatives and kindred in this early home of our ancestors.

We now constitute a family gathering of the inheritors of a common blood and name, enabling us to draw closer the ties of affection, recall the association and memories of former years, pay the proper tribute of respect for our venerated ancestors, and join in a song of thankfulness and praise to our Almighty Father, for his kindly care and fostering protection in the past, with a humble and reverent prayer for his blessing in the future. Our family name is found in early Colonial history,

* This address, which by the liberality of Judge Tuthill we are enabled to lay before our readers, was delivered at the Family Meeting of the descendants of John Tuthill, one of the original settlers of the town of Southold, N. Y., held at New-Suffolk, L. I., August 28th, 1867.

A reference to the published proceedings of this interesting meeting will be found in our Book Notices.—ED.

among the Puritan fathers who left their comfortable English homes, for a wild, trackless, American wilderness, to enjoy the inestimable privilege of Religious Liberty; and who by the aid of Divine Providence became the founders of a mighty Republic, that has made itself one of the greatest Powers among the nations of the earth. Not quite two centuries and a half have passed away, since the first emigrants landed on the sterile shores of New England, and none could then have anticipated the glorious future of their descendants. And yet that heroic band of worthies were of the class of men from which great nations rise: Of the pure Anglo-Saxon race, of the school of Hampden and Milton, they had indeed a noble ancestry; for, in the beautiful language of William Stoughton in his Election sermon, 1668, "God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice seed into the wilderness."

The suggestion has been made, that I should at this time give you a history of the Tuthill family. It was doubtless supposed that such an undertaking was within my power, the supposition perhaps arising from the fact that for a number of years I have been collecting all the accessible information within my reach, relating to the subject, with the intention of eventually completing a veritable History. This I have found an arduous task, and, I regret to add, not altogether successful, for while it is true that an immense mass of crude and undigested material has been obtained, it is mostly in disjointed fragments, with some connecting link wanting to make a harmonious whole. But even if such History was fully and successfully completed, it would be impossible within the limited time allowed for an ordinary address, to give a detailed account of the family and its connections; so I shall confine myself to a brief and concise statement of its origin, and a mere sketch of the several branches in England and Ireland, with a few observations relating to some of the early settlers in this country; believing that a glance of this kind over the history of former generations, dull as antiquarian lore is generally supposed to be, will be found somewhat interesting, at least to this assembly.

TOTHILL, or TUTHILL, as the name of a place, is found in various localities in England, some of the places thus named being so ancient that even the derivation of the word has not been fully ascertained, and the most learned antiquarians differ widely as to its original meaning or signification. Tot or Tut, says Blomefield, "is the name of a rivulet, and gives name to many places, thus Tottenhill and Tutbury in Staffordshire; Tutwell in Warwickshire; Tottington in Norfolk, &c.—upon which *Lysons* remarks, "the meaning of Tot, Tut, or Tote, which I suppose to be descriptive, is no where I think satisfactorily defined; it occurs in the names of many places besides those above mentioned, as Toteham in Essex; Totham, or Toteham, now Tottenham, in Middlesex; Tothele, or Totehall, now Tottenham Court, in the parish of Pancras; Totteridge, &c." Bedwell derives Tottenham from the words *tolen* and *ham*, the first of which he says "signifies to project with a long end or corner like a horn;" while *Baxter* says that the words Toteham and Totenham are from the Saxon Deodholm and Deodanholm; Deod in old Saxon meaning both *populus* and *publicus*; the Gothic Thioda signifying *populus*, whence a King was called Thioda, or *publicus*; the ancient German word Thiota, and the modern

Diet are identical, and mean both *populus* and *conventus*; and so the British Tut or Tute, and the Irish Tuat.

Tot-hills occur in many parts of England, in the several forms of Tot, Tut, Toot, Tote, &c.; one of them, Tuthill, near Thetford, in Norfolk County, has been so called from the time of the memorable battle between King Edward the Martyr, and the Danes, in 871, and is supposed to have been raised by the Danes over the bodies of their countrymen who were slain in the battle. *Peter Cunningham*, in describing Tothill Fields, London, says, "the origin of Tothill in this instance appears to be that given in an ancient lease, which particularizes a close, called the Toothill, other wise the Beacon field. There is a place of the same name near Cœrnarvon Castle, also called the Beacon Hill. It is probable that the close called the Toothill was the highest level in the immediate vicinity of Westminster, and therefore suitable for a beacon." This place (Tothill Fields, Westminster) is frequently mentioned by the old writers. *Lamborde* says, "by reason of its largness and drye ground, it hath served for the most part to decide the Wages of Batteil in, for such as have proceeded by ordinary award in law. Our Bokes, 41 Edward IV. (1367.) 9 Henry IV. (1403), and 21 Henry VI. (1443), may give example abundantly." It seems to have been used for various purposes, as will be seen from the following extracts relating to it—the name, it will be observed, is variously spelled. *Hovedon* says, "a chaplain to Jeffrey tharchebyshop of Yorke, called Raulf Wigtofte, which in the tyme of Richard I. (1189 to 1195) had provyded at Rome a Gyrde and a Ringe cunningly intoxicated, wherewith he ment to have dispatched Symon, the Deane of York and others; but his messenger was intercepted, and his Girdle and Ringe burned at this Place before the People." *Stow* says, "In 1248 Henry III. devised the expediency of granting a fifteen days annual fair, to the Abbot of Westminster, to be held at Tuthill or Tot-hill (now Tothill Fields), strictly commanding that during that time all trade should cease within the City." In the "Dictionarium Anglia Topographicum et Historicum," it is recorded that "In the time of King Edward I. (1272 to 1307), the Ryver of Thamise swelled so farre over his Boundes, that it overflowed at Tothyll, as Matthew of Westminster reporteth." "In 1371 a Fellow was taken practisinge with a dead Man's Heade, and brought to the Barre at the Kings Benche, wheare after Abjuration of his Arte, his trinckets were taken from him, carried to Tothyl, and burned before his face." It appears to have been possessed as a Manor in the reign of Henry III. by John Maunsel, who rose to the dignity of Lord Chancellor of England. Here he entertained the King and his Court (1246), the company being so numerous that they were accommodated in large tents, his own house being too small. In 1441, says the Chronicle of London, was a "fighting at the Tothill, between two thefes, a pelour and a defendant, and the pelour hadde the field and victory of the defendant within three strokes." *Stow*, with his usual minuteness of description, gives an account of a "Wager of Battell" fought there on the 18th of June, 1571, calling it Tuthill Fields. *White Locke* says, "The Trained Bands of London, Westminster, &c., on the 25 Aug., 1651, drew out into Tuttle Fields, in all about 14,000. The Speaker and divers members of the Parliament went there to see them." This "ancient close" adjoins Westminster Abbey, and was once within the limits of the

sanctuary of that house, and comprised that portion of land between Tothill Street, Pimlico, and the river Thames; this a somewhat uncertain boundary, but it is the best that can be given, for, as *Jeremy Bentham* said, writing in 1778: "If a place could exist, of which it might be said that it was in no neighborhood, it would be Tothill Fields." The Tothill Street referred to, sometimes called Tuthill, or Tuttle Street, is thus spoken of by *Stow*: "From the entry into Totehill field, the Street (Tuttle Street) is called Petty France." *Hatton* describes it as "a large Street in Westminster, between Petty France, west, and the Old Gate House, east." *Peter Cunningham* says, "Such is *Hatton's* description, but the Gate House has long been level with the ground, and Petty France has since been transferred into York Street. Our notions have also changed about its size; no one would now call it "a large street."

TUTHILL, TOTBILL, or TOTEHILL, and its various modifications (for in olden times orthographical certainty was but little regarded), as a patronymic or family name, can in England be traced back in an unbroken line as far as the thirteenth century; but if the old Irish histories are to be credited, the ancestry of the Tuthills is still more ancient, commencing, as they aver, in the dark and benighted ages prior to the Christian era. They all concur in stating them to be of Milesian descent, through the well known sept or tribe of O'Toole (which seems to be but a variation of the name), and that their territory extended over a great portion of the beautiful hills and valleys in what is now known as the Counties of Wicklow and Kildare. They would appear to have been a warlike race, for when Ireland was overrun by the English, they heroically refused to submit to their rule, carrying on for many years an unequal contest against the armed hosts of a tyrannical invader. *Camden*, the father of English antiquaries, says, "The O'Tools and O'Birns obstinately withstand all law, and live in implacable enmity with the English." It is noteworthy that he applies the name O'Tool and O'Tothill indiscriminately; for in again speaking to them he says, "In 1311, Tassagard and Rathcante were invaded by the rapparees; namely the O'Briunes and O'Tothlies the day after St. John Baptist's nativity; whereupon in the autumn soon after, a great army was raised in Leinster to defeat them, both in Glendelory (Glendalough) and in other woody places." "In 1331, O'Toole the chieftain of Imail, at the head of a numerous band plundered the castle and demesne of Talloght (5½ miles S. W. by W. from Dublin), slew many of the Archbishop of Dublin's people, and defeated Sir Philip Britt and a body of Dublin men who had been sent against him." "In 1398, O'Byne and O'Toole fought a battle against the English, in which Mortimer, Earl of March, and a vast number of the English, were slain." *McDermot* (the annotator of the "Annals of Ireland by the Four Masters") says "the territory of the O'Tuathail's or O'Toole's chieftains of Hy Muireadhaigh, or Hy Murray, was quite an extensive domain, in the western part of Wicklow, comprising the greater portion of the present baronies of Talbotstown and Shilelagh, in that county, and extended as far as Almain, now the hill of Allen, in the County of Kildare, thus containing a great portion of the baronies of Naas, Kilcullen, Kilkea and Moone, and Connell in that county. The O'Tooles were in ancient times styled princes of Imaile, which appears to have been a name applied to their territory, and is still retained in the

Glen of Imaile in Wicklow, where they had their chief residence ; and they also had castles in Carnew, Castle Kevin, Castledermot and other places. They took their name from Tuathal, one of the early kings of Ireland, from whom they derive their descent, and being one of the head families of Leinster, of the same race as the McMurroghs, they were eligible to be kings of that province. The celebrated St. Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, at the time of the English invasion, was son of Murtoth O'Toole, Prince of Imaile ; and many distinguished chiefs of the name are mentioned in the course of these annals. They maintained their rank, and held large possessions down to the Elizabethian and Cromwellian wars, when their estates were confiscated ; several of them were knighted at various periods, and Sir Charles O'Toole, an officer in King James's army, is said to have been the person who killed the Duke Schomberg at the battle of the Boyne ; and several of them were distinguished officers in the Irish brigades in the service of France and Spain. The O'Tooles are still numerous in the counties of Wicklow, Dublin and Kildare."

The illustrious prelate, thus referred to as St. Laurence O'Toole, and whom Camden calls Laurenc O'Thothill, is quite a distinguished character in Irish history. He was born in A.D. 1105. His father, Murtoth O'Tuathail or O'Toole, was the Chieftain of Hy Muray, and his mother a daughter of the kindred tribe of O'Byrne. His possessions comprised about half of the present county of Kildare, from which he was dispossessed by the English invaders and driven into the fastnesses of Wicklow. Laurence became so celebrated for his learning and piety, that when he had attained his twenty-fifth year, he was made abbot of Glendalough, and upon the death of Gregory, the first archbishop of Dublin, was by acclamation seated in the archiepiscopal chair, in which he continued until his death in 1180. He was so renowned for his sanctity, that in 1226 (forty-six years after his decease), he was canonized by Pope Honorius III., and thus, says his biographer, "a scion of the old Celtic race was placed on the calendar of Saints." Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, says that the "O'Tooles or O'Tuoghalls claim an ancient Milesian descent from Cathaor More, King of Leinster, of the Heremonian race, ancestor of Laogaore, the first Christian monarch of Ireland, contemporary with St. Patrick."

The early history of Ireland, before the introduction of Christianity, is somewhat obscure ; but according to Keating, O'Flaherty and the old annalists, the Milesians were originally a colony from Scythia, near the Euxine and Caspian seas, now called the Crimea. The Scythians, who were by the Roman writers designated Celto-Scythians, were the most ancient inhabitants of Europe after the deluge, and were descendants of Japhet. They formed settlements in Spain, and Milesius, one of their race, became king. Heremon, Heber, and Ir, the sons of Milesius, came to Ireland with a large fleet and a powerful army, and, after a sanguinary battle, became masters of the whole country, and according to Keating gave to its throne 171 kings, the most of whom (as well as the early kings of Scotland) were descendants of the Heremonian branch of this ancient race.

One of the most renowned of these Milesian monarchs was Tuathal Teachtmair, or Tuathal the acceptable (he obtained the sobriquet of Teachtmair, the welcome or acceptable, from his being the deliverer of the nation from the tyrants of a hated oligarchy). Tuathal is

celebrated as one of the greatest of the Irish kings for his wisdom and valor. In the revolt of the Firbolgs he was forced to fly from the kingdom to North Britain, but returned A.D. 130, and after fighting 85 battles was successful in recovering the crown. During his reign, which lasted thirty years, he reformed the abuses and corruptions that had prevailed in public affairs, and introduced in Ireland a state of plenty and tranquillity never known in it before. Warner naively says, "It must be observed that until this reign, few or none of the ancient Irish would submit to any trade or manual labor, lest they should degrade their origin, or bring a stain upon their families; but when they saw that by the order of this wise monarch, the legislature took trade and manufactures under their special care and management, many of the Milesians condescended to follow some employment and to make themselves good for something besides cutting one another's throats." This good king was slain in battle by an usurper whose name is given as Mal or Mail, who reigned four years, when Feidlim, the son of Tuathal, avenged his father's death, by slaying the usurper and regaining the crown. Feidlim was, from his great love of justice, surnamed the Legislator. He not only gave excellent examples of equitable government in his own private conduct, but by causing wise and wholesome laws to be enacted, the people of Ireland became more humane, honest and contented than they ever were before. His just and useful administration continued for nine years, when he died a natural death (a somewhat unusual circumstance in those turbulent days), and was succeeded by his son Cathaire More or Cathir the Great, from whose youngest son, Fiacha Barceanda, the O'Tooles claim a lineal descent.

The connexion, if any, between the Tuthill or Tothill family of England and that of the same name in Ireland, is perhaps at this time unknown; at any rate, I have never yet been able to obtain any documentary proof that our English ancestors were originally from Ireland, although the conjecture is a plausible one. The celebrated Edmund Spencer, who resided a short time in Ireland, and who in 1596 wrote his "View of the state of Ireland," says the O'Tooles are so called from the old British word Tol, *i. e.* a hill country. And the idea of a common origin has some support from the descriptions and illustrations of heraldry: the coat of arms of the O'Tooles of Ireland being a *lion passant, argent*; the Totyls of Wales, a *lion rampant, sable*; the Tothills of Devonshire, a *lion passant, sable*; the Totehills of Yorkshire bearing as a crest, a *lion statant, gules*; and the Tuthills of Cambridgeshire and Norfolkshire the like crest of a *lion statant gules*, ducally crowned, collared and lined, *or*. The lion, one of the emblems of the highest nobility, being the conspicuous bearing of the families, would indicate a common descent.

Nor is an emigration of some of the tribe of the O'Tooles to England, after the confiscation of their estates, at all improbable. It is well known that during the days of Wallace and Bruce, large numbers of the native Irish acted as auxiliaries to the English in the wars between that nation and Scotland; and it is not an improbable surmise that many of them, after their term of service expired, preferred to remain and make their homes in England, there to live in peace and security, instead of returning to their native country, devastated by civil war and cursed by dissensions, anarchy and strife. In Rymer's

Fœdera will be found a mandate issued to David O'Tothill setting forth that the king (Edward II.) was about to march against his Scottish rebels, and requiring of him, as the chief of his tribe, the attendance of all the force he could muster, commanded by himself in person, or by some nobleman of his race.

But after all, it is of little importance to us as citizens of the Great Republic, whether or not we have any well-founded claim to noble blood or royal descent from the old Milesian monarchs of Ireland. Our own direct ancestry in England is doubtless ancient enough to satisfy any of their descendants in this country, unless they should have a genealogical mania more intense than my own, which I may say, by way of parenthesis, is entirely unnecessary.

We have an account in one of the old English chronicles, that "John le Harpur de Wakefield and Eleanor his wife, granted to Thomas de Touthill an annual rent of 8s. which the said Thomas de Touthill had recovered in 14th Edward II. (1230), from William, son of Adam del Lee, in Hold Linley." Old Linley is a part of the manor of Linley in the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire. And by another deed, "the said John granted to the said Thomas 5s. 11d. to be received of all his tenants in Hold Linley, with wards, reliefs and escheats;" and also, that "Isabel Scott, and Alice her daughter, granted lands in Rastrick (Yorkshire), to John de Toothill in 1287." The same John de Toothill's descendants are afterward called de Totehill. Harleian Mss. No. 797 in the British Museum (collections relating to Yorkshire), refers to the same family, and says, "Robert Clarel and William de Kenerisforth gave to Hugh de Tothill and Joan his wife, the manor of Brighouse for their lives, and to John de Totehill their youngest son, after their decease, dated 1349."

It appears from these ancient records that they held lands in fee, both in Fixby and Rastrick. The manor of Toothill is described as "Manerium de Toothill, in villa de Rastrike," under the date of "Wadnesday next after the feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, 5 Edward III. (1332)," and it is stated that "Sir William de Beaumont granted to Thomas de Totehill and William his son, the moiety of the town of Fekisby (Fixby), with wards, marriages, &c." In Devonshire we find that "John Gifford held Ackot of Alice de Tothill in the 20th Edward I. (1292)." In Cambridgeshire "Joan Totehall had a manor in Swaffham Prior in 1408." And Blomefield states that in the old Church at Redenhall, county of Norfolk, an inscription is still in existence, that "In 1464 Richard Totyl or Tuthill was buried in this church."

DEVONSHIRE BRANCH.


The coat of arms of the Tothills of Devonshire is thus described:—Azure, on a bend argent cotized *or*, a lion passant sable. Crest on a hill vert, a dove proper bearing an olive branch vert, fruited *or*.

They must have settled in Exeter at an early day: the precise period is not stated, and they possessed considerable landed property at Peamore, Bagtor and Dunsford. The estate at Peamore had been in the Cobham family, but on the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it fell to the Crown, and was purchased by Jeffry Tothill. It was held by him and his descendants until Henry Northleigh, Esq., became possessed of it by marriage with a co-heiress of Tothill in 1638.

The Tothills filled various stations of honor and trust in the ancient

city of Exeter—the records showing that William Tothill was bailiff in 1528, again in 1548, high sheriff in 1549, and lord mayor in 1552; Jeffrey Tothill, recorder in 1563; Henry Tothill, high sheriff in 1624; George Tothill, bailiff in 1662, again in 1664, lord mayor in 1668, and again in 1677. He was afterwards, by a mandate of the king, made one of the board of aldermen in 1687, and while holding that office, an incident is related of him which, as showing a sturdy spirit of independence and strength of character, is worthy of relation. In 1668, when William, Prince of Orange, landed at Torbay, and advanced with his small army toward Exeter, where he had been informed the people stood ready to receive him with acclamations of joy, he was preceded by one of his officers, accompanied by a few horsemen, who were not only coldly received by the authorities, but the captain was put under arrest, and confined in the Guild-hall. The next day, when Lord Mordaunt and Dr. Burnet, afterward bishop of Salisbury, came to the city with four troops of horse, and arrived at Westgate, they found it shut against them; the mayor assigning as a reason, the obligation he was under to the king by his oath. Lord Mordaunt ordered the porter to open the gate on pain of death, and upon his refusal, says Jenkins in his history of Exeter. "George Tuthill, Esq., one of the aldermen, opened it and admitted the troops." The prince had been given to understand that all the gentry of the West would join him at his landing, but for several days scarcely any persons of note came in. Of the magistrates of Exeter, only alderman Tuthill and one other member at first declared in his favor. It is said that this backwardness on the part of the nobility and gentry did not proceed from any ill feeling against the prince, but rather from a dread of his failure, they having had a sad experience of the sanguinary disposition of the king and his ministers from the recent outrages and atrocities of Kirk and Jeffreys. This appeared so unfavorable to the prince, knowing that the Protestants were largely in the ascendancy, that he began to doubt of the success of his expedition, and at one time proposed to re-embark for Holland. But the firmness and spirit manifested by alderman Tuthill seemed to have broken the ice, and the gentlemen of Devonshire and Somerset began to come forward in great numbers, and it soon became evident that the whole of the Protestant community of England were in his favor. Subsequently, the same George Tuthill, who was largely engaged in mercantile business, met with very heavy losses at sea, and became much reduced in circumstances, which coming to the knowledge of the prince, after his advancement to the throne, he gratefully awarded him a pension of £200 per annum.

WELSH BRANCH.

We have but little information relating to the Tuthills of Wales, aside from the knowledge that two of that branch were quite noted men during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. One of them was the famous old printer Richard Tottell, at the sign of the  and * within Temple Bar, London, where it is said he continued in business for forty years. How it would gladden the heart of a bibliographer to be enabled to procure a copy of the first edition of that rare old work published by him 1557, entitled "Tottell's Miscellany," containing songs and sonnets of the Earl of Surry and Thomas

Wyatt; the copy in the Bodleian library being the only one known to be in existence. Of the second edition, Collier says he has never seen but three copies, one of which, under the notion that it was the first, was re-printed by Bishop Percy. Even Dr. Dibdin never saw more than a copy of the second edition, which he also called the first. Of the books bearing his imprint, of which it is said there are 78, will be found, Tusser's "Hundred good points of Husbandry," 1557; Grafton's "Chronicles," 1564; "Diall of Princes;" "The Accidence of Armories;" "The Concord of Armories;" "Art of Singing;" Baldwin's "Moral Philosophy;" Tully's "Offices;" "Quintius Curtius," &c.

But he was more generally known as a publisher of law books, of which I have a number in my collection; among them a set of the Year Books, black letter, in 7 vols. folio; the first vol. printed in 1655, and the last in 1675. In Dibdin's *Typographical Antiquities* will be found a copy of a license, issued on the 12th April, 7th Edward VI. (1553), authorizing Richard Tothille, citizen, stationer and printer of London, and his assigns, to imprint for the space of seven years, all manner of books of the temporal law, called the common law. And of another issued to him on the 12th of January, 1 Elizabeth (1559), wherein he was authorized to print all manner of books touching the common law of England during his life. He was, as Herbert says, "an original member of the Stationers' Company," collector of the quarterages in 1559, under-warden in 1561, upper-warden in 1567, and master in 1578 and 1584. Some time in 1589 he retired from active business and removed to Pembrokeshire; the printing department being still carried on by one of his sons, until 1594, after which time we find no more concerning him.

I have a Ms. copy of his pedigree, in which it is stated that his wife was Joan, the daughter of that celebrated antiquary, Richard Grafton, whose chronicles of England remain a monument of untiring industry and profound research. The pedigree also gives the names of four sons and seven daughters, of whom William, the eldest son, became an eminent lawyer, and was for a number of years one of the "six clerks of Chancery." He compiled one of the earliest reports of cases in Chancery ever published. The volume is known among the legal profession as *Tothill's Reports*.

He was reputed to be very wealthy, and purchased a beautiful mansion and grounds called SHARDELOES, situated about a mile from Amersham, in Buckinghamshire, where, as Lysons says, "he had the honor of entertaining the Queen in one of her progresses."

His wife was Katherine, the daughter of Sir John Denham, one of the barons of the Exchequer, and their daughter Joan was married to Francis Drake, Esq., a descendant of the Drakes of Ashe, a well-known Devonshire family; and thus Shardeloes became the property of the Drake family. Mrs. Joan (Tothill) Drake enjoyed the friendship of many of the Puritan ministers, among them the Rev. Thomas Hooker, afterwards pastor of the first church of Hartford, Connecticut.

An interesting biography of Mrs. Joan Drake will be found in "Burder's Memoirs of Eminently Pious Women."

And there is still another of the name, a man of note in his day, of whom we ought to make mention—Jeremiah Tothill, the Captain Tothill so often referred to in the colonial history of New York, as

an anti-Leislerian. He was one of the energetic and enterprising Englishmen, who, foreseeing the great commercial advantages of the Dutch settlement of Nieu Nederlandts, were the founders of that trade and commerce that has enriched New York, and made it the great mercantile and financial emporium of the West. Jeremiah Touthill came over from England prior to 1686, as we find this entry of his marriage in the record of the Dutch church:—"May 31st, 1686, Jeremiah Touthill, of England, to Jannekin De Kay, of New York." He soon became one of the leading men in the embryo city, and when Trinity church was established, he was selected as one of the vestry. He was assistant alderman of the east Ward in 1696, and alderman of the same Ward in 1703, 4 and 5. (See Valentine's Corporation Manual, in which his name is spelled Tuthill.) He died in 1705, leaving to his wife and children some valuable property in Pearl Street and Maiden Lane. Only two sons are mentioned in his will, Jeremiah and Edward, of whom we have no farther trace.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH.

The best account I have been able to find of the Yorkshire branch of the family, is that given by the Rev. John Watson, in his history of Halifax, published in 1775, which, as it is a brief one, I have transcribed. It is as follows:—TOOTHILL is a remarkable round copped hill, which attracts the eyes of every one travelling between Wakefield and Eland. It is a natural mount, though the top of it looks as if it was artificial. It has a good command of the country, and lies at a moderate distance above Castle-Hill, at Rastrick, and is a much more elevated situation. Near this hill lived a flourishing family, who took the surname of Toothill; the first of whom was Richard de Toothill, who had Thomas, Matthew and Richard. Matthew had lands in the graveship of Hipperholm, in 1314, and was witness to a deed in 1337. He had John, who lived at Silkeley, who had Hugh (a witness to deeds in 1438) and John de Toothill; Hugh had Thomas.

Thomas, eldest son of the first Richard, married Modesta. Thomas, above named, had by Modesta, William, Hugh, John, and three daughters.

William de Toothill, son of Thomas, married Sibil, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Fekisby. By this Sibil he had Margaret, his daughter and heiress, who being in her minority at the time of her father's death, was in the custody or wardship of Earl Warren (John de Warren, Earl of Surrey).

This Margaret married Richard de Thornhill, in the time of Edward III., and carried all her father's estates into that family, where they still continue; and is said to have had the lands of Isabel, relict of John Scott and her daughters. Now, it appears from several deeds, that about 1287, this Isabel and her daughters granted to one John de Toothill, certain lands in Rastrick, called Linlands. His name is omitted in the above pedigree, and it is no further certain who he was, than that Thomas was his heir, and that his name occurs in deeds before and after 1300. Most of these descents are proved from deeds belonging to Thomas Thornhill, Esq., of Fixby, in which William, son of Anabil de Rastrick, and Elen his wife, daughter of John Scot, with Alice her sister, grant lands to Thomas de Toothill for his life, and after his decease to William son of said Thomas, and if William dies with-

out issue, to John son of the said Thomas, and for default of issue in the said John, to all his sisters. As Hugh is not mentioned here, he probably was dead, but his existence is proved in 1331 by a deed, wherein Thomas de Tothill grants to William de Tothill and his heirs, remainder to John, brother of said William, remainder to Hugh, brother of said John, remainder to the sisters of said Hugh.

Arms of Toothill, of Toothill, were:—*Or*, on a chevron sable, three crescents argent; though, as I remember, the field is argent on a monument in Eland Church.

To show the little attention paid to uniformity in spelling, I note that in the deeds above referred to by Watson, are the following variations in the name of the family:—Toothill, Totehill, Touthill, Toythill and Tothill.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE BRANCH.

Of the Cambridgeshire branch, we have very little knowledge. Lysons, in his history of Cambridgeshire, says, the manor of Totehill or Totehall, in the parish of Swaffham Prior, was so called from an ancient family of that name, and is supposed to have passed to co-heiresses in 1439.

The coat of arms of the family, upon a monument still remaining in one of the churches of that parish, is:—Argent, on a chevron azure, three crescents of the field.

NORFOLKSHIRE BRANCH.

The Tuthills of county Norfolk, as shown by a pedigree in the College of Heralds, London, were seated at Saxlingham (in the hundred of Henstede), about seven miles south of Norwich, sometime in the fifteenth century. I have a very full and complete genealogical table of the descendants of John Tuthill, of Saxlingham, whose name first appears on the pedigree referred to, together with authenticated copies of the wills of most of his descendants down to 1619. This ancient home of the Tuthills (Saxlingham) would seem to have been sold, or passed into other hands through the intermarriage of a female heiress, sometime about 1585, and the younger branches of the family removed to other places; one of them for many years was seated at the beautiful villa of Heigham Lodge, contiguous to Norwich, now the residence of Timothy Steward, Esq., who married the heiress of the last Tuthill proprietor. It would seem that the landed property of the Tuthills, in almost every instance, had reverted to female heirs, and thus been carried out of the family. Another scion of the Tuthills removed to Essex, where his name is found in the herald's visitation of that county. Another made Suffolk his permanent abiding place.

As all the facts and circumstances connected with the emigration of our ancestors from England, point to his descent from the Norfolkshire Tuthills, I have expended much time and labor in endeavoring to obtain the evidence necessary to establish our connexion with that family, and the extracts from parish registers, and copies of old wills that I have collected, indicate that Henry Tuthill, the second son of Henry Tuthill, of Tharston, emigrated to this country about 1637, and settled at Hingham, Mass., and that his brother John, then a widower, in all probability accompanied him, but after remaining a

few years returned to England, and having married a second wife settled in Weybread, county Suffolk; his eldest son removed to Halesworth in the same county, and his descendant in the fifth generation was the eminent physician, Sir George L. Tuthill, who was for many years attached to Bethlehem and Westminster hospitals in London. He was the associate of Sir Henry Hallford, and the personal friend of Coleridge and Charles Lamb. Dr. Tuthill was much esteemed as a lecturer on the practice of physic, and at one time was said to have the largest class in London, but his practice latterly had been chiefly confined to diseases of the brain, in the treatment of which, his scientific knowledge and skill gave him a high reputation in the profession. He received the honor of knighthood on the 28th of April, 1820, and died in April, 1836, leaving an only daughter.

One of my most valued correspondents, Mrs. Louisa C. Tuthill, of Princeton, New Jersey, the charming writer of so many popular juvenile works, has given me an interesting account of an interview between her husband and Sir George, which, as it relates to the family generally, I will take the liberty of narrating in her own language.

"My husband, some four years before his decease, while on a tour to Europe, being in London, in May, 1821, thought he would make some inquiries relative to the Tuthills, and for that purpose called on Sir George Tuthill, then residing in Soho Square. He was very politely received, and obtained from Sir George much interesting information with regard to the family. The tradition being referred to, that the American Tuthills originally came from Hingham, England, Sir George remarked—'The same family as my own; *we* were from the city of Norwich, and our ancestors were originally from Hingham.' In the course of the conversation, family traits and peculiarities were spoken of, among others, the tendency of the hair to become grey at a comparatively early age, and Sir George referred to his own hair which was almost white, although but little over forty years of age. The peculiar color of the eyes, so universal in the family, was mentioned: a gray, slightly dashed with hazel, which was at once corroborated, somewhat to the amusement as well as satisfaction of both, by observing that their own eyes were exactly alike. Other traits and resemblances were referred to, and discussed by Sir George, who was ardently devoted to physiological investigations, and he expressed the decided conviction that our branch of the family and his own were from the same parent stem. The interview was a very pleasant one, but circumstances prevented a renewal of the acquaintance thus happily formed."

The husband of Mrs. Louisa C. Tuthill, here referred to, was Cornelius Tuthill, a son of Hon. Selah Tuthill of Orange county, who was the original owner and founder of the town of Tuthill, in Ulster county, and who was afterwards elected a member of Congress from Orange county, but died September 7, 1821, before taking his seat. Cornelius, his son, was a young man of great promise. He projected and edited with signal ability, for some two years, a literary periodical, at New Haven, called the *Microscope*, in which the poet Percival was first introduced to the American public. He married Miss Louisa C. Huggins, known at that time as the belle of New Haven, and continued to reside at that place until his decease, in 1825, at the early age of twenty-nine years.

In Farmer's Genealogical Register of the first settlers of New England, and in Savage's elaborate amplification of the same work, we find under the name of Tuthill, Tuttil, or Tuttle, eight different individuals who come under the denomination of first settlers, viz.:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Henry, of Hingham. | 5 John, of Dover. |
| 2 John, of Boston. | 6 Richard, of Boston. |
| 3 John, of Ipswich. | 7 Simon, of Ipswich. |
| 4 John, of Southold. | 8 William, of New Haven. |

Of the eight thus mentioned, five have been fully identified as passengers in the ship Planter, that sailed from London in April, 1635, viz.: Richard, of Boston, and John, his son; John, of Ipswich, and Simon, his son; and William, of New Haven. Of the remaining three, we have no reliable data to fix the time of their arrival, or the place at which they landed.

Richard, of Boston, is repeatedly referred to in the old records. He appears to have been a man of considerable wealth and influence. He was admitted a freeman on the 3d of March, 1635-6, and in 1638 received a large allotment of land at Romney Marsh (now Chelsea), and in the same year purchased "a great lot of 49 acres" in that place, of Nicholas Willys. In 1639 he was one of the petitioners to the General Court for a new meeting-house. He died May 8th, 1640.

John, of Boston, his son (born 1625), married Mary Holyoke, Feb. 10th, 1647, and the Zechariah Tuthill, who was Lieutenant of Castle William, in Boston Harbor, and one of the founders of Brattle Street church, was his son or grandson. Mary Tuthill, the sister of Zechariah, was married to Deacon Thomas Hubbard, and their son, Captain John Hubbard, was the father of Tuthill Hubbard, postmaster of Boston in 1770-71. I have in my possession a bill for postage against John Hancock, for letters delivered from July 5th, 1770, to January 1st, 1771, amounting to £3. 15s. 11d. with the fine bold autograph of Tuthill Hubbard as P. M. appended to it. An old tombstone in the Granary burying ground at Boston, erected to the memory of Mary, the wife of John Tuthill, and to deacon Thomas Hubbard, has upon it the coat of arms of the Devonshire family. John, who is styled of Ipswich, took the freeman's oath March 13th, 1638-9, and was a member of the Artillery Company in 1643. He went to Ireland (it is said on business), in 1653, his wife Joan, during his absence, transacting his affairs as his attorney. He died in Carrickfergus, December 30th, 1656.

Simon, his eldest son (born 1631, and died 1692), married Joanna, the daughter of Thomas Burnham, in 1659, and had a son Simon, who married Mary Rogers.

John, the second son of John of Ipswich (born 1634), was also married, but beyond the fact that his wife was named Mary, we have no further knowledge of him.

William, of New Haven, first settled at Charlestown, and after remaining there three or four years, went in the company of the Rev. John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton, to New Haven, where his name appears among the original founders of that place. He had a large family, and his descendants are very numerous. From the peculiarity of their spelling the name Tuttle, they have been distinguished from the descendants of John, of Southold, who have resolutely adhered to the orthography of their English ancestors. A number of

eminent divines have come from this family, among them the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, Rev. Moses Tuttle, who died in Southold, October, 1785, and the Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., President of Wabash College.

John, one of the first settlers of Dover, New Hampshire, signed the protest in 1640, against the project of Underhill to place that town under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, but he is supposed to have come to New England at an earlier date. A carefully compiled genealogical table of the descendants of John, of Dover, by Charles W. Tuttle, A.M., is in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XXI., No. 22, April, 1867.

Henry of Hingham, as stated in Daniel Cushing's Record (see Drake's Founders of New England, p. 82), "came out of Norfolk county in 1637, and, with Isaac Wright, settled in New Hingham." In the history of Hingham by Lincoln, the only mention of him is that "he came over in 1637, and had a grant of land made to him." In the old records of the town of Hingham, there is a long and somewhat minute description of the tracts of land allotted to him: the entry is headed, "The severall parsells of land and meadow, legally given unto Henery Tuttill, by the Towne of Hingham," and particularizes:—20 acres for a great lot—4 acres for a planting lot—5 acres for another planting lot—2 acres in one place, and 1 1-4 acres in another place for a fresh meadow—and 1 1-2 acres of salt marsh—together with 4 acres for a house lot, "butting upon Batchelor Streett, eastward; bounded with the land of William Large, westward; with the land of Jonathan Bosworth, northward; and with the land of Thomas Chaffe, southward." Another entry under date of June 20th, 1644, states that "Henry Tuttill do acknowledge that he hath sould unto John Fering, his house and home lott, and alsoe what write he hath to the devision of Conihasset meadows." It would seem that this sale of his property was made preparatory to, or in consequence of his removal from the place, perhaps to Southold, for the Hon. Solomon Lincoln says, "I have a strong impression that Henry Tuttill went to Long Island from this part of the country," and it is certain that his name does not afterward appear in the Hingham record.

John of Southold was one of that devout and sturdy pilgrim band, who under the guidance of their beloved pastor, landed on the east end of Long Island, and have the honor of being the founders of the first town, settled by the English, within the boundaries of what is now the State of New York. The most reliable account we have of the original settlement, is that given by Trumbull, in his History of Connecticut (Vol. I, p. 119), where he says:

"It also appears that New Haven, or their confederates, purchased and settled Yennycok (Southold) on Long Island."

"Mr. John Youngs, who had been a minister at Hingham, in England, came over with a considerable part of his church, and here fixed his residence. He gathered his church anew on the 21st of October, 1640, and the planters united themselves with New Haven. However, they soon departed from the rule of appointing none to office or of admitting none to be freemen but members of the church. New Haven insisted on this as a fundamental article of their constitution. They were therefore, for a number of years, obliged to conform to the law of the jurisdiction. Some of the principal men were the Reverend

Mr. Youngs, Mr. William Wells, Mr. Barnabas Horton, Thomas Mapes, John Tuthill, and Matthias Corwin."

Trumbull's statements appear to have been relied on by subsequent writers when describing Southold. Barber and Lambert, in their Histories of New Haven, and Wood, Prime, and Thompson, in their sketches of Long Island, give us the same leading facts, with some slight variations in language. It is not known from what source Trumbull derived his information, as the six names mentioned by him are not found in the colonial records of New Haven, as residing there prior to, or at the time of the settlement of Southold. And very few traces have yet been discovered of their landing in New England, or of their homes and connections in the mother country.

The name of the pilgrim John is, however, found in the New Haven records, in an entry bearing date 6th day, 2d mo., 1642, as follows:—"John Touttle, of Yennycok, deputed by the court to be constable, to order the affayres of that plantation, the time being, till some further course be taken by this Court, for the settling a magistracie there according to God." And in Dodd's East-Haven Register (page 11), it is stated that "On the 17th March, 1644, the Colony Constitution was revised and enlarged; and then were added to it the names of Matthew Rowe and John Tuthill."

This is about all the positive information derived from records, that we have been enabled to obtain respecting the pilgrim John. There are various traditions and remembrances in relation to him, most of which will be found in the interesting reminiscences of Southold, by the venerable Augustus Griffin, and, of course, familiar to you all. I would here remark that the traditions of olden times cannot always be relied upon, for we occasionally find gross errors and inaccuracies in the recollections and remembrances of a comparatively modern date. As an example, I would refer to the statement in a late publication ("Who Goes There?") that Judge Symmes, the father-in-law of President Harrison, was the projector of the theory that the earth is a hollow sphere, habitable within, and open at the poles. Now as Judge Symmes was connected with our family, I take the present opportunity to correct the error.

John Cleves Symmes was the son of the Rev. Timothy Symmes, who was the great grandson of the Rev. Zachariah Symmes, who came to Charlestown, Mass. in 1635. The Rev. Timothy took up his residence on Long Island, and was for some ten or twelve years pastor of the church (at Upper Aquebogue), at which place John Cleves was born, July 10th, 1742. He married Anna Tuthill, the daughter of Henry 3d, who was the grandson of Henry 1st, the second son of John Tuthill, Sen. After the marriage he removed to New Jersey, where losing his wife, he married a widow Halsey, who only lived a few years, when he again married: his third wife being Susannah, daughter of Hon. William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey, and sister to the wife of the celebrated John Jay. Just before the breaking out of the Revolution, he resided in the town of Wallpack, New Jersey, was a leading member of the Committee of Safety, of Sussex county, and received the appointment of Colonel from the Provincial Congress. He commanded the American troops in the skirmish at Springfield, on the 14th December, 1776, where the British forces, under the command of General Leslie, were most effec-

tually checked in their pursuit of Washington, who was then retreating through New Jersey. Col. Symmes was soon after made one of the judges of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, which caused his retirement from military life. Not long after the independence of the United States was established, he purchased an extensive tract of land on the north side of the Ohio river, some twenty miles in length, including the site of the city of Cincinnati. The grant by Congress of one million of acres to him and his associates, was made Oct. 15th, 1788. He removed to Ohio, and being appointed by Washington, United States District Judge, for the North Western Territory, he made North Bend (then called Cleves), his permanent residence, and died in February, 1814.

His accomplished daughter Anna had lived with her grandfather Tuthill, at Southold, from early childhood, and attended school at the academy at East-Hampton. After remaining there a few years she became a pupil of that eminently pious woman, Mrs. Isabella Graham, and an inmate of her family. In the autumn of 1794, she left her eastern home in company with her father and step-mother, to reside at North Bend, where she soon attracted the attention of a gallant young officer of the army, in command of Fort Hamilton, and was united to him in marriage on the 22d November, 1795. This young officer was William Henry Harrison, who after a life of patriotic public service, became President of the United States. His widow died on the 25th February, 1864, at the advanced age of 88 years and 7 months, respected and beloved by all who knew her, and was buried by the side of her husband at North Bend.

It was some years after Judge Symmes's death, that his nephew, Captain John Cleves Symmes (who was the son of the judge's only brother Timothy), advanced the novel theory of the earth being a concentric sphere, and that an orifice to enter it would be found at the North Pole. This was popularly known and ridiculed at the time, by the cognomen of Symmes's Hole.

We now come to our own immediate ancestor, JOHN TUTHILL, of Southold, who, as we are informed by his family record, found in the archives of the town, was born July 16th, 1635. It has so long been taken for granted that he was the son of the pilgrim John, although no evidence whatever has been cited to warrant the belief, that nothing but direct and positive proof to the contrary would be availing to correct the error. But the singularity of his being described in the family record, as John Tuthill, Sen., and that no mention is made of the pilgrim John as his father—that no reference is anywhere found in the old records, to a wife and children of the pilgrim—and the absence of any statement of the time and place of his death, first gave rise to doubts on the subject, and caused a more thorough investigation, resulting in the discovery that John, Sen., was not the son of the pilgrim, and that his father's name was Henry. This is conclusively shown by a release, or quit-claim, executed by John Tuthill to William Wells, which will be found in Book A, fo. 105, of the township records—the crabbed hand and antiquated character of the writing, having, in all probability, prevented its being deciphered by the cursory observer. It being a document of so much importance in our family history, I have transcribed it for your benefit:—

"15th December 1650

"The day and year above written I John Tuthill have by these presents, remised, released and forever quitclaimed all my right, title and interest, of, in, and unto the Estate of Henry Tuthill my late father deceased, and Bridget Tuthill my mother deceased, and which came into the hands and possession of my now father in law William Wells, by marriage of my said Mother in her life time, and also, all my right and interest unto whatever was given unto me the said John Tuthill by John Tuthill my fathers brother, and was committed to his custody either conditionally or absolutely to my said father in law Wm. Wells and his heirs and assigns forever. And do hereby firmly warrant and defend unto my said father in law against all persons claiming any right or interest by, from, and under my estate, right or like

"Witness my hand the day and year aforesaid.

JOHN TUTHILL.

"In the presence of
John Youngs Pastor
Marie Wells.

Recorded by me William Wells
Recorder for present."

As corroborative evidence, that the children of Henry Tuthill, the names of two of whom are known, viz., John, the grantor in the above instrument, and Elizabeth, afterwards married to William Johnson, were under the guardianship of William Wells, the following extract from the proceedings of the General Court, held at New Haven, on the 31st May, 1654, is given. (See 2 New Haven Col. Records, fo. 97.) "Upon some question propounded to the Court concerning Mr. Wells his children, which were Henry Tuthills, of Southold, it is ordered that what evidence can be procured for clearing the childrens portions, should be speedily sent to the Governor, at New Haven, at furthest betwixt this and the Court of Magistrates to be held at New Haven the third Wednesday in October next, and if Mr. Wells should remove from Southold, that so much of his estate be secured as may answer, not onely the pportions allready appointed, but also a meete some for that wch may upon evidence further appear to be due to them." This controversy, respecting the portions of the children, was doubtless amicably arranged, as it is not again alluded to, and we find that some three years afterwards (February 17th, 1657) John married Deliverance King, and settled at Oyster Pond (Orient), where he appears to have acquired several valuable tracts of land, a full description of which will be found in the township records. We have the names and ages of his four sons and five daughters. The sons were: 1, John, Jr.; 2, Henry; 3, Daniel; and 4, Nathaniel. And from these sons, it is presumed all who are present with us this day have descended.

It is hoped that the necessary steps will be taken at an early day to collate and complete a correct genealogical table of the family, and that the information acquired at this time, from so many of its branches, will render the long delayed undertaking a comparatively easy task. Some of the difficulties have already been overcome by the persevering researches of Charles B. Moore, Esq., one of our ablest and most defatigable genealogists, who by documentary evidence found in old wills, deeds, &c., has been enabled to correct several errors, in the generally received account of the early members of the family,

one of which was that Joshua and James, who have been supposed to be sons of the pilgrim, were, in reality, the younger sons of John, Jr. This John, Jr., or Chalker John, as he is called by Griffin, was the eldest son of John, Sen., and a man of note in the settlement. Possessing great natural shrewdness, and energy of character, combined with affability of manner and sterling honesty, he became a great favorite with the people, and held various offices of trust and responsibility. He was for many years a justice of the peace. He acted as one of the commissioners that laid out the "King's Highway"—the first public road that extended the whole length of the Island—from "Breucklyn" ferry to Easthampton. He was a member of the New York colonial legislature in 1693-4, and also from 1695 to 1698, and was sheriff in 1695. Griffin says he does not know who was his wife, and that he had only found the name of one son (John), but it is now ascertained that his wife was Mehitable, the daughter of Mary Wells, afterward Mary Mapes, and that he had at least four sons:—1st, John, who continued at the old homestead; 2nd, James; 3d, Joshua, who with James settled at Cutchogue; and 4th, Daniel.

I find I have trespassed on your time to a much greater extent than I had at first intended, and forbear giving any genealogical details relating to later times, trusting that enough interest will be felt by the various members of the family, to induce them to furnish the material and the active co-operation required to complete the HISTORY OF THE TUTHILL FAMILY, of which I have only given you a meagre outline, and thus hand down to our descendants a lasting memorial, to which we can point with honest pride, and say, Here is the record of our Ancestors: they were honest, industrious, and God-fearing men, who have made the name of Tuthill respected at home and abroad, and the synonym of truth and loyalty.

May we be enabled, by the protecting care of Divine Providence, to preserve our ancient and honorable name, pure and untarnished, for all future time.

On the following page is a verbatim copy of the Pedigree of the Welsh Family of Totyls, referred to by Judge Tuthill in his Address. The origin of the Devonshire and London families is shown in this Pedigree.

Of the five families of this name, who emigrated to New England about the year 1630, only one, John Tuttle, who settled in Dover, New Hampshire (*Ante*, Vol. xxi. p. 133), is known to be descended from this Welsh family. There are some facts indicating that the three families which came to Boston in 1635, may also be of this Welsh family. They were of Hertfordshire, near London; and Tot-hills of this family are known to be living in Buckinghamshire, the adjoining county at that time. A writer in the *English Notes and Queries*, says that William Tothill, Esq., who married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Denham, Kn't, had thirty-three children, of whom Joan, the eldest, mar. Francis Drake, Esq., a gentleman of the Privy Council.

This Pedigree illustrates the changes of the spelling of this surname: thus, Gieffre Tottyl is Jeffrey Tothill, Recorder of Exeter in 1552; Wiliam Totyl is William Tothill, Esq.; and Richiart Tottyl is Richard Tottell, Tothille, or Tothill, of London. It will be further seen that the surname in the Pedigree is spelt variously. c. w. t.

KASTELL GWYS A LLUNDAIN.*

= WILLIAM TOTYL, Esq: of Denish=ELSBETH MATHEW o YORGANW.

Gleffre Totyl=Jowan Duhan. John Totyl. Robert Totyl. Richard Totyl,† Esq on off the Ducatus of the Ples=Jowan v Richard Gratton.

Harl Totyl. 1591. Robert. Arles† Totyl.

Jan gwrailg Andro Kowldyrt, 1591.

Alis gwrailg Tomas Kowldyrt, 1591.

Mary gwrailg Jessay Snider, . . . off Eriont, 1591.

Sliwan gwrailg James Hawley ap Jams ap William Hawley Ar, 1591.

Ann. Jiwedyth, 1591.

Elbeth=William Brad-sslaw, 1591.

John Totyl, 1591.

Richard Totyl, 1591.

Jams Totyl=Ellen v William goch o Gryswrthet, 1591.

William Totyl=Kathrin v: 1591.

John Denham gent.

Arfaun Richard Totyl Esqwrter yw Assur, upon a bend Or, a yelon rampant S. arm l, G, between 2 bendlets Or, an a deffrans off moleat Or. In pul with l wrailg Salter Ernain and S. blew Or saliant.

Edward Totyl, 1601.

Dated the 24 day off October Anno R. R. Elbeth 23, 1591.

Reserved off

RICHARD TOTYLL.

* Castell Gwys, or Wiston, in Pembrokeshire, and London.

† Richard Totyll, Totyll, or Tottel, as his name is variously spelt, attained considerable eminence as a Printer and Stationer in London, where he resided for forty years, at the Hand and Star, Fleet Street, during which time he printed seventy-eight Works, chiefly on Law. He was an original member of the Stationers' Company, and filled all their offices. Licences were granted him in 1553, 1555, and 1568, to print all manner of books concerning the common Law. In 1562 he printed such evidence of the Chronicles of England, which was the following year he, in conjunction with Henry Binneman, printed Stowe's 'Summarie of the Chronicles of England diligently abridged, and continued unto this present year of Christ 1579.' Owing to ill health he retired into Pembrokeshire, about the year 1583, leaving his son to carry on his lucrative business in London.

† Arles†, in all probability, stands for Harris.

[The above Pedigree is from Mayrick's *Heritable Visitations of Wales*, Vol. I. p. 182.]

SALISBURY (MASS.) MEN ENLISTED FOR THE EXPEDITION
AGAINST CROWN POINT, IN THE COMPANIES OF CAPT.
CALEB CUSHING AND CAPT. WM. TRUE.

[Communicated by LORY ODELL, Esq., Portsmouth, N. H.]

An account of the men that Inlisted out Cap^t Caleb Cushⁿ and Capⁿ William Trues Companys In Salisbury in the month of March and April in the year ——— 1756, and Went and hired a man to Go in the Expedition a Gainst Crown Point By Which means they Ware Excused from Their Province Rates According to the Court act viz

out Cap^t Cushings Company—

Aaron Clough Jun ^r	} a man	John Russell—a man
Samuel Dow y ^e 3 ^d		Daniel Fitts—a man
Moses Merrill	} a man	Solomon French—a man
Moses Pike		abel Davis—a man
Cap ⁿ Carr	} a man	Joshua Merrill—a man
Amos Coffin		

out of Capⁿ Trus Company

Cap ⁿ Stephen Webster	Joseph Flandrs
Samuel Eastman	Philip Chandler
Joseph Clough	John Daniels
Theophils Haket	Joseph Whitten
John Hacket	Joseph Maxfeld
James Flandrs	Enoch Smith—a man
Thomas Doler	Ebenezer Tucker—a man
Josiah Car	Richard Hacket
Samuel Webster	Ruben French } a man.
Joseph Osgood—a man	

To Harison Gray aesq^r provence Treshuer S^r ples send the mony for thes Solders Heads for last years provence Rat acording to Cort act by the hand of Caleb Cushing, Esq^r to us the Subscribers for the Town of Salisburys use Sur we Raised the last year upon the single pole in the provence Rate £0 9s 4d Dated March the 25 1757

WINTRUP TRUE	} Select men for Salisbury
STEPHEN MERRILL	
JOHN EASTMAN	

An a Count of the Charges of Keeping William Muroe after he was taken from M^r Stephen Cofen by the Select men and put to Cap^t Hoges and he kept him Sixten weks and Four days at Four Shillings pur wek and then he was put to M^r Abner Clough twenty Seven weks at two Shillings and five pence per wek Dated at Salisbury March 26 1757

JOHN EASTMAN	} Select men for Salisbury
WINTRUP TRUE	
STEPHEN MERRILL	

LETTER FROM HON. WOODBURY LANGDON IN REGARD
TO THE SEIZURE OF ARMS AND POWDER AT FORT
WILLIAM AND MARY, DEC. 14, 1774.

[Communicated by LORY ODELL, Esq.]

Portsmouth Decem^r y^e 17th 1774

MESSRS. EASTMAN* and WEBSTER

GENTS

After you went from hence I had both our Contracts copied over properly, ready for each of us to sign and intended to have come over to Salisbury next Week to have had them signed provided you wrote me that you accepted of my proposal which you have now done by M^r Hackett, and I Looked upon it that every thing was clear and settled, but quite unexpectedly the day after you went from hence some hundreds if not thousands of men went to the Fort as it is said and have taken from thence all the Arms and Powder, fearing that the King's Troops might come and deprive the Province of their Arms, Amunition, &c. as has been reported is intended. What will be the event of this no man can tell. It is a matter of very considerable importance, and if it should be possible that the Ministry should bring this Town into the Same situation as Boston, as it is plain they are embracing all opportunities to injure us, You are sensible that no man here could do any thing with ships. Therefore considering the very critical situation of Matters here at present I cannot think of contracting for any more ships for the present until I see a better prospect. Whenever I see the way clear to build another ship I shall certainly call upon you before I agree elsewhere, but at present the prospect is very bad and I fear I shall build no Ships next season except those two which I agreed with M^r Hackett for some time past. As soon as I see a better prospect I shall wait upon you, and

Am y^r Ho. Serv^t

WY: LANGDON†

(Endorsed)

To Mess^{rs} Eastman and Webster
at Salisbury [Mass.]

* Jacob Eastman, b. April 6, 1742; d. unm. Jan. 1776; was a s. of John,⁴ and cousin of Abigail (d. of Roger⁴), the mother of Ezekiel and Daniel Webster. *Ante*, Vol. xxi. p. 233. Ed.

† Woodbury Langdon was the only brother of (Gov.) John Langdon. He was a successful merchant, a member of the old Congress, Judge of the Supreme Court of N. H., and a firm patriot. His w. was Sarah, d. of Henry Sherburne. Their children were Henry S., Sarah (recently deceased), w. of Robert Harris, Mary Ann Woodbury, Caroline (recently deceased), w. of Gov. Eustis, John, Walter, Harriet, and Catharine, w. of Edmund Roberts. His second residence, and on the same spot as the first, was the present Rockingham House in Portsmouth. He d. in 1805, aged 66 years.

This affair at the Fort was the first act in the revolution which was attempted *vi et armis*. An account of it may be found in Brewster's Rambles about Portsmouth.—Ed.

GENEALOGY OF THE CHESTER FAMILY.

[Communicated by EDWARD STRONG, M.D.]



FROM the ancient church-yard, which occupies a gentle eminence overlooking the Connecticut, just in the rear of the picturesque old brick church in Wethersfield, Ct., a charming landscape of river scenery is presented, terminated fifty miles away at the north by Mounts Tom and Holyoke clearly in view. Within this enclosure is contained one of the most ancient existing memorials of our early settlers. It is a massive horizontal slab of red sand-stone, in memory of LEONARD CHESTER, now sunken, with the solid masonry which upheld it, to the surface of the ground, and bearing the inscription, yet legible, of which an accurate copy is given in the engraving.

The present article, compiled for the Register from the MS. of the late Stephen M. Chester, Esq., of New York, with some additions from Bond's History of Watertown, and from private sources, aims mainly to trace the descendants of Leonard Chester, in the line of the successive sons named John—our limits not permitting the use of all the material in hand, relating to the other branches.

ARMS : Ermine on a Chief Sable, a Griffin passant, Argent.

ANCESTORS OF LEONARD CHESTER.

WILLIAM CHESTER, BART., of London, and of Barnet, Co. Hertford. Children. 1. ROBERT. 2. LEONARD, of Blaby, who m. first, the daughter of Nicholas Saville (child, *Augustine*, who m. 1598, Phebe, dau. of John Michell); m. second, Bridget, dau. of John Sharpe, of Frisby, Super Wreke; children, *John, William, Sampson, Anne*.

JOHN CHESTER, of Blaby, m. Dorothy,* dau. of T. Hooker, of Leicester (sister of the celebrated Thomas Hooker); children, LEONARD, b. 1610; ELIZABETH, b. 1624.

LEONARD CHESTER, b. 1610 (great grandson of William), m. Mary Wade, came to Watertown in 1633, was a proprietor there; "Chester's Meadow" in Watertown, and "Chester Brook" in Waltham, still perpetuate his name. He was one of the Colony that went thence in 1635, to settle Wethersfield, Conn. His property and education must have given him a leading position. He was a grand juror, and his name occurs 13 times in vol. i. of the Colonial Records of Connecticut. He died Dec. 11, 1648, aged 39. His widow married Hon. Richard Russell, of Charlestown, and died there Nov. 30, 1688.

* The name of Mrs. Dorothy Chester appears on the records as grantee of three lots of land in Hartford, among the first settlers in 1639; probably the mother of Leonard.

I. CHILDREN OF LEONARD.

1. JOHN¹ (Capt.), b. in Watertown, Aug. 3, 1635; d. Feb. 23, 1697-8, *æt.* 62. He m. in Feb. 1643-4, Sarah Welles, b. 1631, dau. of Hon. Thomas Welles, of Wethersfield, successively Treasurer, Secretary, Lt. Governor and Governor of Connecticut. Capt. Chester was admitted freeman in May, 1658, was deputy in May, 1676, and often afterward. He was very useful and influential in the Colony. His Will was proved May 6, 1698. His widow d. Dec. 12, 1698. (8 children.)

2. DORCAS,¹ b. Nov. 5, 1637; m. Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Billerica; d. 1674, *æt.* 37.

3. STEPHEN,¹ b. March 3, 1639; d. April 23, 1705, unm.

4. MARY,¹ b. Jan. 15, 1641; d. in Charlestown Sept. 15, 1669, unm.

5. PRUDENCE,¹ b. Feb. 16, 1643; d. Oct. 21, 1678; m. Dec. 30, 1669, Capt. Thomas Russell, of Charlestown, who d. Oct. 20, 1676. (3 child.)

6. EUNICE,¹ b. June 15, 1645; m. Feb. 25, 1673, Capt. Richard Sprague, of Charlestown. She d. May 27, 1676.

7. MERCY,¹ b. Feb. 14, 1647; d. in Charlestown in 1669.

II. Children of [Capt.] JOHN.¹

1. MARY,² b. Dec. 25, 1654; m. Feb. 14, 1676-7, John Wolcott, of E. Windsor; d. July 10, 1689, *æt.* 35. (3 children.)

2. JOHN² (Major, Judge, Speaker), b. June 10, 1656; m. Nov. 25, 1686, Hannah Talcott, b. in 1666, dau. of Capt. Samuel Talcott, of Glastenbury. He d. Dec. 14, 1711, *æt.* 55; his widow Hannah d. July 23, 1741, *æt.* 78. (10 children.)

3. SARAH,² b. Nov. 11, 1657; m. Dec. 5, 1689, Simon Wolcott, of Windsor. (6 children.)

4. STEPHEN,² b. May 26, 1659; m. Dec. 17, 1691, Jemima Treat, of Wethersfield, b. 1668. He d. Feb. 9, 1697-8. (5 children.)

5. THOMAS,² b. March 23, 1661-2; m. Dec. 10, 1684, Mary Treat, dau. of Richard Treat, of Glastenbury. He d. Dec. 5, 1712, *æt.* 50, and his widow d. in 1748, *æt.* 81. (4 children.)

6. SAMUEL,² b. May 23, 1664; d. 1680, *æt.* 25, unm.

7. PRUDENCE,² b. Dec. 10, 1666; d. May 8, 1727, *æt.* 60; m. James Treat. (7 children.)

8. EUNICE,² b. May 17, 1668; m. Rev. Timothy Stevens, of Glastenbury; d. June 16, 1698, *æt.* 30. (4 children.)

III. Children of [Major] JOHN.²

1. PENELOPE,³ b. Nov. 1, 1687; d. April, 1688, *æt.* 5 months.

2. MEHITABLE,³ b. Jan. 29, 1688-9; m. Nath. Burnham. (5 child.)

3. MARY,³ b. March 8, 1691 (m. Jonathan Burnham). (6 child.)

4. PENELOPE,³ b. Nov. 18, 1693 (m. Rev. Ebenezer Williams); d. June 29, 1764, *æt.* 71. (6 children.)

5. HANNAH,³ b. May 5, 1696 (m. Capt. Gideon Welles, and Hale of Glastenbury); d. May 19, 1749, *æt.* 53. (9 children.)

6. PRUDENCE,³ b. March 4, 1699; m. Dec. 13, 1731, Col. John Stoddard, of Northampton, b. Feb. 17, 1682, grad. H. C. 1701—son of Rev. Solomon Stoddard. He d. in Boston June 19, 1748, and his widow d. Sept. 11, 1780, *æt.* 81. (5 children.)

7. EUNICE,³ b. May 11, 1701; m. Col. John Pitkin, of East Hartford.

8. JOHN³ (Colonel, Judge), b. June 30, 1703, grad. H. C. 1722; m. Nov. 19, 1747, Sarah Noyes, dau. of Rev. James Noyes, of New Haven, b. March 29, 1722. He d. Sept. 11, 1771, *æt.* 68. His widow

d. June 25, 1797, æt. 75. He was often a member of the General Assembly and Assistant. He was also a Judge of the County Court, and one of the most important men in the Colony, useful in the church, "a father to the fatherless and a god to the widow." He d. suddenly in the hay-field, Sept. 11, 1771. In 1748, he is said to have been the only male in his line of the name of Chester.

The bell in the church tower at Wethersfield imported from England, and his gift, bears in raised letters this inscription—"JOHN CHESTER, 1761."

9. SARAH,³ b. July 4, 1707; m. Col. Israel Williams, of Hatfield, b. Nov. 30, 1709, grad. H. C. 1729, d. 1789. She d. in Hatfield Sept. 18, 1770, æt. 63. (7 children.)

10. THOMAS,³ b. Aug. 31, 1711; d. May 29, 1712.

IV. Children of [Col.] JOHN.³

I. JOHN⁴ (Colonel, Speaker), b. Jan. 29, 1749, grad. Y. C. 1766, and A.M. Harv. 1775; m. Nov. 25, 1773, Elizabeth Huntington, dau. of Hon. Jabez H., of Norwich, b. Nov. 9, 1757. He d. Nov. 4, 1809, and his widow d. July 1, 1839. He distinguished himself by his intrepidity as captain of a company at Bunker Hill, and was soon made Colonel. By his resignation in 1777, the country lost the services of a gallant and efficient officer.

In Frothingham's Siege of Boston, frequent mention is made of him, and always in the highest terms. In the same work a letter from Col. Chester dated July 22, 1775, and giving a full account of the battle, occupies three pages (pp. 389-391). This letter is repeatedly quoted in subsequent pamphlets respecting the command at Bunker Hill. Lieut. Webb of Chester's company, writes July 11, 1775: "For my part I confess when I was descending into the valley, from off Bunker Hill, side by side of Captain Chester, at the head of our company, I had no more thought of ever rising the hill again than I had of ascending to heaven, as Elijah did, soul and body together. But after we got engaged, to see the dead and wounded around me I had no other feeling but that of revenge. Four men were shot down within five feet of me, but, thank Heaven, I escaped with only the graze of a musket ball on my hat."

Col. Chester was Speaker of the House several years, Councillor, Judge of Probate, and Judge of the County Court. 12 children:—

(1) Elizabeth,⁵ b. Nov. 10, 1774; m. June 8, 1807, Eleazer F. Backus, of Albany, b. Jan. 13, 1770. 4 children: John C. Backus,⁶ D.D., of Baltimore, Md.; J. Trumbull Backus,⁶ D.D., of Schenectady, N. Y.; Elizabeth,⁶ d. unm.; Mary,⁶ m. James Bayard, Esq., of Philadelphia.

(2) Mary,⁵ b. April 20, 1779; m. June 3, 1806, Ebenezer Wells, of Brattleboro', Vt. 3 chil.: John,⁶ Charles,⁶ Henry.⁶

(3) Hannah,⁵ b. Oct. 27, 1781; m. Sept. 26, 1808, Charles Chauncey, LL.D., of Philadelphia, b. in New Haven, 1777, grad. Y. C. 1792, d. Sept. 30, 1849. She d. Feb. 6, 1821. 6 chil.: Charles,⁶ grad. Y. C. 1828, d. 1831; Elizabeth Chester;⁶ Susan Vaux,⁶ d. 1836; Hannah;⁶ two sons, d. in infancy.

(4) Sarah,⁵ b. June 17, 1783; unm.

(5) John⁵ (Rev. D.D.), b. Aug. 17, 1785, grad. Y. C. 1804, D.D. U. C. 1821, pastor 2d Pres. Church in Albany; m. Rebecca, dau. of Robert Ralston, of Philadelphia, where he d. Jan. 12, 1829. 6 chil.:

Sarah Ralston,⁶ m. Rev. Samuel B. Jones; Elizabeth Huntington;⁶ Hannah Chauncey,⁶ m. Jonathan H. Hasbrouck; Marion Dorsey,⁶ d. unm.; Mary Wells,⁶ m. Martin B. Inches; Rebecca Ralston,⁶ m. Abram Suydam Mesier.

- (6) *Charlotte*,⁵ b. March 20, 1787; d. July 19, 1844, unm.
- (7) *Henry*,⁵ b. Oct. 3, 1790, d. in infancy.
- (8) *Julia*,⁵ b. March 15, 1792; m. April 2, 1816, Matthew C. Ralston, of Philadelphia. 3 chil.: Sarah,⁶ Robert,⁶ Hannah Chester.⁶
- (9) *Henry*,⁵ b. Dec. 23, 1793; grad. U. C. 1814; lawyer of Philadelphia; d. 1848, unm.
- (10) *William*⁵ (D.D.), b. Nov. 20, 1796; grad. U. C. 1815, D.D. Wash. C. Penn.; pastor Pres. Church, Hudson, N. Y.; Sec'y Pres. Board of Education, Phila.; m. 1826, Frances M. White, of Hudson.
- (11) *George*,⁵ b. June 14, 1798; d. in infancy.
- (12) *Charles*,⁵ b. —; d. —.

II. LEONARD,⁴ b. Sept. —, 1750; grad. Y. C. 1769; m. Sept. 12, 1776, Sarah Williams, of Pittsfield, b. Oct. 31, 1758, dau. of Col. Wm. Williams, Jr., of Deerfield. He d. in New York of yellow fever in 1805, and the place of his burial is unknown. 10 children:—

- (1) *Leonard Williams*,⁵ b. Dec. 20, 1777; m. Sabra Roath, of Norwich; went to sea in H. B. M. brig Quebec, and was never heard of. He left one child.
- (2) *Hannah D.*,⁵ b. Aug. 8, 1779; m. Mr. Leffingwell.
- (3) *Henrietta*⁵ (twin), b. March 8, 1781; m. Rev. Mr. Briggs, of Boxford, Mass. 1 child.
- (4) *Sophia*⁵ (twin), b. March 8, 1781; d. Nov. 7, 1822.
- (5) *John Noyes*,⁵ b. March 20, 1783; went to sea, bound to Java, and was never heard of.
- (6) *Sally Williams*,⁵ b. Nov. 2, 1784.
- (7) *William Williams*,⁵ b. July 13, 1786; m. Nov. 13, 1816, Hannah Sutherland, of Blenheim, N. Y., b. May 31, 1796. She d. Jan. 8, 1863, s. p. He founded the well known firm of W. W. Chester & Co., New York.

(8) *Thomas Leonard*,⁵ b. Aug. 20, 1788; m. Oct. 15, 1815, Eliza Sidell, b. Sept. 10, 1796. 10 children:—Wm. Henry,⁶ b. Sept. 17, 1816; m. June 8, 1838, Eliza K. Priest, who d. March 14, 1846. (2 children.) He m. Oct. 9, 1850, Mary Cooper. (5 children.) He was in Union Army, wounded at Gettysburg, and d. July 10, 1862. Caroline Sarah,⁶ b. June 5, 1818; d. Dec. 2, 1860. John Noyes,⁶ b. Sept. 25, 1820; m. Feb. 4, 1862, Fannie A. Harris. (2 children.) Eliza,⁶ b. Oct. 8, 1822; d. Aug., 1827. Charles Thomas,⁶ b. Jan. 6, 1826; grad. Y. C. 1845; m. June 17, 1856, Lucretia Roberts. (4 children.) Edward,⁶ b. July 12, 1828; m. Aug., 1848, Sophia Hoffman. Stephen,⁶ b. Sept. 19, 1830; m. Feb. 25, 1868, Caroline Georgine Harris. Henrietta,⁶ b. Sept. 18, 1832; d. April 24, 1834. Julia,⁶ b. Dec. 5, 1835; m. Aug. 31, 1866, Rev. O. W. Whitaker. Emeline,⁶ b. April 20, 1840; d. Dec. 24, 1841.

(9) *James D. Coll*,⁵ b. Aug. 13, 1792; drowned while bathing in Connecticut River.

(10) *Abigail Webb*,⁵ b. June, 1796; d. Feb., 1801.

III. SARAH,⁴ b. Aug. 12, 1752; m. Thomas Coit, of Canterbury. 5 children:

- (1) *Joseph*.^s
- (2) *Frances*.^s m. Rev. Parker Adams, of Johnstown, N. Y.
- (3) *Sally*.^s m. John Knickerbocker, of Waterford.
- (4) *Thomas C.*^s m. Mary Ann Morgan, of Hartford.
- (5) *Stephen*.^s m. Betsey Throop, of Norwich.

IV. *ABIGAIL*.^s b. May 27, 1754; m. Nov., 1774, Joseph Webb. 10 children:

- (1) *Sally*.^s (2) *Harriet Blackley*.^s (3) *Joseph Hayes*.^s (4) *Eliza Bancker*.^s (5) *Frances Chester*.^s (6) *John Haynes*.^s (7) *Thomas Chester*.^s (8) *Amelia*.^s (9) *Thomas Chester*.^s (10) *Henry L.*^s (11) *Charles Barrel*.^s (Dates not ascertained.)

V—X. Six infants d. between 1756 and 1760. (Three born at one birth, lived respectively 1 hour, 11 days, and 17 weeks.)

XI. *STEPHEN*.^s b. Oct. 27, 1761; grad. Y. C. 1780; Sheriff of Hartford County; d. Dec. 6, 1835; m. Nov. 5, 1788, Elizabeth, dau. of Stephen Mix Mitchell, Chief Justice of Connecticut, b. Sept. 11, 1770, d. Dec. 22, 1852. 10 children:

- (1) *Elizabeth*.^s b. Sept. 15, 1789; d. Oct. 1, 1851, unm.
- (2) *Maria*.^s b. May 17, 1791; d. June 22, 1866; m. Hon. Lewis Strong, of Northampton. (10 children, 8 grandchildren.)
- (3) *Stephen Mitchell*.^s b. Oct. 18, 1793; grad. Y. C. 1813; merchant; d. April 14, 1862, unm.
- (4) *Donald*.^s b. July 25, 1795; grad. Y. C. 1814; merchant; d. Sept. 29, 1835, unm.
- (5) *Waller*.^s b. Oct. 8, 1798; d. in infancy.
- (6) *Hannah Grant*.^s b. May 27, 1800.
- (7) *Waller*.^s b. Nov. 20, 1804; m. Henrietta Lyman, of Cazenovia, N. Y., April 22, 1828. (6 children, 11 grandchildren.)
- (8) *Catharine*.^s b. Nov. 10, 1806; m. May 7, 1829, Lemuel W. Belden, M.D., of Springfield. (1 child.)
- (9) *Julia Buck*.^s b. Aug. 23, 1809; d. April 8, 1835, unm.
- (10) *John*.^s b. Jan. 23, 1813; m. Catharine M. Morell, of Detroit, Mich., June 14, 1837; d. Nov. 18, 1852. (3 children.)

XII. *THOMAS*.^s b. Jan. 7, 1764; grad. Y. C. 1780; d. 1831; m. Esther M. Bull, b. Sept. 29, 1777, d. June 22, 1844. Children:

- (1) *Aurelia Louisa*.^s b. May 19, 1796.
- (2) *Alfred*.^s (Rev.), b. March 17, 1798; grad. Y. C. 1818; m. Aug. 24, 1826, Mary Ann Frances Chetwood, of Elizabethtown, N. J. (2 children, 5 gr. children.)
- (3) *Caroline*.^s b. Jan. 26, 1801; m. June 2, 1825, John Knickerbocker, of Waterford, N. Y. (5 children, 8 gr. children.)
- (4) *Mary Jane*.^s b. Nov. 10, 1804; m. Prof. Sylvester Hovey of Amherst College; d. Jan. 11, 1840. (1 child.)
- (5) *Elizabeth Huntington*.^s b. Oct. 31, 1807; m. James M. Bunce, of Hartford, Ct.; d. March 6, 1861. (6 children.)

DEPRECIATION OF CONTINENTAL MONEY.—“Dec. 30, 1781. The old continental money passed, from July to February, at seventy-five dollars for one of silver: it then depreciated fast till it stopped passing, about May 25th, by reason of news from Philadelphia. On the 26th of May a man at Norwich, Vt., gave one thousand dollars for a felt hat.” [Journal of Rev. Isaac Backus, A.M., in Memoir by the Rev. Alvah Hovey, D.D., p. 268.]

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN WOODBRIDGE,
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

[Communicated by H. R. STILES, M.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; from Town Records, Liber B.]

- AYERS, John, was marryed to Mary Creshon, Jan^y 17th 1716-17: by Roljsh, Justice. His son John b. June 4, 1719.
- BLACK, Alexander, m. Ursula Brown. *Children*: James Johnson, b. July 17, 1766; Foreman, b. May 29, 1768; Jane, b. July 26, 1770; Alexander, b. Sept. 9, 1773.
- BLOOMFIELD, Jeremiah, m. Catharine Weekes, Jan. 3, 1722-3, by John Pierson, Clerk. *Children*: Ezekiel, b. October 16, 1723; Hannah, b. December 9, 1725; Ebenezer, b. February 5, 1727-8; Jeremiah, b. December 7, 1730; Judith, b. July 25, 1733; Ursula, b. April 11, 1737; Mary, b. March 17, 1739-40; Catharine, b. April 20, 1743.
- JOSEPH m. Eunice Dunham, Sept. 5, 1721, by Mr. John Pierson, Clerk. *Children*: Hannah, b. November 13, 1722, d. in February following; Hannah, b. June 12, 1724; Martha, b. July 26, 1726; Moses, b. September 4, 1729; Asa, b. August 25, 1733.
- BUNN, Miles,* m. Mary ——. *Children*: Eunice, b. November 20, 1703; Mary, b. November 17, 1705; Sarah, b. June 4, 1709; Rhoda, b. August 4, 1712; Miles, b. November 25, 1713; Nathaniel, b. February 13, 1715; William, b. June 14, 1721.
- BROWN, James, m. Agnes. *Children*: George, b. December 20, 1724; Thomas, b. February 14, 1726-7; Agnes, b. August 29, 1730; Christian, b. December 16, 1733; John, b. February 23, 1735-6; Ursula, b. February 21, 1737-8.
- BROWN, Andrew, m. Sarah. *Children*: James, b. January 13, 1731-2; Joseph, b. December 29, 1733; Anable, b. August 28, 1735; Eunice, b. November 15, 1738; Gurdon, b. March 20, 1739-40; William, b. April 20, 1742; George, b. July 27, 1745.
- BINGLER, William, m. Mary. *Children*: John, b. December 25, 1720; William, b. December 8, 1723.
- CAMPYON, John, m. Martha Walker, January 12, 1719-20, by Mr. John Pierson, Minister. *Children*: Joanna, b. April 8, 1723; Francis, b. March 4, 1725-6; Ann, b. July 6, 1730.
- COMPTON, John, m. Mary. *Children*: Eliakim, b. September 1, 1727; Elizabeth, b. April 12, 1735; Daniel, b. July 31, 1738.
- DILLEY, Jonathan, m. Hannah. *Children*: Jonathan, b. September 2, 1714; John, b. March 7, 1717; Aaron, b. August 28, 1721; Sarah, b. September 2, 1723.
- DUNHAM, Nathaniel, m. Joanna. Ephraim, b. November 17, 1724.
- HATCH, Tobias, m. Sarah Cromwell, October 31, 1717, by Mr. John Pierson. *Children*: Joseph, b. November 22, 1718; Elizabeth, b. March 30, 1721; John, b. April 22, 1723.
- ILSLEE, William, m. Mary Ayres, June 18, 1700, by Samⁿ Haille, Justice. Hannah, b. June 18, 1701.
- OGILSBIE, John, m. Damaris Force, January 13, 1784, by Jonathan Bloomfield, Justice.

* Milles, and Mills.

- PRISE, John, m. Mary. Rachel, b. August 17, 1719.
- PROSMELL, Robert, m. Margaret. James, b. May 28, 1729.
- FITZ-RANDOLPH, Nathaniel, m. Mary Broocks, by Ezekiel Bloomfield, Esq., in the year 1735. *Children*: Robert, b. September 25, 1737; Hannah, b. October 29, 1739, d. June 26, 1742; Thomas, b. December 21, 1741. Mary (the wife of Nathaniel above) d. July 12, 1743.
- Robert m. Phebe Pearsall, March 7, 176-. *Children*: Samuel, b. December 1, 1768; Mercy, b. May 5, 1771; Mary, b. February 19, 1775; Joseph, b. January 8, 1781, on Staten Island. *Children* of Nathaniel and Mary: Mary, b. July 4, 1721; Rachel, b. April 13, 1723; David, b. March 7, 1724-5.
- MOORE, Samuel, "carpenter," m. Mary Harrison, June 2, 1718, by Thos. Yates, J. P. *Children*: Jonathan, b. February 18, 1720-21; John, b. February 24, 1722-3; Sarah, b. March 24, 1724, d. March 22, 1725; Samuel, b. June 18, 1726; Joseph,* b. January 9, 1731-2; Edward,* b. November 6, 1733; Sarah,* b. July 31, 1735; Isaac, b. July 10, 1737; John, b. May 11, 1739.
- MOORES, Thomas, m. Rachel. *Children*: Marion, b. October 21, 1735; Annapel, b. March 3, 1736-7; John, b. November 15, 1738; Mary, b. October 3, 1740; Hope, b. February 3, 1743-4.
- MERRY, Ebenezer, m. Mary. *Children*: Joseph, b. October 2, 1731; Anna, b. May 27, 1738; Phebe, b. May 27, 1741; Job, b. October 8, 1743.
- PITNEY, James, m. Susanna. Jonathan, b. July 17, 1721.
- PIKE, Nathaniel, m. Grace. *Children*: Nathaniel, b. Sept. 11, 1719.
- THOMAS, m. Elizabeth Bloomfield, September 8, 1737. *Children*: Mary, b. August 14, 1738; Grace, b. November 21, 1740.
- RUDE, Keziah (dau. of Job and Hannah), b. May 4, 1718.
- SARJANT, John, m. Sissel —, November 24, 1726, by Rev. Mr. Pierson. *Children*: Samuel, b. Sept. 1, 1727; Sarah, b. January 16, 1729-30; Robert, b. April 4, 1732; Margaret, b. June 22, 1734.
- STEWART, David, m. Christian. *Children*: Jane, b. January 23, 1728-9; Ursula, b. March 14, 1730-1.
- SKINER, John, m. Elizabeth Cutter, March 26, 1736. *Children*: Ann, b. December 26, 1736; Hannah, b. February 2, 1742-3; Esther, b. April 1, 1744; Elisabeth, b. April 29, 1746.
- WILKISON, James, m. Mary Dunham, December 16, 1726, by John Pierson, Clerk. Sarah, b. December 28, 1727.
- Thomas m. Hannah Crowell, March 31, 1739, by Henry Freeman, Esq. *Children*: John, b. February 12, 1739-40; Crowell, b. July 19, 1741; Moses, b. March 10, 1742-3; Hannah, b. August 26, 1744.
- WILLIAMS, John (son of Ebenezer and Sarah), b. July 10, 1732.
- TAPPEN, Abraham, m. Mary Stone, February 6, 1718-19, by Robert Gilchrist, Justice. *Children*: Sarah, b. November 26, 1719; Isaac, b. September 8, 1721; Benjamin, Elizabeth, twins, b. January 15, 1723-4; Abraham, b. January 12, 1725-6; William, b. January 5, 1729-30; Mary, b. July 25, 1727; Hannah, b. July 9, 1732; Cecilia; b. January 21, 1734-5; Asher, Moses, twins, b. February 1, 1737-8; Margaret, b. June 7, 1740.
- Y^e above s^d Abraham Tappen was married to Sarah Renolds, Nov^r 22^d, 1750. *Children*: Isabel, b. April 1, 1752; Jacob, b. November 16, 1753.

* Are mentioned as children of Samuel Moore, carpenter.

SEARCH WARRANT FOR THE APPREHENSION OF MAJOR GENERALS GOFFE AND WHALLEY.*

[Communicated by Mr. HARRY H. EDES, Charlestown, Mass.]

Windsor May 11. 61.

WHEREAS his Maiestie hath sent ouer to the plantation of N: England spetiall Order and Comand. for the App^hending of Collonell Whalley [Note 1] and Coll: Goph [Note 2] who (are declared to)† stand Conuicted for the Execrable murther of the Royall father of o^r Gracious Sovereaigne and haueing app^hended the said persons to send them ouer to England vnder a strict care to receaue according to their demerits; These are therefore to require you to make diligent search in your plantation (in this Colony)‡ for y^e forenamed Gent: Coll: Whalley and Coll: Goffe and to app^hend them being discovered and found out and to secure them in safe Custody and bring them before the Maies- trates or Maiestrate to receaue further order respecting the said psons.

To the Marshall

Jonathan Gilbert [Note 3]

or the Constables
of Windsor.

By order from y^e Gouverno^r
and Maiestrates.

Daniell Clark sec'y. [Note 4]

Superscribed,
Special order to search for
Col whaley & Goffe
May: 11: 1661

NOTE 1.

EDWARD WHALLEY—One of the fifty-nine Judges of Charles 1. who affixed their names to the warrant for the King's Execution, January 29, 1648-9.

He was the second son of Richard Whalley, Esq., by his second wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell, Hinckinbrooke, Knight, the grandfather of the Protector, Oliver, and a grandson of Thomas, Esq. (by his wife Elizabeth), who was the eldest son and heir of Richard Whalley, Esq. of Kirkton, county of Nottingham, a man of great opulence and member of Parliament for Scarboro', 1 Edward VI., who died in 1583, aged 84.

Being a second son, he "was brought up to merchandize," but joined the Parliamentary army at the commencement of the contest between Charles and his Parliament.

He distinguished himself in many battles and sieges, and as a reward for his bravery at the battle of Naseby in 1645, Parliament, Jan. 21, 1645-6, "voted him to be a Colonel of Horse," &c.

Having great confidence in his cousin, the Protector committed the King's person to the charge of Colonel Whalley, and afterwards en-

* By the favor of Mr. Edes we have had the privilege of seeing the original of this remarkable document; and we are permitted to announce that a large number of important and original documents never yet published, will soon be furnished by him to the readers of the Register. Some of these documents are of inestimable value.—Ed.

† Inserted in the original.

‡ Inserted and crossed out in the original.

trusted him "with the government of the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Warwick and Leicester, by the name of *Major-General*," and also made him Commissary-General for Scotland.

He was one of the representatives of Nottinghamshire in the Parliament held in 1654 and 1656, and was called up to the Protector's House of Lords.

Gen. Whalley married the sister of Sir George Middleton, Knight, by whom he had several children—among them John, his eldest son and heir.

Speaking of the characters which Goffe and Whalley sustained in England prior to their flight to the Colonies, President Stiles says, "certainly they were among the personages of the first eminence for great and noble actions in their day."

Gen. Whalley died at Hadley about 1676. Concerning the place of his burial, some have supposed he and Goffe were both buried in New Haven near Judge Dixwell, and the subject is discussed at length in the fourth chapter of Dr. Stiles' History of the Judges; but since the publication of that work in 1794, wherein it is conceded that Whalley died at Hadley, was there buried, and that if he really was buried in New Haven his remains were taken up and removed from Hadley, the south part of the house wherein Mr. Russell the minister of Hadley resided, and where the two regicides were concealed for upwards of fifteen years, has been taken down (in 1795); and in removing the middle part of the front wall next the main street, the workmen discovered the bones of a man, small pieces of wood and some flat stones, which from their position were probably laid on the top of the coffin.

The thigh bone was the only one found to be whole, and was pronounced by Dr. Rogers of Hadley, who examined it, to be that of a large man.

The author of the History of Hadley, page 222, says "these bones must have been those of Gen. Whalley, who was buried near 120 years before."

I am informed that the Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D., is about publishing some documents relating to the regicides.

NOTE 2.

WILLIAM GOFFE—likewise a member of the "High Court of Justice" which pronounced judgment upon Charles I., and, like Whalley, one of the fifty-nine who signed the King's death warrant.

He was a son of the Rev. Stephen Goffe, a Puritan Divine and Rector of Stanmer, in Sussex. Although he did not receive an academic education, he was possessed of such fine abilities, so well cultivated by his converse with scientific and literary subjects, that the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. Living in London with a Mr. Vaughan, a dry salter, and disliking trade, he entered the Parliamentary army on the breaking out of the war. He soon became Quarter Master, then a Colonel of foot, and was afterwards raised by Cromwell to the rank of Major General for Hampshire, Sussex and Berkshire, "a place of great profit."

In 1654 he, with Col. William White and some "Musqueteers," purged the Parliament of the "Anabaptistical Members;" for which and other services, he was considered "the only fit man" to receive

John Lambert's post of Major General of foot; and by some "to have the Protectorship settled on him in future time."

Was member of Parliament from Great Yarmouth in 1654, and for the County of Southampton in 1656, and was afterwards, like General Whalley, made one of Oliver's Lords, and signed the order for proclaiming the Protector Richard.

He married a daughter of Gen. Whalley—his companion in exile—and corresponded with her, while at Hadley, over the signature of Walter Goldsmith, and received replies signed Frances Goldsmith. This correspondence was carried on as between a mother and son. Goffe's last letter bears date April 2, 1679.

Goffe and Whalley were devout Congregational Puritans and in perfect accord with the New England fathers. It being dangerous for them to remain longer in England, as the Restoration drew near, they took passage in a ship bound for New England, and while yet in the Channel, received tidings of the proclaiming of Charles II.

They arrived in Boston July 27, 1660, where they were kindly received by Governor Endicott, and visited by the principal inhabitants.

Although they did not attempt to conceal their names or the position they had occupied as Judges of King Charles, they preferred taking up their abode at Cambridge, instead of remaining in Boston, and immediately went thither.

The act of indemnity arrived in November of this year, and upon finding that Generals Goffe and Whalley were not excepted the Government of the Massachusetts was alarmed, on account of the friendly reception which they had given these gentlemen on their arrival.

February 22, 1661, the Governor convened the Court of assistants to consult upon the propriety of securing them, and finding it unsafe to remain longer, they left Cambridge on the 26th and arrived at New Haven on the 7th of March.

Here also they met with kind treatment, especially from the ministers, Rev. John Davenport and Rev. Nicholas Street. Among those most forward in their interest was William Leete, Esq., the Deputy-Governor of the Colony.

The news of the King's Proclamation arriving soon after, they were obliged to flee.

While in New Haven, they were concealed in the house of Rev. John Davenport, from whence they removed to the house of William Jones, Esq., afterwards Deputy Governor of Connecticut, where they remained till the 11th of May, the day on which this warrant was issued, when they removed to a Mill, near the outlet of "Beaver Ponds," in the suburbs of New Haven, and on the 13th were conducted by Mr. Jones, first to a place called Hatchet Harbor, and on the 15th to a cave on the top of a hill about two miles and a half north west of New Haven, which the Regicides named "Providence Hill."

After this they were two years at the house of one Tompkins, near Milford meeting-house, and on the 13th of October, 1664, they started for Hadley, travelling only by night, where the minister of the place, the Rev. John Russell, had consented to receive them. Here they remained for about sixteen years, residing a part of the time at the house of Mr. Peter Tilton, who resided near Mr. Russell.

A drawing of the Judges' Chamber at Mr. Russell's, faces 202 of Stiles' History of the Judges, and is copied into the History of Hadley, page 220.

General Goffe kept a journal or diary, from the time he left Westminster, May 4, 1660, till the year 1667, in small pocket volumes, written in a kind of short hand, which was quite easily deciphered. This, with other of his papers, was long preserved in the library of the Mathers, in Boston, who obtained them from the family of Mr. Russell, the minister of Hadley.

These papers passed into the hands of Governor Hutchinson, while he was writing his History of Massachusetts, and, unfortunately, were in his house on the night of the 26th of August, 1765, and, with other documents of priceless value to the historian, were destroyed.

I have understood, within a few days, that a portion of Goffe's papers, including letters to his wife, are in existence, and are to be given to the public, in print, at an early day.

Goffe probably died in Hadley, in 1679 or 1680, as he is not heard of at any period *after* 1679; April 2d, of which year, as before stated, he wrote the last letter to his wife.

Interesting sketches of both Goffe and Whalley, are given in Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts, Vol. i. p. 213-19, of the London edition, and in the History of Hadley, page 214 *et seq.*

NOTE 3.

JONA. GILBERT was of Hartford in 1645, and soon after (Mr. Savage says 29 January, 1646) married Mary, daughter of John White, by whom he had several children.

He was possessed of great wealth, and appears to have been engaged in the "coasting business," and a man of considerable note, holding various civil offices—was Representative, Collector of Customs at Hartford, and for many years held the office of Marshall of the Colony, which corresponds to that of High Sheriff at the present day.

He died December 10, 1682, aged 64, and, with his wife who died July 3, 1700, aged 74, is buried at Hartford.

An extended account of this man, and a copy of his will, are contained in the genealogy of the Gilbert Family. *Ante*, Vol. iv., July and October.

NOTE 4.

DANIEL CLARK was one of the first settlers of Windsor, Conn., where he was an "attorney at law," and a magistrate.

He was a man of influence, and occupied an honorable position in the affairs of the Colony, of which he was several years Secretary—was Representative 1657-61, an assistant 1662-64, and Captain of the cavalry troop in 1664.

Mr. Clark married in June, 1644, Mary, daughter of Thomas Newberry, of Dorchester, by whom he had a family of ten children. On page 569 of the "History of Ancient Windsor," it is stated that the marriage was solemnized June 15, 1644, while on page 720 I find the date fixed upon to be the 13th of June.

His first wife having died August 29, 1688, he married for his *second* wife, Martha, widow of Simon Wolcott, and sister of Wm. Pitkin, Esq., of Hartford, by whom he had no children.

He was "appointed," by the town of Windsor, to sit in the "great Pand" in the Meeting-house, which was "Wainscotted for the sitting of Magistrates;" and died August 12, 1710, aged 87.

CENTENNIAL AND FOREFATHERS' CELEBRATIONS.

PIONEER CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, HELD JULY 4th, 1866.—Middlebury was fortunate in having an orator, who had intermarried with a great-granddaughter of her pioneer, and in a poet also, for this occasion, whose first inspirations from the muse had found her, as a child, on the beautiful pioneer farm, which her father in a temporary retirement from business had purchased, and held while the materials of her fine intellectual character were forming. We have, therefore, in the oration of Professor Brainard Kellogg, an authentic and thorough presentation of the career and character of Col. John Chipman, the Pioneer, always a citizen of standing, whose relation to the town commenced at *two and twenty*, May or June, 1766, in a summer spent with his axe, seven years in advance of the settlement of the town, on the farm which afterwards, from 1773, was his home for fifty-six years. Without undue obligation to the brilliant but classical style of the orator, the character itself of the pioneer is a fitting one, and has something distinct and statuesque for the imagination. He was sheriff of County Addison for twelve years, bore the rank of Major in the Revolution, and had the military "manner of it" when always, in later life, moderator of town-meeting.

The poem of Mrs. Julia C. Ripley Dorr catches something of the bold, romantic impression of this chief character of its subject, as its authoress received it among the Arcadian accessories of her "Farmingdale."

"He came at last! With a sturdy hand,
And a voice of deep and stern command,
And an eye that looked upon friend and foe
With the spell of strength, in its kindling glow."

But chiefly, as was natural, it is the qualities of nature that enter so vividly into the graphic descriptions of Mrs. Dorr, and will carry an interest, even more refined and lively than at present, to the reader or celebrator of "a hundred years hence." And this the hero:

"Never a royal couch had he,
But he made his bed 'neath a green-wood tree,
And a simple garb of home-spun brown
Round his brave young limbs was folded down."

The proprieties of the celebration, which was held at the Pioneer Tavern, some four miles up Otter Creek from the village of Middlebury, and assembled some three thousand persons "on the national holiday," were not forgotten in respect to its historical and genealogical relations. Representatives of the Vermont Historical Society, together with a daughter, two granddaughters, a great-grandson, and a great-granddaughter of the Pioneer, were on the platform. The Middlebury Historical Society, in association with the regular committee of citizens, had a leading part in the well-devised proceedings.

FOREFATHERS' CELEBRATION.—The *Twenty-eighth* annual celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims was held at Middlebury, Vt., December 22d, 1867. The celebration, commenced in 1842, is conducted by the Middlebury Historical Society, and is intended to enliven the public interest in historical pursuits, and give expression to the enthusiasm which pertains to our early New England history. The following is a complete list of the Orators of the occasion:

- 1842. Prof. *Solomon Stoddard, of Middlebury College.
- 1843. Rev. Otto S. Hoyt, Hinesburgh.
- 1844. Rev. *Thomas A. Merrill, D.D., Middlebury.
- 1845. Rev. *James Meacham, New Haven.
- 1846. Hon. Samuel Swift, Middlebury.
- 1847. Prof. James Davie Butler, Norwich University.
- 1848. Rev. Thomas S. Hubbard, Chelsea.
- 1849. Rev. Enoch C. Wines, Cornwall.
- 1850. Hon. *Horace Eaton, Middlebury College.
- 1851. *Julius A. Beckwith, Esq., Middlebury.
- 1852. Rev. Rufus S. Cushman, Orwell.
- 1853. † ——— ———

* Deceased.

† A failure occurred on account of the illness of Samuel Mills Conant, Esq., of Brandon, the orator elect, who died in 1855. The usual social observances took place.

- 1854. Hon. George W. Grandey, Vergennes.
- 1855. Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D.D., Middlebury College.
- 1856. Prof. George N. Boardman, Middlebury College.
- 1857. Philip Battell, Esq., Middlebury.
- 1858. Rev. William H. Lord, Montpelier.
- 1859. Hon. George P. Marsh, Burlington.
- 1860. Rev. I. Eames Rankin, St. Albans.
- 1861. Rev. James T. Hyde, Middlebury.
- 1862. Rev. Jonathan Clement, D.D., Woodstock.
- 1863. Rev. Calvin B. Hulbert, New Haven.
- 1864. Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D.D., Middlebury College.
- 1865. Rev. William T. Eustis, New Haven, Conn.
- 1866. Rev. Harvey D. Kitchell, D.D., Middlebury College.
- 1867. Rev. Norman Seaver, D.D., Rutland.

P. B.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE WHEELWRIGHT DEED.—The following extract from a letter from Col. Joseph L. Chester, dated London, 13th December, 1867, to the chairman of the Publishing Committee, contains facts that will interest the genealogist, and besides be of service in judging of the genuineness of the famous Wheelwright Deed. The "Wentworth paper," to which he refers was printed in the Register for April last, vol. xxii. pp. 120—139. An article by him on "Rev. John Wheelwright" is printed in vol. xxi. pp. 363—365.

"As to Wheelwright and the Indian Deed of 1629, which is becoming an interesting question, I have somewhat discussed it in my Wentworth paper which I sent last week to Chicago, and curiously enough suggested, from various data, that Wheelwright went to New England as early as 1628 or 1629, and returned to England, making his final emigration in 1636. I had found two William Wentworths, father and son, at Alford, the younger of whom (whom I believe to have been Elder Wentworth) would have been too young to have been a party to that deed, and I suggested that the elder one went with Wentworth on a sort of pioneering expedition, which would account for their names appearing in that deed at so early a date. There, too, much must be left for speculation. I will give you the exact facts, and you must form your own judgment.

"The Institution Books in the Bishop's Registry at Lincoln establish the fact that Wheelwright was instituted to the vicarage of Bilsby on the 5th of April, 1623, and that on the 9th of the same month he took formal possession of the vicarage. His father-in-law, Rev. Thomas Starre, whom he succeeded, was buried on the previous 26th of March. On the 25th of March, 1624, Wheelwright signed the transcript of the parish register for the year then ended, as vicar. (These transcripts were made up yearly from the registers, and included all the entries down to the 25th of March, when the new year began. Whether they were always actually signed on that precise day is very doubtful, but at all events, it is certain that they would not be signed before that day.) The transcript for 1625 (that is, from March 25, 1624, to 25 March, 1626) is missing. He signs again 25 March, 1626. The transcript for 1627 is missing, but he signs again 25 March, 1628. The transcripts for 1629 and 1630 are both missing, but he signs again 25 March, 1631, and during that year his daughter Katherine was baptized, on the 4th November, 1630. The transcript for 1632 is missing, and on the 25th March, 1633, the transcript is signed by his successor, Philip de la Mott, who had been inducted the previous 16th January to fill the mysterious vacancy that is mentioned in the Institution Book. Now during the latter year, viz., 19 May, 1632, Wheelwright's daughter Mary was baptized at Bilsby, and on the following 28th July she was there buried. It will be seen, therefore, that Wheelwright must have been at Bilsby on or about the 25th of March, 1628, and also on or about the 25th of March, 1631, or to be still more accurate (remembering the baptism of his daughter, 4 Nov., 1630), he must have been at Bilsby about the 1st of March, 1630. There are therefore about two years, from the 1st of April, 1628, to the 1st of March, 1630, when he may have been at Bilsby or anywhere else as far as there are any data to show. Would it be unreasonable to

suggest that during that period, he went to New England, signed the Indian deed, 17 May, 1629, made other arrangements and returned to England, where he certainly was himself about 25 March, 1631, and also as late as September in that year, and without doubt as late as May and July, 1632, when his daughter Mary was baptized and buried.

"That Indian deed is either genuine or spurious. If genuine, Wheelwright must certainly have been in New England in May, 1629, and I have shown that this would not have been impossible or even improbable. At all events, there are no data to account for his whereabouts between the 25th of March, 1628, and about the 1st of March, 1630."

D.

ANTE GAS AGE.—"The following little fact connected with the White Bear Inn [in Walbrook, London], forcibly calls up the *dark ages* before gas was invented. In 1656, John Wardall gave by will to the Grocers' Company a tenement called 'The White Bear' in Walbrook, upon condition that they should yearly pay to the churchwardens of St. Botolph's, Billingsgate, £4, to provide a lanthorn with a candle, so that the passengers might go with more security to and from the waterside during the night. This lamp was to be fixed at the north-east corner of the parish church of St. Botolph, from St. Bartholomew's to Lady-day; out of this sum £1 was to be paid to the sexton for taking care of the lanthorn. The annuity is now applied to a lamp lighted with gas in the place prescribed by the will."—*History of Signboards*. London, 2d edition, pp. 154-55.

W. J. F.

BANGOR (ME.) HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this Society held on the 22d of October, 1867, the following named gentlemen were elected officers:—Hon. Elijah L. Hamlin, *President*; Rev. Charles C. Everett, *Vice President*; Rev. John R. Herrick, D.D., *Corresponding Sec'y*; E. F. Duren, *Recording Sec'y*; Hon. Isaiah Stetson, *Treasurer*; George A. Thatcher, *Librarian*.

It was voted that the Society should take measures to have the First Centennial Anniversary of the settlement of Bangor, which occurs in 1869, properly celebrated.

Mr. G. A. Thatcher presented to the Society two books, published in 1727 and 1753, of which the following are the quaint titles:—

INDIAN CONVERTS; or, some account of the lives and dying speeches of a considerable number of the Christianized Indians of Martha's Vineyard, in New England, viz.: 1, of Godly ministers; 2, of other good men; 3, of religious women; 4, of pious young persons. By Experience Mayhew, M.A., Preacher of the Gospel to the Indians of that Island; to which is added, some account of those English ministers who have successively presided over the Indian work in that and the adjacent islands. By Mr. Prince. (Quotation of Acts x. 34, 35; Acts xv. 8, 9; Matt. xxviii. 19, 20.) London: Printed for Samuel Gerrish, Bookseller in Boston in New England, and sold by J. Osborn and T. Layman in Pater-noster Row. MDCCXXVII.

Dedicated to the Honorable William Thompson, Esq., Governour, and to the rest of the honorable company for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England, and parts adjacent in America. 310 pages octavo, with 18 pages of Books published by Osborn & Layman.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS, relating to the Housatunnuk Indians; or, an account of the methods used, and pains taken, for the propagation of the Gospel among that Heathenish tribe, and the success thereof, under the ministry of the late Reverend Mr. John Sergeant, together with the character of that eminently worthy Missionary; and an Address to the people of this country, representing the very great importance of attaching the Indians to their interest, not only by treating them justly and kindly, but by using proper endeavors to settle Christianity among them. By Samuel Hopkins, A.M., Pastor of a Church in Springfield. "I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness is accepted with him."—Apostle Peter. Boston, N. E.: Printed and sold by S. Kneeland, in Queen street, opposite to the Prison. 1753. pp. 182. 18mo.

Mr. O. H. Ingalls exhibited a PILGRIM BRICK, manufactured by Mr. Prince, at Plymouth, A.D. 1643, taken from the foundation of the old Watch House, on Fort Hill, and described in the town records of that year, referred to in Pilgrim Memorials, by Wm. S. Russell, published in 1860, page 63, which was also brought to the meeting of the Society for examination.

THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY has lately come in possession of an Autograph volume, written in 1675, by Obadiah Holmes, who was minister of the First Baptist Church, but who went to Massachusetts to preach, where, having no license, he was arrested by the Puritan Magistrate, confined in jail and finally sentenced to be publicly whipped at the tail of a cart.—*Commonwealth*.

C.

WILLIAM SUMNER.—Salmon's *History and Antiquities of Essex* (p. 73), contains the following inscription from the Manor of Kechin Hall, in the half hundred of Harlow, co. Essex. The Church in that place is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints.

"Near this Place lies the Body of Mr. William Sumner, last Tenant to the last Lord Abbat of St. Edmund's Bury. He gave towards the beautifying this Church, 10*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* He died A.D. 1559."

W. B. T.

NOVANGLUS AND MASSACHUSETTENSIS.—It may be safely affirmed that no man can thoroughly understand the origin of the American Revolution, without a critical perusal of the *Massachusetts State Papers*; that no statesman should be without them, and that no lawyer who pretends to rise above the lowest classes of the profession, should be destitute of a copy. Yet the volume that was published two years since (1821), cost only a dollar, and almost the entire edition remains on the printer's hands. Nearly the same result followed the republication of the celebrated essays of *Novanglus*, John Adams, and *Massachusettsensis*, Daniel Leonard. They were written during that interesting period which immediately preceded the battle of Lexington, and which contain the arguments on each side, stated with great learning and consummate ability, forming a masterly commentary on the whole history of American taxation and the rise of the Revolution. [WILLIAM TUDOR, in "The Life of James Otis." Boston, 1823.]

JOHN PECK.—[From Clark's *Naval History of the United States*.] "Dec. 11, 1776. The Government of Massachusetts authorized John Peck, a celebrated naval architect, to build an armed vessel, carrying 16 guns, on a new construction. This vessel proved to be one of the best and most elegant models ever built."

Query. Who was John Peck? What vessels is he known to have built or modelled? What was the name of the vessel referred to?

P.

EXPENSES OF NEW ENGLAND IN THE EXPEDITION TO CAPE BRETON. [From the His. Chronicle of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, August, 1749, Vol. xviii. p. 187.] "Sunday, Aug. 6. The Mermaid man-of-war, Capt. Montague, sailed from Portsmouth (Eng.) for Boston, having on board 650,000 ounces of foreign silver coin, and ten tons of copper, purchased by Sir Peter Warren and Mr. Bolland, agents for New England, with the money paid them at the Exchequer, for indemnifying that colony for their expenses about Cape Breton."

HALIFAX, N. S., COMMENCEMENT OF. [From Eckomberg's *Naval Chronology*.] Early in May, 1749, a squadron sailed from Portsmouth, in North America, under command of Sir Edward Hawke, having on board *Colonel Cornwallis*, as Governor, and about 4,000 adventurers and their families, to settle in Nova Scotia. About the end of June arrived at Chebucto, and in July Governor Cornwallis fixed upon a spot, and began to build a town which he named *Halifax*.

[From the *Gentleman's Magazine*, August, 1749.] "Col. Cornwallis, Governor of Nova Scotia, arrived at Chebucto, June 21, in the Sphinx, and Capt. Rons in a sloop-of-war, with fifteen transports, with 2,000 adventurers on board, whose first settlement will be at or near Chebucto, where the Governor intended to keep the transports till next year, for the convenience of the people, especially the women and children, until houses are built. The same encouragement that has been given to the British disbanded troops, is given to Gov. Shirley's and Col. Pepperell's Regiments."

A plan of the town of Halifax is given on page 441 of the same volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

P.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE OF GENERAL SCOTT.—At a dinner party to the Hon. Caleb Cushing at Ceylon, in 1843, General Wilson of the British army remarked, in the course of a complimentary speech, that the greatest instance of coolness he ever saw exhibited was by a party of Americans during the war with England, 1812-1814. He said he was ordered to take possession of a block-house held by a small party of Americans, and deemed it with the force at his command so trivial a matter, that he approached it boldly, not supposing it would be held for a moment. When within fifteen yards he heard a clear voice in the block-house give the order "STEEDY," and at the next moment a murderous volley swept his ranks. This unexpected reception struck a panic in his men, and set them instantly in full flight; slapping his sleeveless arm, General Wilson added, "This is what resulted to myself from that fire." This affair occurred somewhere on the Niagara frontier, and the officer in command of the block-house was Captain, afterwards General Winfield Scott. Lieut. Pegram, who related this anecdote to me, was present at the dinner referred to, and heard General Wilson relate it.

P.

ELLERY.—Newport, Jan. 23. Last evening, Benj. E. Esq., was married to Miss Mehetabel Redwood, only daughter of the Hon. Abraham Redwood, Esq. A fortune of £5000 sterling. 1769. *Boston Chron.* ii. 35.

SIR JOHN BERNARD BURKE.—The Dublin correspondent of the Belfast Northern Whig for 20 April, 1868, gives a very full and detailed description of the brilliant pageant attending the installation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as a Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick. In the multiplied and gorgeous ceremonies of the occasion, the arrangements and directions of the whole devolved officially on Sir Bernard as Ulster King of Arms, and are thus described by the Dublin correspondent:

THE CATHEDRAL.—Although the preparations had been vigorously pushed forward for some weeks past, still, it was only this morning that they were brought to a state of completion. When viewed previous to the admission of the general public, one was able to form an excellent idea of the skill and intelligence with which they were designed. Every inch of space was utilized, and everything that could be done to accommodate those privileged to be present was accomplished. In this as in all the arrangements, the guiding hand of the gentleman upon whom the carrying out of the details of the ceremony, as well as the onerous duty of making provision for every contingency devolved, was apparent. We allude to Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, and we may take this opportunity, once for all, of giving expression to the general feeling that nothing could be better, or more adapted to the object in view, than the mode in which he dealt with every minutiae. His perfect knowledge of the requirements of the occasion, his intimate acquaintance with the matter in hand, and, above all, his clear, explicit, and comprehensive instructions to his assistants, resulted in the perfection of arrangement witnessed to-day. It may be added, also, that the ability of Sir Bernard Burke is only exceeded by his uniform courtesy, accessibility, and gentlemanly bearing."

Sir Bernard has been long and favorably known at the rooms of our Society by his various publications, his gifts of the same to our library, and his valuable communications to some of our members. His memoir of his father, John Burke, Esq., with whom he had been associated in authorship, who died at Aix-la-Chapelle, April 3, 1848, will be found in the Register, vol. xii. p. 192; and one of himself, by a contemporary, in vol. xiii. p. 3.

HOWARD—HEWITT. *Howard*.—It is stated in the Giles Memorial (on page 513), that Timothy Webb, of Braintree, and Sarah Howard were married May 26, 1725, and that the marriage is recorded in Windham, Conn. It is also stated that Sarah Howard was born at Salem in August, 1708.

Who were the parents of Sarah Howard, and is there anything to prove that she was born at Salem?

Hewitt.—Was "Lieut. Henry Hewitt," who died I think at Windham, Conn., "February 17, 1776, in his 73d year," of Stonington? Where and whom did he marry, and by what authority did he acquire the title of Lieutenant?

HARRY H. EDES, Charlestown, Mass.

POST-PAID ENVELOPES are, contrary to the popular belief, of ancient date, even as far back as 1653, in the reign of Louis XIV., when was established a private "penny-post," with boxes at the corners of the streets for the reception of letters wrapped in envelopes, which were to be bought in offices appointed for that purpose.

MRS. ARNOLD—A VENERABLE WOMAN.—Another of General Washington's contemporaries has just departed. Mrs. Mary Arnold, of Brooklyn, died in that city on the 27th of Sept. 1867, aged one hundred and ten years. She visited General Washington when he lived on Pearl street, New York, and during the war of 1812 was one of the women who assisted in throwing up the earthworks at Fort Greene.

"LIGHT HORSE HARRY LEE."—General Lee's memoir of his father, Gen. Henry Lee, "Light Horse Harry" of the Revolution, will soon be put to press by Messrs. Richardson & Co., of New York. It will make a handsome octavo volume, and will be illustrated by the family portraits on steel.

JELF.—Miss Sally Jelf celebrated her 102d birthday, April 5, 1868, at Elizabeth, New Jersey.

COLBURN.—In the article entitled "The first free school in Massachusetts supported by a tax," *ante* p. 165 (April No.), Nath. Alborne should read Nath. (or Nathaniel) Colburn.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

AMORY=ERNST.—At St. John's Church, Jamaica Plain, Mass., June 2, by the Rev. William R. Babcock, William A. Amory and Rosalie G. Ernst, daughter of the late A. H. Ernst of Cincinnati, Ohio.

BOLLING=GRISWOLD.—At Brookline, Mass., March 14, Col. Philip A. Bolling of Farmville, Va., and Mrs. Anna Griswold, daughter of Charles Tappan, Esq.

FISKE=ROBBINS.—In the Second Church, Boston, Mass., June 4th, by Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D., Charles H. Fiske and Cornelia Frothingham, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

HARPER=SLEEPER.—In Boston, Mass., April 27th, by the Rev. William H. Mallalieu, Mr. J. W. Harper, Jr., of N. Y., and Miss Caroline M., daughter of the Hon. Jacob Sleeper, of Boston.

HOWARD=FOSTER.—At Bangor, Maine, April 5th, by the Rev. G. W. Field, Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Howard, of Washington, D. C., and Mary Katharine, daughter of J. B. Foster, Esq., of Bangor.

LONGFELLOW=SPELMAN.—In Cambridge, Mass., May 21st, by Rev. Samuel Longfellow, assisted by Rev. Dr. Peabody, Ernest W. Longfellow and Harriet E., daughter of I. M. Spelman, Esq.

NICHOLS=LONGWORTH.—In Cincinnati, May 26th, Major George Ward Nichols, of New York, Author of "Sherman's March," and Miss Maria R. Longworth, daughter of Joseph Longworth, Esq., of Cincinnati.

SPRAGUE=RUMRILL.—In Boston, Mass., April 2d, by Rev. A. J. Patterson, William W. Sprague, of Boston, and Isabel D., daughter of Ebenezer B. Rumrill, Esq., and granddaughter of Jos. W. Dudley, Esq., of Roxbury.

TUTTLE=HARDY.—In Hopkinton, N. H., March 5, by Rev. C. W. Barnham, Mr. Jacob S. Tuttle and Miss Susie J., daughter of Geo. B. Hardy, Esq., both of Contoocookville, N. H.

THROOP=ABBOT.—At Portland, Maine, April 8th, by Rev. John T. G. Nichols of Saco, assisted by Rev. B. H. Bailey of Portland, Everett S. Throop, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mary J. C. Abbot, eldest daughter of George J. Abbot, Esq., U. S. Consul at Sheffield, England.

DEATHS.

ALLEN, Mrs. Eunice W., wid. of Hon. Jonathan Allen, Pittsfield March 17, aged 76 years.

ARMINGTON, Asa Walton, Esq., at dence, R. I., Nov. 16, 1867, 81 years. Mr. Armington was descended from Joseph Armington, who came to Boston from England with his family the year 1714. Deciding to return to America, he returned to England the purpose of settling his affairs, died soon after his arrival there, wife, a proficient in the French language, opened a school in England after her husband's death, and with success.

Mr. Armington's paternal ancestry is as follows:

Joseph Armington, from the town of Guernsey, G. B., arrived in America the year 1714, in the reign of Queen Anne. He died in England, while settling his affairs, the same year.

Joseph, his son, born in the town of Guernsey, G. B., married Mary Chaffee, May 27, 1729, died 1741.

Joseph, his son, the first of the family born in America, June 4, 1731, married Esther Walker, 1758, died Aug. 18, 1817.

Asa, their son, born April 1, 1758, married Bethiah Remington,* 1790, died Dec. 2, 1845.

Asa Watson Armington, the second, born August 18, 1791, married Mary Fuller, Nov. 24, 1816, died Nov. 18, 1867.

His maternal ancestry. Mary Watson, Esq., of Barrington, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, came with his parents, who were of Scottish descent, when seven years of age, to America. His father, Asa Watson, married Mary Orr, whether being an influential Providence and a man of position, at the time of the invasion of Ireland and Scotland, 1688, was beheaded, his head carried through the street, infuriated mob upon a pike. The family soon afterwards came to America.

* Daughter of Enoch Remington, son of John, of Suffield, Conn., married Matthew, daughter of Matthew and Bethia W. Broot. Thomas Remington was the first who was buried in Prince's Hill burying ground, Barrington, B. I.

Matthew Watson,* born in London, Ireland, 1696; married Bethiah, of Barrington, R. I., Feb. 28, 1722; died 1803, aged 107 years.

His son Matthew, 2d, born April 4, 1722, married Avis Adams, of Barrington, R. I., 1763, died 1801.

His son Matthew, 3d, born 1765, died Lucretia Waterman, d. 1808.

The subject of this notice inherited the virtues of his ancestors, men who distinguished for integrity and piety, and whose names stand foremost on the list of their native township. He possessed a mind of uncommon strength, united with a comprehensive judgment, which he exercised on all questions of political or religious interest.

After a careful and conscientious study of Biblical lore, he embraced Unitarianism at an early age, and ever maintained a faithful adherence to its principles. His rich stores of antiquarian knowledge, and his carefully preserved records of local history and topography, were ever ready as illustrations of his diligent inquiries. He was employed as accountant for a period of nearly thirty years in the counting house of Brown & Ives, where his energy, dignity of character, exactitude of business relations, his name which has become a proverb for truth and purity. He was a devoted husband and affectionate father. When the Angel of Death removed his family a loving wife and daughter, his heart bowed in a gloomy desolation of spirit, until death seemed to anticipate a re-union with them. A brother, who has been prominent in the practice of medicine for many years in Providence, and a sister, survive him.

Family of four daughters and two sons mourn a loving father's loss.

Miss Frances P., dau. of the late Luther V. Bell, M.D., Somerville, Mass., April 12, aged 18 years.

Extract from a newspaper printed in Warren, Feb. 24, 1801, says:—"There is now in this town, Matthew Watson, Esq., in the prime of his age, enjoying good health and in possession of all his faculties, except being blind. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, 1696, from whence with his parents, emigrated and arrived in this town in 1712; from thence to Leicester, Mass., where his brother, Deacon Oliver Watson, now deceased, came to this town in 1722. In his industry he hath acquired a handsome income. He was formerly one of the Judges of the Common Pleas for the County of Bristol, and a member of the Congregational Church in Leicester between 70 and 80 years, without censure. He has no children now living, the youngest of whom is 18 years. He was born in the 17th, lived in the 18th, and is now living in the 19th

CAMPBELL, Samuel, Esq., Mt. Vernon, N. H., Sept. 27, 1867, aged 86 years. Mr. C. was born in Townsend, Mass., and in early life resided in New Boston, N. H. About the year 1812 he taught a school in Watertown, another at Charlestown, and still another at Roxbury. About the year 1819 he was appointed a teacher of the Eliot School of this city, where he continued with the late Nathaniel Storrs to have the charge of the reading and grammar department until August, 1826. Leaving the city at that date, he passed the succeeding year in travelling over the U. S., and in 1828 took a farm in Amherst, N. H., where he continued to reside and cultivate the same till the infirmities of age compelled him to surrender it—and in removing he naturally chose for his declining years the very quiet and picturesque adjoining village of Mt. Vernon. He was a sterling patriot, a person of deep religious convictions, and through his long and eventful life was very much respected and esteemed.

CHILDS, Hon. Henry H., M.D., Pittsfield, Mass., March 22, aged 84 years, at the residence in Boston, Mass., of his son-in-law, Elias Merwin, Esq. For many years he was prominent in political as well as professional life, and won and retained the confidence and respect of all with whom he was associated. Dr. Childs was the founder of the Berkshire Medical College, of which he has always been the President, and at one time held the office of Lieutenant-Governor of this Commonwealth. To the poor, the sick and the afflicted he was a kind and sympathizing friend, of the young a judicious adviser, and many will miss the generous hospitality of his Berkshire home.

CHOULES, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Rev. John O. Choules, D.D., Philadelphia, Penn., May 4, aged 52 years.

COFFIN, Mr. Joseph D., Newburyport, Mass., April 26, aged 82 years.

COLLINS, Mr. Reuben, Monument, Mass., May 29, aged 85 years.

CONANT, Mr. Ebenezer, Concord, Mass., April 7, aged 88 years, 9 months.

COPLEY, Miss, London, England, April 24, in her 95th year. The London Times of April 25th has the following sketch of Miss C., who was a native of Boston. She was the last survivor of a generation that sailed from Massachusetts under the British flag.

Miss Copley, who died yesterday at the house of Lady Lyndhurst, in Eaton square, London, was in her 95th year. Of the three daughters of John Singleton Copley, the well-known R.

A. and historical painter, two grew up to womanhood; of these two she was the younger; and it may be of interest here to record the fact that her eldest sister Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Greene, died at Boston, Mass., on the first of February, 1866, at the ripe age of 95. As Lord Lyndhurst had completed his 91st year when he died, three children of the painter, who survived infancy, attained, jointly, the long period of 280 years—in this respect certainly like their mother, who died in 1836, at upwards of 90, having seen her son seated on the woolsack.

Mr. Copley, though of Irish extraction and, as is well known, an American by birth, was a Royalist; he abandoned his prospects in America on account of his loyalty to George III. Miss Copley, who was born at Boston, was brought over to England by her father when only an infant; she resided with her father, and afterwards with her distinguished brother, in George street, Hanover square, till Lord Lyndhurst's death; and she will be well remembered by many of those who were privileged to enjoy her society at Lord Lyndhurst's, where she was always lively and cheerful, and displayed a rich fund of anecdote and pleasant reminiscences. Her portrait as a little child, playing with the future Lord Chancellor of England and her other brothers and sisters, will be remembered by all those who saw the celebrated family group painted by Copley, which used to hang in the large drawing-room of Lord Lyndhurst's house in George street, and formed one of the attractions at South Kensington during the Great Exhibition of 1862.

CORBETT, Otis, Esq., Worcester, Mass., March —, in his 86th year. Mr. Corbett was the oldest surviving selectman of the town of Worcester, having been chairman of the board in 1825-6; was one of the organizers of the centre district school system, which was formed in 1823 and continued, we believe, till the town became a city, in 1848; and he was associated with Dr. Bancroft, Jonathan Going, Levi Lincoln, John Davis, Samuel M. Burnside, Frederick W. Paine, and others, in the first board of overseers for the centre district. He was also for seven years a member of the Legislature, from 1825 to 1835, and always interested himself in the welfare and interests of the town.

COLBURN, Mrs. Cynthia, West Dedham, Mass., March 30, aged 94 years, 8 days, widow of Eliphalet Colburn.

CUDWORTH, Mrs. Phebe, widow of John Cudworth, at Assonet Village, Free-

town, Oct. 3, 1867, aged 86 years. She was a daughter of John Briggs and wife Sibyl Chase, granddaughter of Capt. George Chase and wife Mary Strange, great-granddaughter of Walter Chase and wife Deliverance Simmons, great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Chase, the cooper, who was the earliest Chase settler at Freetown.

Mary Strange, the grandmother, was a dau. of Lieut. Lot Strange and w. Hannah Hathaway, and b. at Freetown, Nov. 14, 1725, m. Capt. George Chase, Sept. 17, 1741; granddau. of James Strange, the emigrant, and w. Alice Sherman. Hannah, the w. of Lieut. Lot Strange, was b. Feb. 24, 1701, and m. Jan. 19, 1721. She was a dau. of Jacob Hathaway and w. Philip Chase dau. of Benjamin Chase, the cooper. Philip Chase was b. July 5, 1679, and m. Jacob Hathaway, Jan. 28, 1697. Jacob Hathaway was a son of John Hathaway, Jr., of Freetown, and g. s. of John Hathaway, Sen., of Taunton, now Berkley.

CUSHMAN, Rev. Robert W., D.D., South Reading, Mass., April 7, aged 68 years. He was widely known as a clergyman of much culture, pleasing manners, and a preacher of much ability. He was the first pastor of Bowdoin Square Baptist Church in Boston, over which he was installed July 8, 1841, from which he retired after a ministry of six years.

DEWEY, Prof. Chester, D.D., Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1867, in the 84th year of his age. He was born in Berkshire county, Mass., in 1784. Having graduated at Williams College, he was at the age of twenty-four made a tutor in that institution, and two years later a professor. He subsequently had charge of several institutions of learning, and in 1850 removed to Rochester, where up to the time of his death he held a professorship in the University. During his life he was devoted to scientific pursuits, and at one time was the lecturer on botany and chemistry in a medical college in Massachusetts. For more than sixty years Prof. Dewey was an instructor of youth, and universally won the respect and esteem of his pupils. In private life he was admired both for his many virtues and his scientific attainments, while as a preacher of the Gospel he was beloved by his congregation.

DRAKE, Henry A. Esq., Boston, Mass., April 27, aged 39 years.

EDMANDS, Mrs. Mary, Charlestown, Mass., March 15, aged 90 years, 2 months.

FAY, Mr. Grant, Southborough, March 23, aged 81 years.

N, Stephen, Esq., Boston, Mass., aged 72 years, 9 months, formerly of Andover, N. H.

Mr. William, Weston, Mass., aged 76 years, late of Shrewsbury, Mass.

apt. Alden, Abington, Mass., aged 77 years.

Thomas R. Esq., Pau, France, 1867; formerly and for many years an enterprising merchant of Boston, the firm of Wellington (David Foster & Co., wholesale grocers. He was born in Charlestown, Dec. 23, 1811, and lacked one year being 56 years of age. He was of Dea. Gideon Foster, a native of Andover, Mass., who died a few years since in Charlestown. In 1849, after retiring from business in Boston, he removed to the city of New York where he again resumed business with his accustomed energy and success. He had been on a foreign tour about a year and a half when he died. Mr. Foster was twice married: first in June, 1838, to Miss Caroline Alley, of Boston, and six or eight years ago, leaving three children who survive their father; in 1864, to Miss Fannie Phelps, of New York, who was travelling abroad with her husband when he died. Mr. Foster was a gentleman of genial and pleasant manners, prompt, open and liberal in all his business relations and engagements, generous, and well informed in mercantile and financial subjects, and a man of many subjects of a general nature. His death will be severely felt among a large circle of relations and friends. May his friends write upon his tombstone the words: *Antiqua homo virtute ac fide.*"

H. W.

Mr. George, Hartford, Conn., aged 79 years. Mr. Freeman was born in Conn., but passed the earlier part of his professional life in England. In 1840, her Majesty, the Queen of England, sat to Mr. Freeman for a portrait.

Dea. Enoch, Wells, Me., April 1888 years, 8 months.

Mrs. Marian, wife of the Rev. Gilbert, D.D., and daughter of Hon. William Jackson, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27, aged 58 years, 10 months.

Mrs. Clarissa, widow of the late Garrison Gray of Boston, Exeter, N. H., aged 74 years.

Mr. Shubael, Rumney, N. H., aged 85 years, 10 months.

Mrs. Lydia, widow of the late March 24, aged 85 years, 5 mos.

[XII.]

31

GREENWOOD, Rev. Alfred, Grantville, Mass., April 20, aged 67 years.

GREW, Mrs. Jane, wife of Henry Grew, and daughter of the late Thomas Wigglesworth, Esq., Boston, Mass., May 3. She was a lady widely known and much beloved; distinguished for many acts of beneficence, discriminating charities, strong friendships, and devotion to the good and true.

HAYES, Mrs. Patience, widow of Reuben Hayes, Esq., New Durham, N. H., March 11, aged 80 years.

HAZARD, Col. A. G., of Enfield, Conn., New York city, May 7, aged 67 yrs. He leaves a widow and three daughters, one of whom is the wife of His Excellency the Hon. Alexander H. Bullock.

HAZELTON, Peter, Chester, N. H., March 17, aged 85.

HOLDEN, Mr. Freeman, Boston, Mass., June 1, aged 88 years. He was born in Barre, Mass., June 14, 1780.

HERRICK, Hon. Anson, New York city, Feb. 6. He was born in Lewiston, Me., January 21, 1812; received a common school education; at the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to the business of a printer; settled in New York city in 1836, and continued in the same employment until 1838, when he commenced the publication of a weekly journal, now called the New York Atlas, of which he has since been the editor and proprietor. In 1853 he was chosen one of the Aldermen of the city, and served three years, and by President Buchanan he was appointed Naval Storekeeper for New York, which he held until 1861. In 1862 he was elected Representative from New York to the thirty-eighth Congress. Hon. Ebenezer Herrick, who was a Representative in Congress from Maine from 1821 to 1827, was his father.

HOMANS, John, M.D., Boston, Mass., April 17, a prominent physician of this city. His practice had been very extensive, and many families will sadly feel his loss. He graduated at Harvard in 1812, a classmate of the late Hon. C. G. Loring, Rev. Dr. Henry Ware, Jr., Bishop Wainwright, and other distinguished citizens of this community. He was at one time President of the Mass. Medical Society.

HOPKINS, Rt. Rev. William Henry, D.D. Bishop, &c., Burlington, Vt., Jan. 10. He was born in Dublin in 1782, and came to America when he was eight years old. He was intended for the law, and in 1817 commenced its practice at Baltimore. He quitted the bar in 1823, and the following year was ordained Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburg.

In 1831, he accepted a call to Trinity Church in this city. He was elected First Bishop of the separate diocese of Vermont in 1832, and at the time of his decease was presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U. S. He was widely known as the author of numerous theological, and of some controversial works. He was a staunch Churchman, and adhered rigidly to the traditions and tenets of the Church to which he was devoted. His judgment may have been called in question often; his honesty and piety, never.

HOSMER, Mrs. Lydia, Concord, March 23, aged 80 years.

JACKMAN, Major John, Newburyport, Mass., May 23, aged 78 years.

KEEP, Mrs. Martha R., North Jay, Maine, May 26, aged 85 years, widow of the late Mr. Samuel Moody Keep, and daughter of the late Richard Richardson, Esq., of Watertown, Mass.

KINGSBURY, John, at Wiscasset, Maine, May 1, aged 95. He was the eldest son of John and Miriam (Place) Kingsbury, and was born at Pownalboro', Me., July 31, 1772. See Register, vol. xiii. p. 158.

LORING, Mrs. Elizabeth Bronsdon, widow of the late John G. Loring, Esq., Boston, Mass., May 30, aged 83 years.

LORING, Mr. George, Boston, Mass., Apr. 21, in his 76th year. He was the second son of that revered man of God, the late Dea. James Loring, the first editor of the *Christian Watchman*. He was a printer by trade, and for many years was associated with his father and elder brother at 132 Washington Street, where was their well-known publishing and bookselling establishment, and before them, in the same business, the house of Messrs. Manning & Loring. This son was a man of quiet, retired habits, never ambitious of notoriety. Eminently filial and fraternal in spirit, and literary in his tastes, he mingled little with the multitude, and found his pleasures mainly in the affectionate home circle and in profitable reading. Early trained in the fundamental principles of right, he maintained an unspotted reputation for truthfulness and honesty. His record will compare favorably with that of many who have made more noise and show while less regardful of the moral precepts.

LORING, Mrs. Louisa, Boston, Mass., May 25, widow of the late Ellis Gray Loring, Esq.

LUNT, Mrs. Sarah, widow of Silas Lunt, Newburyport, May 20, aged 89 years.

MESERVE, Miss Augusta Hannah, Dover, N. H., May 26, daughter of Col. Henry and Elizabeth Abbie (Tuttle) Meserve.

She was born in Dover, Aug. 21, 1850. On her paternal side she was descended from Clement Meserve, who settled in Portsmouth as early as 1670; on her maternal side, from John Tuttle, who settled in Dover in 1640.

MOORE, Francis Clifford, son of the late Rev. Martin Moore, at Somerville, Jan. 9, 1868, aged 47 years. Mr. Moore was educated to mercantile pursuits in the office of the Revere Copper Company, but in early manhood formed a partnership with the late Hon. William S. Damrell, Representative in Congress from this State, for the purchasing of the extensive printing establishment of the late Samuel N. Dickinson, whom they succeeded in business.

MERROW, Mr. Amos, Newfield, Me., May 23. He was the eldest son of William and Mary (Haley) Merrow, and was born in Hollis, Me., May 14, 1780. His father, William Merrow, was born in Rochester in 1754, and was fourth in descent from Henry Merrow of Reading, Mass., the great ancestor of this family. Amos Merrow married Phebe, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Dore) Merrow, of Shapleigh, Me. She was born April 16, 1782, and died, Dec. 8, 1866. Joseph Merrow was a brother of William. Amos Merrow first settled in Shapleigh, now Acton, but afterwards removed to Newfield, where he lived for many years previous to his death.

MORSE, Mr. Charles D., Lowville, County Lewis, N. Y., April 24, aged 84 years. An old and esteemed citizen of that place. Deceased was a descendant of Samuel Morse of Dedham and Medfield, Mass., who, aged 50, in 1635 embarked from London for America. He was the eighth of ten children of John Morse, of Washington, Berkshire County, Mass., at which place Charles D. was born 13 February, 1784. Of deceased's brothers and sisters, a sister still survives—Mrs. Aurelia Turrill, of Chicago. Four of his brothers emigrated to Ohio at an early day. Deceased, after a limited residence at Lanesboro', removed to Lowville in 1812.

Deceased leaves a son, F. B. Morse of Lowville, and a widow—a third wife—the sister of Hon. N. J. Beach. Charles D. Morse was considerably interested in the annals of his family. He was regarded, we believe, by the genealogist of his family (Rev. Abner Morse), as the nearest male living in descent to Samuel of Dedham, the original emigrant to America, of his branch of the family.

NOYES, Mrs. Ann, widow of the late Hon. Parker Noyes, of Franklin, N. H., and

daughter of the late Captain Clark, of Newburyport, Mass., after place, April 14.

Mr. Jonathan, Salisbury, Mass., 4, aged 84 years, 2 months. He lived and lived in the same house the time of his death. At his there were present five generations of the family.

Mr. Charles G., M.D., Washington, born at Salem, Mass., May 26. Capt. Wm. P., a distinguished engineer, Boston, Mass., March 4, years.

Mr. Mrs. Asenath, Northborough, March 12, aged 89 years, 4 mos.,

Mr. Daniel, Waltham, Mass., aged 84 years, 9 mos.

Mr. Samuel, Esq., Detroit, May 1. He died April 17, 1810, at Fort Preble, a harbor, being a son of Major Pitts, U. S. Artillery, commanding the post. He graduated at Harvard, 1830, a classmate of the Hon. Sumner and President Stearns at West College, and soon afterward returned to Detroit and studied law, which he practised about twelve years. He then withdrew from the profession, and devoted himself to the manufacture of lumber at Detroit and Saginaw, in which business he was very successful.

Commander Geo. A., U. S. N., while travelling on the South Atlantic Railroad. Commander Prentiss served the Navy in 1825, and was the Hon. John Prentiss, of Keene,

Chas. A., Esq., Boston, Mass., 4, aged 72 years.

John, Stoddard, N. H., Mar. 13, years.

Mr. wife of Hon. Alexander H. in the passage from Havana to Orleans, March 1. Mrs. Rice was a woman of culture and philanthropic and had endeared herself to a large circle of friends.

Mrs. Betsey, widow of the late Robert, at Ossipee, N. H., March 184 years, 11 months.

Mr. John, Sailing Master U. S. West Roxbury, Mass., March 17, years.

Major Theodore F., formerly of South, N. H., at Salisbury, Mass., aged 57 years. Major Rowe held the position of Commissary of the State of N. H., and at one time held an official position in the P. A. R.

Mr. Mrs. Rhoda, Weston, Mass., aged 92 years, 3 mos., 14 days.

SARGENT, Mrs. Harrietta, wife of Turner Sargent, Esq., of Boston, at Rome, Italy, May 7.

SEAVEY, Wm. H., Esq., Principal of the Girls' High and Normal School, Boston, Mass., April 27, aged 45 years.

SHAW, Major Samuel, Newburyport, Mass., April 11, aged 84 years.

SHEPARD, Mrs. Sally Inman Kast, wife of the Rev. Geo. C. Shepard, D.D., and dau. of the late Mr. Thomas Kast, of Boston; at New Haven, Conn., May 18.

SOUTHWICK, Mrs. Mary B., Charlestown, Mass., April 19, aged 87 years, 9 mos.

STEVENS, Captain Aaron, Marlborough, Mass., April 23, aged 89 years, 3 mos. He was the oldest citizen of the town, and was born, lived and died on the same farm which had been owned and occupied by his ancestors.

STONE, Mrs. Lucy, widow of the late Elijah Stone, Newton, May 21, aged 85 years, 10 mos.

SWAZEY, Hannah, West Amesbury, March 25, aged 81 years.

TAYLOR, Benjamin Ogle, Esq., of Washington, D. C., Rome, Italy, Feb. 25, aged 72 years. He was at one time a student at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and a graduate of H. C., class of 1815. In early life Mr. Tayloe, by his residence in the family of our Minister at the Court of St. James, and subsequently by his affluence and hospitality in the metropolis of his own country, engaged the continued regard and interest of many men distinguished for their learning, patriotism and love of humanity, in both hemispheres. Under influences characterized by elegance and refinement, in the midst of cultivated society and literary recreation, his days were passed in honor and happiness. The late civil war materially affected his property and health, and he sought diversion and relief amidst scenes in a distant land with which previous visits had made him familiar. His journey from home and his journey of life were both ended, though not without the solace of assiduous care and devoted love, in the imperial city on the banks of the Tiber.

"Salve eternum mihi,

Eternumque vale." H.

TAYLOR, Mrs. Caroline Phelps, wife of the Rev. J. L. Taylor, Andover, Mass., aged 52 years.

TAPPAN, Hon. Weare, Bradford, N. H., April 4, aged 77 years.

THAYER, Mr. Stephen, Boston, Mass., April 8, aged 89 years, 6 mos. 24 days.

TORREY, Rev. Joseph, D.D., Prof. of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., Nov. 26, 1867, aged 70 years. He was

- connected with that institution forty years, and held a high rank among the solid thinkers and writers of the country.
- TOWNSEND, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Col. David, at Waltham, Mass., March 7, aged 85 years, 8 mos.
- VAN RENSSELAER, Hon. Stephen, "the Patroon," Albany, N. Y., May 25, aged 79 years.
- VAN ALSTINE, Gen. Cornelius N., Sharon Centre, Schoharie County, N. Y., Mar. 9, aged 87 years.
- WARNER, Mrs. Rhoda, wid. of the late Hon. O. Warner, and mother of Hon. Oliver Warner, Sec. of the Commonwealth, Northampton, Mass., June 3.
- WITHINGTON, Miss Mary P., Dorchester, Mass., March 8, aged 85 years.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

NECROLOGY.

[Prepared by WILLIAM B. TRASK, late Historiographer of the Society.]

TUCKER, George Herriot, M.D., a corresponding member, died in New York City, January 25th, 1862, a. 33. He was born in the City of New York on the 22d day of December, 1828. He obtained his earliest education at the "Mechanic's Society School," and pursued his classical studies under the guidance of Prof. Lowmounowski. He entered the office of Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, and graduated in March, 1851, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. On the 14th day of Sept. 1859, he married Miss Charlotte Anne Combet de Gray, of France.

His father, William Tucker, was born at Deal, in Monmouth County, N. J., Feb. 1st, 1802; removed to New York city in 1819, where he married Margaret, daughter of John P. and Maria (Cole) Bogert, Feb. 10th, 1825. The mother of Dr. Tucker was a lineal descendant, in the fifth generation, of Jan L. Bogaert, a native of Holland, and one of the earliest settlers of Harlaem on Manhattan Island, now New York. His grandfather's name was Brittain Tucker, who was the grandson of James, who was born at New London, Conn., in 1691. For further particulars of the family see the *Genealogy of the descendants of Henry Tucker*, compiled by Dr. Tucker; which was published in New York, in 1851, 8vo. pp. 44.

Aptitude and zeal in the collection of professional and historical statistics was his ruling passion. Besides the genealogical memoir of the Tucker Family, above referred to, he compiled the "Catalogue of the Alumni, Officers and Fellows" of his Alma Mater, and was the projector and editor of the New York Medical Register; was a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; and became a corresponding member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society in 1861.

Under the auspices of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, he was appointed Chief of the Bureau at Washington for obtaining information as to the inmates of the various military hospitals, for which position he was so well qualified. He died from an attack of pleuro-pneumonia. See *Medical Register of the City of New York* (page 209), 1865.

BRADLEY, Hon. Charles William, LL.D., a corresponding member, died in New Haven, Conn., March 8th, 1865, aged 57. The subject of this sketch was descended, it is said, from a family of the name who resided in the market town of Bingley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

William Bradley took the oath of fidelity to the New Haven Colony in 1640. Among his later descendants was Phineas, son of Phineas and Martha (Sherman) Bradley, who was born May 21st, 1743, and in 1768 married Hannah Buel of Killingworth. They had four children. Luther, their eldest son, was born March 10th, 1772, and was married to Mary, daughter of Joel Atwater, in 1795. Of the children of these parents, Charles William was the fourth son, born June 27th, 1807.

He commenced to learn the trade of a printer, but in 1825, at the age of eighteen, he entered Washington College (now Trinity), Hartford, Conn. Precarious health obliged him to withdraw before completing his course. He subsequently entered the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in New York, and graduated in 1830. After Ordination, he was settled in the parishes of North Haven, East Hadam, Sharon, and Derby, Connecticut, where he preached for nearly ten years.

Failing health, for which he made a voyage at sea, finally induced him to withdraw from the ministry and engage in other pursuits. In 1846 he was elected Secretary of State, of Connecticut, where he rendered important service by a re-arrangement of the affairs of the office, collating and indexing the records, and rendering the whole accessible.

In 1849 he was appointed Consul at Amoy, China. In 1854 he was transferred to Singapore, and in 1857 to Ningpo. During this period he became bearer, from Siam, of a new treaty between the United States and that power, and on his return, he took back with him the ratified treaty, being invested with plenipotentiary powers for that purpose. In the year 1858, at the request of Lord Elgin, he accompanied the Pei-ho expedition. He was subsequently appointed Senior Commissioner on American claims against the Chinese government. He afterwards held the office of Assistant in the China Imperial Customs at Hankow. He finally left China in the spring of 1863, and spending some time in Germany he reached New Haven, in August, 1864. Soon after his return he experienced a slight attack of paralysis, which continued gradually to increase until his death. (*Communicated by Dr. Lucius A. Thomas, of New Haven, Conn.*)

He was made a corresponding member in 1845.

PEASLEE, Hon. Charles Hazen, a resident member, died while on a business visit to St. Paul, Minnesota, Sept. 20th, 1866, aged 62. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from Joseph Peaslee, who came from England and settled at Newbury, Mass.; was made a freeman in 1642, and before 1646 removed to Haverhill. For a time he supplied the place of a minister in Amesbury as a lay preacher, a "gifted brother," as the church records call him, and occasionally he practised medicine. His wife's name was Mary. He died in 1661, leaving children Joseph and Elizabeth. Joseph Peaslee, Jr., was born at Haverhill, Sept. 9th, 1646, died Nov. 5th, 1723. He was a physician, and married Ruth Barnard. Col. Nathaniel Peaslee, his son, was born in Haverhill, June 25th, 1682, married for his first wife Judith Kimball. Their daughter, Hannah, born May 1st, 1703, married Joseph Badger, a merchant of Haverhill, and was the father of Gen. Joseph Badger, of Gilmanton. Col. Peaslee's wife died Aug. 15th, 1741. He married for his second wife Abiah Swan, of Methuen. Amos, another son of Col. Nathaniel Peaslee, who settled in Dover, N. H., had a son Robert, who married Anna Hazen, a sister of Moses Hazen, a Brigadier General in the army of the Revolution. Robert settled in Gilmanton, where his five sons and two daughters were born. One of these was William, born June 7th, 1767, married Hannah Folsom, Nov. 27th, 1799. They were the parents of Charles Hazen Peaslee, our member, who was born in Gilmanton, Feb. 6th, 1804. He was fitted for College at Gilmanton Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth, in 1824, read law in the office of Stephen Moody, Esq., for a time, and finished his course in Philadelphia. He was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Concord, N. H. Soon after this he was elected a Representative of the town, and was subsequently rechosen three times. He was instrumental in originating and establishing the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. With great zeal and perseverance he advocated the founding of this institution, both in the Legislature and out of it, spoke earnestly in its behalf, travelling through the State and addressing the people on the subject in various towns and localities, until he awakened a universal interest in the measure, which finally commanded success. So that this Asylum may be considered an enduring monument to his memory. In 1839, he was appointed Adjutant and Inspector General of the State militia. In 1847 he was elected member of Congress from the Concord District. In this wider sphere of action he gave such satisfaction to his constituents that he was twice re-elected, notwithstanding the local usage, having the force of law, to displace even a favorite after he had served a second term. General Peaslee was a working member of the National Legislature, sound and clear-headed, and his speeches were distinguished by practical common sense and close logic, rather than by rhetorical ornament, though he did not lack the gift of eloquence. He won the respect of his political opponents, and was considered by his friends a consistent Democrat. In March, 1853, President Pierce conferred on him the important office of Collector of Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown. The duties of this office he performed, it is believed, in a manner singularly fair and just, introducing many needed reforms, and distributing the offices within his gift with a proper impartiality. In his intercourse with the merchants and others, officially and in private, he was affable and genial in his manners, commanding their love and respect. The establishment of the noble Marine Hospital in Chelsea, was mainly due to his enlightened and persevering labors.

After leaving Boston on the change of the political administration and the appointment of his successor, he retired to Portsmouth, N. H. He married Dec. 9th, 1846, Mrs. Mary Ann Langdon, daughter of Robert Harris, of Portsmouth, and relict of Capt. Nathaniel G. Dana, of the U. S. Army, at Portsmouth. She was the mother of Major General Dana, who so greatly distinguished himself during the war of the rebellion. Gen. Peaslee left no children. He was made a resident member of this Society in 1853.

SMITH, Hon. Ballard, honorary Vice-President of the Society for Indiana, died at Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 3d, 1866, aged 45. He was the son of Valentine and Elizabeth (Ballard) Smith; was born at Durham, N. H., Jan. 31st, 1821. The father was born on the shore of Great Bay, in that town, upon the place (Red Rock) where his family have resided since about the year 1659. "The heir-looms," says Judge Smith, "which have been handed down, seem to indicate a descent from the Hattons of co. Chester, England, and probably from the Smiths of 'Old Haugh,' in the same county." Among these heir-looms brought by the first settlers was a coat of mail. His mother's family were the Ballards, of Ballard Vale, in Andover, Mass., where they have resided from about 1640, until about the year 1830.

Judge Smith graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1840; his name appears on the college catalogue, Wm. Ballard Smith; he read law with his half-brother, Hamilton Smith (D. C. 1829), in Louisville, Ky.; went into practice there; removed to Cannelton, Ind., in 1853; represented Perry Co., in the General Assembly of Indiana two years, and was its Speaker one of them; was also a Judge of the third Judicial Circuit Court of the State; changed his residence to Terre Haute, and opened an office there in 1861. He married Mary C. daughter of Curtis Gilbert of Terre Haute, June 26th, 1866. He became a corresponding member of the Society in 1851, and from 1856 to the time of his death was Honorary Vice President of the Society for Indiana. Resolutions of respect to his memory were passed by the members of the Terre Haute Bar, Hon. Thomas H. Nelson presiding, one of which was the following:

"Resolved.—That our deceased brother, since his connection with this bar in 1861, had established for himself both among his professional brethren and the community at large, a high reputation for ability, integrity and urbanity, which endeared him to all of his associates and friends, and that we deplore his decease in the prime of his life and usefulness as a lawyer, a citizen and a high-toned christian gentleman."

FIELD, Rev. David Dudley, D.D., a corresponding member of the Society, died in Stockbridge, Mass., April 15th, 1867, aged 85. He was a son of Capt. Timothy Field, an officer of the army of the Revolution; was born in East Guilford (now Madison, Conn.), May 20th, 1781. He was fitted for college by Rev. Dr. John Elliott, the minister of the parish in which his father lived, entered at Yale, and graduated in 1802. His fellow student and room-mate for three years in college, was Jeremiah Evarts, who has been so well known for his labors in the cause of religion and humanity. In the same class were several who afterwards became eminent men:—Isaac C. Bates, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts; Judge Hubbard, of Boston; Wm. Maxwell, of Virginia; Govs. Tomlinson and Pond, of Connecticut; Junius Smith, famous in connection with Ocean Steam Navigation; and Pelatiah Perit, a distinguished merchant of N. Y. More than a third of the class became ministers of the gospel. On leaving college he prosecuted his theological studies at Somers, Conn., under Rev. Charles Backus, D.D., an eminent teacher and divine. In Sept., 1803, he was licensed to preach by the New Haven East Association. He was soon invited to preach as a candidate at Haddam, Conn.; after a few months he was settled as pastor, April 11th, 1804. Here his labors were arduous, being in an undivided township of twelve school districts, and with few carriage roads; but with every spot, family and school he was soon familiar. His pastoral duties were performed with great conscientiousness and fidelity; his preaching was earnest and effective, full of unction and power. Here he remained until April, 1818—just fourteen years; and then resigned his charge and spent the next five months on a missionary tour in Western N. Y., under the direction of the old Connecticut Missionary Society, going along the shore of Lake Ontario as far as Buffalo. At the latter place there was no house of worship to be found. On his return he accepted a call from the Congregational church in Stockbridge, Mass., as successor to the venerable Dr. Stephen West, who had then recently died. He was installed pastor of this church August 25th, 1819. With this church and society he continued nearly eighteen years, when he resigned, and singularly enough was installed April 11th, 1837, over his old society in Haddam, just 33 years from his first ordination there. The same year (1837) the degree of Doctor of

Divinity was conferred upon him by Williams College. In 1844, the parish which he had served being quite large, was divided, and he took charge of the new society formed at Higganum in the northern part. There he remained in full discharge of ministerial duty a second term of fourteen years, seven over the old church at Haddam and seven over the new church at Higganum. During his residence here, in 1848, he crossed the ocean with one of his sons, and spent several months in Great Britain and France. In the spring of 1851, having reached the age of 70, he yielded to the wishes of his children, retired from public labor, and returned to Stockbridge, where after sixteen years of retirement he died.

Dr. Field married, in October, 1803, Miss Submit Dickinson of Somers. She became the mother of his ten children, and was his faithful companion for the space of 57 years. Seven of the children were born in Haddam and three in Stockbridge. David D., the oldest son, is one of the distinguished members of the N. Y. Bar; Matthew D. is a noted engineer, and has been a member of the Senate of Massachusetts for Hampden County; Jonathan E. has been repeatedly a member of the same Senate, and was once chosen almost unanimously its President; Stephen J. is one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. S.; Cyrus W. has a world-wide fame as the originator of the Atlantic Telegraph; and Henry M., the youngest son, is Editor of the N. Y. Evangelist. Two daughters, Mrs. Brewer and Mrs. Stone, have deceased. Dr. Field had a natural fondness and taste for historical and genealogical researches. He published in 1819 a history of Middlesex County, Conn.; a history of Berkshire County in a volume of nearly 500 pages; an Historical Address at Middletown, Conn., forming with its Appendix a book of 300 pages; a genealogy of the Brainard family in Haddam, a volume of 300 pages; and a number of his occasional sermons have been printed. He was historian of his class, and in 1862 published a minute account of all its members, living and dead, with their descendants.

On the day on which he died he rode out and called upon several of his old parishioners. One of them, Col. Williams, said to him, "Dr. Field, I am glad to see you so well;" and he replied, "I was never better in my life." He had a little granddaughter or great-granddaughter on the seat with him, and rode home with his arm about her. On entering his room he took off the scarf from his neck, and had been seated in his favorite chair, a relic of the MAYFLOWER, but a moment, when his head fell back, his body and limbs became rigid, and he could no more be awakened. The funeral took place on the afternoon of Thursday, April 18th. Prayer was offered at the house by Rev. N. H. Eggleston, the pastor of the village church. The remains were borne to the church, where addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Mr. Eggleston; Rev. Mark Hopkins, LL.D., President of Williams College; and Rev. John Todd, D.D., of Pittsfield.

Rev. William B. Sprague, D.D., in a notice of Dr. Field, says:—"In all his relations he was a model of firmness, conscientiousness, discretion and punctuality." Rev. Dr. Marsh and Prof. Morgan, of Oberlin, wrote some interesting newspaper sketches of Dr. Field, which had we space it would be pleasant to quote.

Dr. Field was made a corresponding member of our Society in 1847, the second year from its organization.

GREENE, Hon. Albert Gorton, who was chosen a corresponding member of this Society in 1845, was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 10th, 1802, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 3d, 1868, in the 66th year of his age. Mr. Greene was a lineal descendant of Samuel Gorton and John Greene, the founders of Warwick, R. I. He graduated at Brown University in the class of 1820, and while yet in College he gave evidence of genius of no common order, and of unusual taste for poetry and general literature. At the early age of sixteen he wrote "Old Grimes," which for pathos, quaint humor and abounding charity, has made it a classic in American letters, and it has recently been illustrated by Augustus Hoppin, one of the best American artists. On leaving college he entered upon the study of law in the office of the late John Whipple, Esq. In 1824, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Benjamin Clifford, and sister of Ex-Gov. John H. Clifford of this State. By her he had four daughters, three of whom survived him. Mrs. Greene died in January, 1865. The daughters of Judge Greene were, 1st, Elizabeth C., who married first, the Rev. Cornelius George Fenner; and after his decease, Gardiner H. Clarke, of Cambridge, Mass. 2d, Avelia G., who married Charles Potter, of Providence; and after his death, Charles C. Van Zandt of Newport. 3d, Mary C., who married Samuel C. Eastman, of Concord, N. H. 4th, Sarah M. F., who married Rev. Samuel W. Duncan, Cleveland, Ohio. Two years after the organization of the city government of Providence, in June, 1832, Mr. Greene was chosen clerk of the City Council, and continued in that office till Feb. 11th, 1867. He held also the office of Clerk of the

Municipal Court until 1857, when he resigned, and the next year he was elected Judge of that court. This office he was compelled, by failing health, to resign in March, 1867. For thirty-five years he held various offices in the city government of Providence. During this long career of public service, his urbanity of manners, his strict sense of justice, and his luminous decisions on difficult points of law, together with his large literary culture, made him one of the brightest lights in the legal fraternity of Rhode Island. Judge Greene drew the School bill of Rhode Island, on which the whole system of public instruction in that State now rests, and which has attained an enviable notoriety throughout the country. His knowledge of the industrial arts and of history was very extensive. His library was a vast collection of literary curiosities, and it was especially complete in American and English poetry. It was more than twice as large as the library of this Society. It contained 18,000 bound volumes and pamphlets, some of them of rare excellence, enough for 2,000 volumes or more. His taste for historical investigations led him to devote much of his time, during the latter years of his life, to the interests of the Rhode Island Historical Society. Upon the death of the venerable John Howland, in 1854, Judge Greene was elected President of that Society, and he held that position till the time of his decease. A few months ago, he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, to reside with his youngest daughter, intending to make that his future home, but sudden death soon terminated all his earthly plans. His remains were brought to Providence, and were laid in the Swan Cemetery. Judge Greene wrote several ballads which have obtained some distinction. "Old Grimes," his earliest, has already been mentioned, and this was followed by the "Baron's Last Banquet," and "To the Weathercock on our Steeple." "The Yankee Training," into which it was his purpose to weave every truly Yankee phrase that he could gather, he sometimes read to his more intimate friends, who think it his best production, but he never allowed it to be published. His friends entertain the hope that it may yet be done.

DEAN, AMOS, LL.D., of Albany, New York, was born in Barnard, Vt., Jan. 16th, 1803, and died in Albany, Jan. 26th, 1868, aged 65 years. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society, Jan. 9th, 1860. Prof. Dean was the eldest of four children, and was the son of Nathaniel Dean and Rhoda (Hammond) Dean.—Nathaniel Dean was born in Hardwick, Mass., April 11th, 1767, and twenty years afterwards emigrated with his father to Barnard, Windsor County, Vt. Dec. 31st, 1801, he married Rhoda Hammond. Rhoda Hammond, the mother of Prof. Dean, was born in New Bedford, Mass., April 27th, 1770. In 1778 she removed with her parents to Woodstock, Windsor County, Vt.

The name Dean seems to be of Saxon origin, and was originally spelled Dene or Den. It was afterwards changed to Deane, perhaps through the mingling of the Norman with the Saxon language. It means "valley." It is first met with in history in the time of Edward the Confessor. In the 16th and 17th centuries, there are found four men of note bearing this name:—Henry Dene, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Chancellor under Henry VII.; Sir Richard Deane, Mayor of London in 1629; Admiral and Major General Deane, in 1653; and Sir Anthony Deane, who was Comptroller of the Navy from 1666 to 1668. The first trace of the name in this country occurs in 1621, when Stephen Deane arrived at Plymouth in the *Fortune* (*ante*, iii. 378). Fifteen or sixteen years later, John and Walter Deane, brothers, emigrated to America from Chard, Somersetshire, England, and settled in Taunton, Mass. Amos was the lineal descendant of Walter Deane.

Professor Dean's advantages for education in his earlier years were very limited; but in 1825, he entered the senior class in Union College, and graduated the next year with the second honor of the class. He went immediately to Albany, and commenced the study of the law with his uncle, the Hon. Jabez D. Hammond, author of the "Political History of New York." In May, 1829, he was admitted to practice in the courts. In 1833, he assisted in founding "The Young Men's Association of the City of Albany," the first institution of the kind in the United States, and for the first two years he was its President. In 1838 he was one of the founders of the Albany Medical College, and for twenty years he filled the chair of Medical Jurisprudence. Sept. 14th, 1842, he married Miss E. Joanna Davis, of Uxbridge, Mass. In April, 1843, he united with the Presbyterian Church, and always after maintained a consistent Christian character. In 1851, Prof. Dean aided in establishing the Albany Law School, and until his death was one of its active managers. In 1855 he was elected Chancellor of the University of Iowa. Professor Dean was remarkable for his industry and was quite distinguished as an author. He published a work on "Phrenology," a "Manual of Law," a treatise on the "Philosophy of Human Life," and a work on "Medical Jurisprudence." But the great work of his life, he did

not live to see in print. For more than twenty-five years he labored six hours, nearly every week day, on a "History of Civilization," in seven volumes of 500 pages each. He had recently re-written the first volume, and carefully revised the entire work, so that it is now ready for publication. In this great work, Prof. Dean has endeavored to set forth, not merely the events of history, but its philosophy; not only facts, but their relation to each other. The first volume treats of "Civilization" as it was developed by the Assyrians, Babylonians, Medo-Persians, Ninevites, Phœnicians, Arabs and Hebrews. The 2d volume comprises the Grecian Epoch. The 3d, the Roman Epoch. The 4th, the Geography, History and Industry of Modern Europe. The 5th, the Elements of the Religion and Government of Modern Europe. The 6th, the Elements of Society and Philosophy. The 7th, the Arts of Modern Europe. Each volume is complete in itself.

Prof. Dean left a wife and four children, viz.: Amos Hammond, Frederick Augustine, Josephine Davis, Joanna Armsby.

JEWETT, Charles Coffin, A. M., was a son of the Rev. Paul and Eleanor Masury (Punchard) Jewett, and of the seventh generation in descent from Edward Jewett; who died in 1616. 1, Edward and Mary (Taylor). 2, William. 3, Captain Joseph, born in Bradford, co. of York, England, settled in Rowley, Mass., in 1639, had wife Ruth (Wood). 4, Joshua and Mary (Todd). 5, Paul and Jane (Payson). 6, Rev. Paul, as above.

Charles Coffin Jewett, the subject of this article, was a graduate of Brown University in 1835. His intention on leaving college was to prepare himself for the Christian ministry, but having a decided taste for oriental research, he formed comprehensive plans for extended travels with a view to the thorough study of Asiatic literatures and religions, but especially those of Palestine. He was unexpectedly delayed in the accomplishment of this plan by the misdirection of a letter, and that apparently slight circumstance determined his subsequent course, and gave complexion to all his after life. While pursuing his theological course at Andover, his taste for bibliographical studies pointed him out as the proper person to arrange the library of the Theological Seminary in that place. He assisted Mr. O. A. Taylor in preparing a catalogue of the library. It was of a highly valuable character, and the success of that effort led to his appointment as the librarian of Brown University. Large additions to that library were soon to be made, and Mr. Jewett went to Europe and was absent two years and a half, not only to select books for the library, but to study the French, German and Italian languages and the bibliographical plans for arranging and cataloguing libraries, which had been carried to the greatest perfection in France and Germany, where the subject has long been made a matter of profound scientific investigation. On his return, he prepared for the press a catalogue of the library of Brown University, which was published in 1843, and it was so original and intrinsically valuable, that it at once placed him at the head of the bibliographers of this country. He held the position of the college librarian from 1841 to 1848, and for most of that period he was also Professor of Modern Languages and Literature. When the munificent donation of Mr. James Smithson of England was received in this country, it was at first determined to appropriate it to the creation of a public library at Washington, which should be worthy of the United States, and Mr. Jewett was appointed the librarian of that Institution. The regents of the Smithsonian fund, however, afterwards gave it another direction, but Mr. Jewett had the charge of the library long enough to establish a correspondence with all the leading libraries in the United States, and to collect much valuable information upon the subject. At his instance, a convention of librarians was called, from different parts of the country, for the purpose of devising the best method of accomplishing the difficult task of forming, arranging, and cataloguing large public libraries. Mr. Jewett's release from his duties as librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, in consequence of the change in the policy pursued, was synchronous with the formation of the public library of Boston. The large donation of Mr. Bates of London, for the creation of that library, made it necessary to employ the best bibliographical skill to select and arrange it for the public use. Mr. Jewett was chosen for that important post, and he entered with great zeal upon the duties of the office. Upon the completion of the present library building in Boylston Street, in 1858, he was appointed Superintendent of that institution by the City Council, on the unanimous recommendation of the trustees. Mr. Jewett prepared and published two large volumes, containing catalogues of the books in both the upper and lower halls of that library, which will long remain remarkable monuments of his industry, scholarship, and executive ability. Every one, at all acquainted with the subject, knows the extreme difficulty of forming a catalogue of a large library, to which constant additions

are being made, and keeping that catalogue full and complete, without frequently publishing supplements. Supplements are always inconvenient, they soon become numerous, and thus the business of finding any particular book becomes more and more complicated and difficult. The best bibliographers in Europe have long since pronounced it an impossibility to form a catalogue of a large library to which constant additions are made, and which shall be continuous, and thus supersede the necessity of supplements. This problem Mr. Jewett solved, and it is, perhaps, the greatest triumph in modern bibliography. The possibility and the practicability of making a continuous catalogue, which shall embrace all additions, arranged in their proper places, have been demonstrated by the plan which he partially inaugurated in the public library of this city, and which has already been adopted by several of the larger libraries in the United States. The plan is briefly this. We will suppose that ten large libraries unite in the arrangement:

1. An exact title page of every book, the initials of each of the other libraries where the book is found, and the author's name, are stereotyped in three separate columns, upon moveable metallic blocks, and when new books come in they are stereotyped in the same manner.

2. Analytical references to the *subject matter* of each volume are also stereotyped, so that the book can be found, if the subject is known and the author's name is unknown.

3. General references to each particular subject in the volume are also stereotyped. This furnishes another clew to any book desired.

Here then are three separate modes or cross references for finding any given book. Each of the ten libraries stereotypes all its books in the same way, and thus each library knows all the books which are contained in all the other libraries, which are parties to the arrangement. Every library now prints from its own blocks, a catalogue of its own books; and as often as convenience requires, prints another volume with all the stereotyped descriptions of the new books which have come in, arranged in their proper places, all of which can be done with little trouble and expense, as the blocks are already at hand and can be easily re-arranged. Thus the principal expense is saved, and a catalogue which is substantially continuous is secured. This is Mr. Jewett's plan, and it is an achievement of great public utility.

Mr. Jewett was also a devoted Christian. For several years he was senior warden of Christ Church in Quincy. His pastor says: "All his learning, wisdom and strength were devoted to his beloved Saviour. He was a firm believer in the divinity of our Lord, and all the doctrines of grace;" and his pastor asks, "Who has forgotten the noble stand that he took, almost unaided, *against* the attempt to violate the sanctity of the Sabbath, by opening the public library on the Lord's Day?"

Mr. Jewett married Miss Rebecca Greene Haskins, the only daughter of Ralph Haskins of Roxbury, by whom he had three children, two daughters and one son. His wife and children survive him.

Mr. Jewett was elected a resident member of this Society in 1855.

PROCEEDINGS.

Boston, Wednesday, March 4, 1868. A stated meeting was held this afternoon at the rooms of the Society, No. 17 Bromfield Street, the president, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in the chair.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported that letters accepting membership had been received from Beamish Murdoch, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., as corresponding; and from Rev. Moses P. Stickney, Isaac D. Hayward, William S. Peabody and Jonathan French, Esquires, of Boston; Thomas Sherwin, A. M., of Dedham, and Aaron Davis Weld, Esq., of West Roxbury, as resident.

John H. Sheppard, A. M., the librarian, reported donations during the last month of eleven bound volumes, seventy pamphlets and several parcels of manuscript; also, a copy of *Wheaton's International Law*, translated into Chinese, the donation of Hon. George B. Upton, Vice President of the Society. The librarian called particular attention to this curiosity, as an honor to the land of Confucius that it should circulate in its vernacular tongue such a standard work.

Mr. William B. Trask, the historiographer for 1867, read biographical sketches of Hon. Isaac McConihe of Troy, N. Y., and the Rev. Henry Harbaugh of Lancaster, Pa., both members of the society who died previous to the commencement of this year.

Rev. Dorus Clarke, A. M., the present historiographer, read sketches of the lives of Prof. Amos Dean, LL. D., of Albany, N. Y., and the Rev. Samuel Sewall, of Burlington, Mass., both of whom were members and died this year.

The Board of Directors nominated seven candidates for membership—six as resident, and one as corresponding—who were balloted for and elected.

The Rev. James H. Means, A.M., of Dorchester, read a paper which he entitled, *The First Home Missionaries of New England*, giving an account of the sending forth to South Carolina, from Dorchester, Mass., in 1695, of an organized church for "the promotion of religion in the Southern plantations." Interesting extracts were read from the farewell sermon preached by the Rev. John Danforth, showing a fervent missionary zeal in regard to those who were called "New England's offering to Christ for the service of His Kingdom." The fortunes of this Christian Colony were then traced.

First settling in South Carolina, near Charleston, they afterwards removed to Georgia, where their influence has been felt ever since throughout the whole State. At the opening of the Revolution, when Georgia was still hesitating, and had even refused to be represented in the Continental Congress, the people of this New England settlement appointed a delegate on their own account, who was received by the Congress at Philadelphia in 1775.

In all the subsequent period, "Liberty county," as it was called in commemoration of its patriotism, has been a marked centre of piety and intelligence. The church there established in early times still exists and flourishes, justly proud of its past history.

These facts were presented as illustrating the power and vitality of the spirit, church polity and life of New England.

Boston, April 1. A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, president Wilder in the chair.

The corresponding secretary reported that the following gentlemen had accepted the membership to which they had been elected, viz.: His Excellency Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, of Worcester, James F. Hunnewell, Esq., of Charlestown, George W. Prescott, Esq., of Boston, and James F. Williams, Esq., of Brookline, as resident; and Austin W. Holden, M.D., of Glen Falls, N.Y., as corresponding.

The librarian reported the monthly donations as twelve volumes, sixty pamphlets, one French Map of Boston Harbor, and one photograph.

Mr. Trask read biographical sketches of Hon. Ballard Smith, of Terre Haute, Ind., Honorary Vice President of the society for that State, and of Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, LL.D., of Saratoga Springs, N.Y., and the Rev. David Dudley Field, D.D., of Stockbridge, deceased members of the society.

The Rev. Mr. Clark, the historiographer, read a sketch of Hon. Robert Hooper, of Boston, a member of the society, recently deceased.

Nine candidates for resident membership were nominated by the Directors, all of whom were elected.

The committee of arrangements on the address upon the late president of the society, John A. Andrew, by the Rev. Elias Nason, A.M., were authorized to publish the address in such way and manner as they may deem expedient.

The Rev. John A. Vinton, A.M., of South Boston, read an interesting paper on "*Rev. John Wheelwright, and his Times.*" Mr. Wheelwright was born at Saleby, a village near Alford, in Lincolnshire, England, about the year 1592. He was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1614, and that of A.M. in 1618. He was Vicar of Bilsby, a parish in the vicinity of Alford, from 1623 to 1632. At the date last mentioned he was deprived of his living for non-conformity to the unscriptural requirements of the High Church Party. (*Ante*, xxi. 363.) He arrived in Boston, with his family, which then consisted of a wife, her mother, and four children, May 26, 1636. On his arrival he found the colony in an anxious, fevered state. Only four months had elapsed since the departure of Roger Williams; the Pequot war was then imminent; and a writ of *quo warranto* had been filed in Westminster Hall against the Massachusetts Company. The country was not in a condition to bear any new strain upon it, or to suffer greatly from internal dissension. But the next winter after Mr. Wheelwright's arrival had not set in when his sister-in-law, Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, had begun to broach some opinions, which were regarded as having an alarming tendency. Mrs. Hutchinson was a woman of decided mental ability, and had many excellent qualities. She had endeared herself to the people of Boston by many acts of kindness, for which her husband's property and her own ample leisure had given opportunity. Not satisfied with the regular public instructions of the Sabbath, she undertook to supplement them with ministrations of her own. She held meetings twice a week, at first among the women only, but at length including both sexes; in which she promulgated, with great ability and zeal, opinions which were thought to savor strongly of Antinomianism. Unfortunately Mr. Wheelwright felt it

his duty to join in this new movement, and to appear as its principal male defender. The evil was immensely aggravated by the unsparing denunciations which both he and Mrs. Hutchinson felt at liberty to launch forth against all who did not concur with them in sentiment and practice, including many of the best and most influential men in the colony. No efforts were spared to hold them up to odium, and to weaken their influence. This naturally threw the whole colony into a ferment, and seriously endangered its peace. As the opponents of Mr. Wheelwright included nearly all the ministers and nearly all the magistrates, it was felt that the civil constitution, as well as the ecclesiastical, was exposed to great hazard. The alarm was greatly increased in May, 1637, when the Boston contingent, almost wholly composed of the adherents of Mrs. Hutchinson, refused to go to the Pequot war. Nearly at the same time they tried to hinder the annual election of civil officers.

It was now felt that the case required the interposition of the civil authorities. After long delay, to give opportunity for explanation and concession, a delay which was found to answer no good purpose, the General Court of Massachusetts, in Nov., 1637, adjudged Mr. Wheelwright to be guilty of sedition and contempt of the Civil Government, tending to excite rebellion among the people, and sentenced him to be disfranchised and banished from the colony. They also ordered the adherents of Mrs. Hutchinson to be disarmed, which was accordingly done.

To pretend that Mr. Wheelwright was banished for his religious opinions shows an utter misapprehension of the whole affair. His opinions were not once brought under consideration during the entire proceeding. The controversy, it is true, began in a religious dispute; but it very soon took such a form as to threaten the overthrow of the whole civil constitution. No one who has carefully studied the history of that period can suppose that the civil administration of the colony could have been carried on many months longer, or even that the charter would have been safe, if the attacks then so persistently made upon the public authorities had been suffered to go on. Mr. Wheelwright himself, six years afterwards, made a full and satisfactory acknowledgment of wrong-doing, and was restored to all his former rights and privileges. In 1638 he settled in Exeter; went to Wells, 1643; came back to Hampton, 1647; visited England, 1656; after the Restoration returned to Massachusetts; was installed at Salisbury, 1662, and died there November 15, 1679, aged 87, the oldest minister in New England. Notwithstanding some indiscretions and even serious faults, it cannot be doubted that he was a man of upright purposes, and of sincere piety. For a time he was carried away by a rash, intemperate zeal, but no man ever supposed him dishonest or evil-minded.

Boston, Thursday, April 2. This afternoon an address commemorative of the life and services of the late Hon. John Albion Andrew, LL.D., who died while filling the office of president of this society, was delivered by the Rev. Elias Nason, A.M., of North Billerica, at Horticultural Hall, Tremont Street, Boston.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, the president, made a few well-timed remarks, and introduced the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D.D., of whose church Gov. Andrew was a member. Dr. Clarke made a touching and earnest prayer, full of thankfulness to the Creator for all the blessings He had bestowed on us, particularly in the person of Gov. Andrew.

The Rev. Mr. Nason was then announced, and delivered a most earnest and eloquent address, which was frequently and heartily applauded. This address has been printed in an elegant manner.

Boston, Wednesday, May 6. A monthly meeting was held this afternoon at the society's rooms, Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., of Cambridge, presiding.

The corresponding secretary announced letters accepting resident membership from Hon. Jacob Sleeper, Henry V. Ward, John C. J. Brown and Charles E. Lauriat, Esqs., of Boston; Hon. John D. Baldwin, of Worcester, Thomas P. Allen, Esq., of West Newton, William W. Wilson, Esq., of Brookline, William T. Hollis, Esq., of Plymouth, Jotham G. Chase, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., and Silas N. Martin, Esq., of Wilmington, N.C.

Mr. Trask read biographical sketches of the following deceased members, namely:—Hon. Stephen M. Weld, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., Hon. Charles W. Bradley, LL.D., of New Haven, Ct., Hon. Charles H. Peaslee, of Concord, N.H., Mr. James W. Crooks, of Springfield, Mass., and George H. Tucker, M.D., of New York, N.Y.

The Rev. Mr. Clarke, the historiographer, read a sketch of the Rev. Joel H. Linsley, D.D., of Greenwich, Ct., a member of the society, recently deceased.

The Rev. B. F. De Costa, A.M., of New York city, read a paper on Ticonderoga. He began with allusions to the topography of the country, and passed on to state the

facts in regard to the discovery of Lakes Champlain and George, at the same time correcting the errors of Lossing, Brodhead and others. Lake Champlain was discovered by the explorer, and bore that name in 1609, and Lake George by Father Jogues in 1646, who called it Lake St. Sacrament, which name it bore until 1755. Lakes Champlain and St. Sacrament forming a part of the great route of travel between Montreal and New York, the French early determined to occupy it. In 1730 they built the fort at Crown Point, and began an extensive colony. In 1755 Montcalm ordered the erection of the fort at Ticonderoga. This, however, was not the first attempt at fortification, as the Colonial records show that Col. Philip Schuyler built a "stone fort, breast high," at that place in July, 1691; yet nothing came of it, and the French afterward took possession of the position. In 1757 Montcalm assembled his army here before attacking Fort William Henry. In 1758 it was unsuccessfully attacked by Abercrombie, and in 1759 it was captured from the French by General Amherst. The English retained possession until May 10, 1775, when it was surprised and captured by Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen.

The greater portion of the paper was occupied with the treatment of this event, and it was shown that the part of Ethan Allen in that act has been greatly exaggerated, and that the real author of the plan was Col. John Brown, a lawyer of Pittsfield, while the final success was mainly due to Benedict Arnold. It was also shown that Nathan Beaman, whom Mr. Sparks brought forward in his life of Ethan Allen as the person who guided the party into the fort, was entirely untrustworthy, and that in all probability he had nothing to do with the matter. Ethan Allen's character was also examined. It was shown that subsequent to the year 1779 he remained indifferent to the cause of Independence, and with his brother, Ira Allen, then in England, was engaged in the movement to attach Vermont to the Royal Government. In 1782 it was at one time announced by the English press as having been actually accomplished, through the agency of the two Allens. Though the report was premature, the act was attempted. Williams was quoted to show that in 1783 Vermont was opposed to joining in the confederacy "if it could be decently avoided," and the authorities actually had a coin struck bearing the image of George III. The Allen brothers were heartily engaged in all these things. The paper closed with some brief reference to Revolutionary events.

Boston, Wednesday, June 3. The regular monthly meeting was held at the rooms, 17 Bromfield Street, at 3 o'clock, P.M. The president and vice-president being absent, the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., was called to the chair. Mr. William B. Trask was chosen secretary, *pro-tem*.

John H. Sheppard, Esq., the librarian, being absent in Europe, the chairman of the library committee, Jeremiah Colburn, Esq., reported the reception, since our last meeting, of ten bound volumes, eight pamphlets, two photographic letters of John Hampden and General Daniel Brodhead, and one autograph sermon of the Rev. Levi Frisbie, of Ipswich, Mass.

The Rev. Mr. Slafter, corresponding secretary, reported letters of acceptance from the following gentlemen, who had been chosen resident members, viz.: the Hon. Hiland Hall, of North Bennington, Vt., Newell Aldrich Thompson, Esq., of Boston, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Newport, R. I., the Hon. Otis Norcross, of Boston, Henry Boynton, M.D., of Woodstock, Vt., Hiram Orcott, Esq., of West Lebanon, N. H., Edward Young White, Esq., of Cambridgeport, Samuel Hidden Wentworth, Esq., of Boston, Thomas Richardson, Esq., of Boston; and as corresponding member, Benjamin Park, Esq., of Parkvale, Pa.

Mr. William B. Trask, the late historiographer, read brief biographies of Alexander Augustus Smets, of Savannah, Ga., a corresponding member, deceased, and of Mr. David Bryant, of Boston, a resident member, who died in Palmer, Mass., September 24, 1867, aged 66.

The Rev. Mr. Clarke, the historiographer, read biographical sketches of the late Kilby Page, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., who died April 24, 1868, aged 71 years; and of the Rev. Israel Warburton Putnam, D.D., of Middleborough, Mass., a corresponding member, who died May 3, 1868, aged 81 years.

Eight gentlemen, having been nominated by the board of directors for resident membership, were duly elected.

A half capital of a pilaster, from the old Province House, Boston, built in 1679, remodelled by David Bryant, in 1852, was exhibited by Mr. Trask, on reading his notice of Mr. Bryant.

A book of ancestral tablets, compiled by Mr. William H. Whitmore, was exhibited, being a collection of diagrams for pedigrees, so arranged that eight generations of the ancestors of any person may be recorded in a connected and simple form.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Life of Samuel Tucker, Commodore in the American Revolution.

By JOHN H. SHEPPARD, A.M., Librarian of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. "His biography would make a conspicuous figure, even at this day, in the naval annals of the United States."—*Ex-President John Adams*. Boston: Printed by Alfred Mudge & Son, 34 School Street. 1868. 8vo. pp. 384.

One of the bravest and most successful officers of the infant navy of our country was Commodore Samuel Tucker. The Hon. Peleg Sprague, in an eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, delivered in 1826, states that this hero "took more guns from the enemy during the Revolutionary war than any other naval commander;" and Commodore Tucker, himself, when compelled, in 1780, by the capture of Charleston, S. C., by the British, to strike the flag of his frigate, replied: "I do not think much of striking my flag to your present force, for I have struck more of your flags than are now flying in this harbor."

His deeds of daring were well known to his patriot contemporaries, and yet by a strange vicissitude of fortune these deeds have been forgotten by the present generation of his countrymen. Even our historians have failed to do justice to his merits, and few of them have more than mentioned his name. The matter of this volume will therefore be new to the best informed readers of history as well as to others.

The name of Tucker is found at Marblehead, Massachusetts, as early as 1663. Here on the first of November, 1747, Samuel Tucker was born. His father was Andrew Tucker, an upright and skilful shipmaster, who was much respected by his townsmen. His mother was Mary Belcher, an English lady, reputed to have been handsome and well educated. A spirit of adventure was nursed by the scenery and the people among which he was brought up. At eleven years of age he ran away from his parents and shipped on board the *Royal George*, an English sloop of war. Here he no doubt acquired information that was of service in his future career. After leaving the naval, he entered the merchant service; and, before he was married, at the age of twenty-one, he had risen to be master of a vessel. When the Revolution broke out, he was absent from the country. Soon after his return, he was appointed by General Washington, Jan. 20th, 1776, to the command of the armed schooner, *Franklyn*, and soon after was transferred to the *Hancock*. He continued in active service, in that and other vessels, till the capture of Charleston, S. C., in May, 1780, when he was taken prisoner. He was afterwards exchanged for Capt. William Wardlaw, who had been captured by Capt. Tucker himself in 1779. The *Thorn*, the vessel in which Capt. Wardlaw had been taken, was fitted out in 1780, probably as a privateer, and Capt. Tucker sailed from Boston in command of her. This command he held till July, 1781, when his vessel was taken by the British and he was made a prisoner. He returned to Boston, where for about six years he resided in affluent circumstances. During his residence here he made one voyage in the merchant ship *Susanna*. Becoming reduced in his circumstances, he removed, about the year 1786, to his former residence of Marblehead. In 1792, he purchased a farm in that part of Bristol, Me., now the town of Bremen, to which he removed, and where he resided till his death, March 10th, 1833, when he was in his eighty-sixth year.

During his residence in Maine, he was frequently elected to town offices, and was several times a representative in the legislatures of both Massachusetts and Maine. He was also a delegate to the convention which formed the constitution of the latter State. In 1820, he was appointed by the electoral college of Maine, the messenger to carry its votes to Washington. In the war of 1812, though not in active service, he took command of an expedition which captured the English schooner *Bream*, a vessel that for some time had harassed Bristol and the neighboring towns. In this capture he displayed great skill and bravery.

The United States government owed him arrears of pay for nearly four years. This claim was never paid. Repeated appeals to Congress for a series of years, for assistance, were unavailing. At length, the year before his death, a law was passed giving pensions to certain officers of the Revolution, and under its provisions the small remnant of his life was made comfortable. The substance of the petitions presented by him and of the letters to and from him on the subject, is preserved in this book.

Mr. Sheppard has had the use of all the papers left by Commodore Tucker, and has succeeded in obtaining many other documents illustrating the history of the period

which this memoir covers. In his researches for facts bearing upon the life and times of Tucker, he has been indefatigable and very successful.

The book is written in a graceful and animated style, and is enriched with elaborate pen-paintings of men and manners. Some of his descriptions are graphic and truly inspiring. We would instance especially the storm-scene on board the *Boston*, when the newly appointed minister to France, John Adams, was a passenger, pp. 76-8; and the trial of the murderers of Paul Chadwick, pp. 207-12.

The appendix contains many important documents, such as the Log-book of the frigate *Boston*; several muster-rolls of the officers and men under Tucker's command at various times; and the naval signals of the American fleet. There are also many valuable letters and other matters of interest. The book is elegantly printed on tinted paper, and embellished with a fine portrait of Commodore Tucker.

Memorials of the Cranes of Chilton, with a pedigree of the family, and the life of the Last Representative. By WILLIAM S. APPLETON. Cambridge: Press of John Wilson & Son. 1868. sm. 4to. pp. 89.

Ancestry of Mary Oliver, who lived 1640-1698, and was wife of Samuel Appleton of Ipswich. By WILLIAM S. APPLETON. Cambridge: Press of John Wilson & Son. 1867. sm. 4to. pp. 35.

These two monographs are brought out in the most elegant style of typography and paper; and but a limited number of copies have been printed for distribution to the author's friends. They both relate to families from which Mr. Appleton is, himself, descended. Both display careful research, and are filled with materials of interest to the genealogist and antiquary.

The *Memorials of the Cranes of Chilton* show the difficulty of obtaining correct genealogies of English families, even where abundant materials are preserved from which to construct them. Mr. Appleton states that he has examined "at least twenty manuscripts giving a genealogy of this race, no one of which is free from mistake." The last representative of this family was Sir Robert Crane, of whom a biographical sketch is given, who was made a baronet in 1627, and died in February, 1643. The work is illustrated by numerous engravings.

The *Ancestry of Mary Oliver* gives the pedigree of her father, John Oliver of Newbury, as far back as his great-grandfather, Thomas Oliver of Bristol, England, who died in 1557. No connection has been traced between him and the Olivers of Boston. Indeed, Mr. Appleton asserts that "there were five or six families of this surname in Massachusetts, no two of which have been shown to have a common origin in England." Good reasons are given for believing that Joanna, the mother of Mary Oliver, was a daughter of Percival Lowle of Newbury. It has usually been stated that she was the daughter of Elizabeth Goodale of Newbury, who came from Yarmouth, a widow; but Mr. Appleton brings forward facts that make it probable that Mrs. Goodale had no daughter Joanna by either of her husbands.

Peter Claver: A Sketch of his Life and Labors in behalf of the African Slave. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1868. 12mo. pp. 117 (with portrait).

The author of this handsomely printed volume (the Rev. Joseph M. Finotti) who modestly withholds his name from the title page, dedicates his work to the lately deceased Gov. John A. Andrew, who suggested its preparation.

Peter Claver was born A.D. 1585, in Verdu, in the province of Catalonia, Spain, of parents both of whom were of noble descent. At an early age he was sent to the Jesuit College of Barcelona, and on the 7th of August, 1602, he enrolled himself under the banner of the company of Jesus. He spent his novitiate, of ten years, in Tarragona. Here he made and cultivated the resolve to devote his life to the enlightenment and regeneration of souls. He was then sent to the Island of Majorca, to attend lectures on Moral and Natural Philosophy. It was here he determined, under the exhortations of Alonzo Rodriguez, to go to South America, and devote himself to the spiritual wants of the slaves. In Barcelona, in 1608, he was ordered to a course of study in divinity, and in 1610 received his commission as missionary to Carthage. After landing, he was ordered to Santa Fe, to complete his theological studies. Here he passed the requisite two years before he was admitted to the priesthood, and was then recalled to Carthage, and to the care of the Africans.

No modern slave-pen, says our author, ever witnessed such horrors as were formerly enacted under the sky of Carthage, the sea-port and mart of New Granada. The early missionaries inform us that an average of twelve cargoes of slaves entered the port yearly. Frequently vessels scourged with the smallpox arrived, from whose

holds hundreds of the dead had been hoisted and thrown into the sea. Those who survived the voyage from Congo, with emaciated bodies; filth and corruption trickling from nostrils and eyes, ears and lips; their countenances betraying idiocy; starting at the approach of the master; dreading the approach even of the white man, were hurried to the pen on land, thence to be sold to the planter or the miner.

To receive such creatures, to welcome and press them to his heart, to console, humanize and Christianize them, was the work which took possession of the soul of Peter Claver, and absorbed his vast energies for forty years. And this labor, let it be remembered, was performed under the burning sky of Carthage.

On the 6th of September, 1654, he is released by death from sufferings which for the four years previous had chained him to his couch. There have been, and there will continue to be, martyrs to truth and humanity; but we doubt whether the records of any age or country can furnish the name of any man who, whether he wore his life away in the field of missionary labor, or suffered on the gibbet, at the stake, or in the dungeon for his religious convictions, has shown a higher type of true nobility of soul than did Peter Claver.

The book is instructive and thrillingly romantic, and the style, while it shows the writer has not yet fully mastered the idioms of the English language, has nevertheless many attractions.

Letters written from New England, A.D. 1686. By JOHN DUNTON. In which are described his Voyages by Sea, his Travels on Land, and the Characters of his Friends and Acquaintances. Now first published from the Original Manuscript, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. With Notes and an Appendix, by W. H. WHITMORE. Boston: Printed for the Prince Society. 1867.

Besides the above title the volume commences with the following:—"The Publications of the Prince Society, established May 25th, 1858.—John Dunton's Letters from New England. Boston: Printed for the Society, by T. R. Marvin & Son. 1867." Small 4to, pages 340, with xxiv. preliminary pages.

The name of JOHN DUNTON is familiar to students of English literature. The editor of these Letters has given so much of a sketch of their writer, that we need not say anything upon that head in this notice; our object being to call attention to a work giving an extraordinary insight into the daily life of New England, as it existed nearly two hundred years ago; when primeval forests extended about its suburbs and along its sea shore, and green fields and verdant pastures covered the larger part of the peninsula of Shawmut, now so densely piled with edifices of brick and stone.

To account for the singular character of Dunton, as exhibited in his numerous writings, the editor thinks he must have been partially insane; but if we are to judge all such writers by their productions, the insane ones, it is feared, would outnumber all the rest. The most we feel warranted to say on this point is, that Mr. Dunton appears to have been, upon life's turbulent sea, something like a ship on the ocean that had lost its rudder, or rather, like the ship which put to sea without one.

In examining the various works of Dunton, we are forcibly reminded of the character of Sir Walter Raleigh, as drawn by Sir Robert Naunton, who says he "was one that fortune had pickt out of purpose, of whom to make an example, or to use as her Tennis-Ball, thereby to shew what she could do; for she tost him up of nothing, and to and fro to greatnesse, and from thence down to little more, then to that wherein she found him." But nobody called Sir Walter a crazy man.

There is ample scope for a biography of Dunton. It has not yet been methodically done, although the materials are abundant. His father was an educated man, a dissenting minister, a volume of whose sermons, with his portrait, was long in our library. The son married into a family of great respectability, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Annesley, of whom he frequently makes affectionate mention. On the death of this lady, the Rev. Timothy Rogers preached a Funeral Sermon, which was published in a small octavo volume in 1697, which with the Diary of Mrs. Dunton, extended to 174 pages; a work of such rarity that but one copy is known to be in the country.

The Prince Society bring out their works in a style which it would be difficult to equal and more difficult to surpass, and the editorial labor has been performed with perseverance and in a satisfactory manner; and, as it was *con amore*, a debt of gratitude has been laid upon all into whose hands the volume may fall.

The Society have in press another work of surpassing interest, as it covers a period

which may be termed an *interregnum* in our history, namely, the period of the Revolution, 1688.

As to the mechanical execution of this volume, it is above praise. The Messrs. Marvin join literary exactness and taste to mechanical skill in the highest degree.

The Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Preceded by a History of the Religious Wars in the Reign of Charles IX. By HENRY WHITE. With Illustrations. New York: Harper and Brothers, Publishers, Franklin Square. 1868. 12mo. pp. xvii. and 497.

The author states that the nature of the struggle which devastated France in the latter half of the sixteenth century, and culminated in the memorable tragedy of St. Bartholomew's Day, was such that it cannot be fully understood unless the condition of the Protestants under Francis I. and his two immediate successors be carefully considered. This antecedent history the author has sketched at length. Two theories have been advanced in regard to the Massacre itself. Those who contend that it was the result of a long premeditated plot, will find that view ably presented in the *Edinburgh Review* (vol. XLIV. 1826); while those who believe that it was the result of a momentary spasm of mingled terror and fanaticism, caused by the unsuccessful attempt to murder the Admiral Coligny, will find their view sustained by Ranke, Baum, Coquerel père, and others. This view is that entertained by our author.

In the prosecution of his effort to write a full and accurate history of this most extraordinary religious war, Mr. White has consulted the provincial records of France; such portions of the "Simancas Archives" as are to be found in the "Correspondance de Philippe II.," letters of Catharine de Médicis, and the "Relazioni" of the Venetian Embassadors, edited by Alberi; the volumes of Tommaso and Baschet; the correspondence of Aubespine, La Mothe-Fénelon, and Cardinal Granvelle; the "Archives de la Maison d'Orange-Nassau," published by Groen van Prinsterer; letters of the English agents in France; Kirkaldy's report in the Record Office, London; the Médicis MSS., at Le Puy; the MSS. in the Public Library at Rouen; the letters of Charles IX. at Tours; the Acts Consulaires of Lyons; the Consular and Parliament Registers of Toulouse; the Registers of Caen; the *Livre du Roi* at Dijon; the Archives and Registers at Provins; the Comptes Consulaires at Gap; the public records of Montpellier, Nîmes, Grenoble, Clermont-Ferrand, Bayeux, and other places, as well as the unpublished Memoirs of Jacques Gaches; the MS. of President Latomy; Haag's "France Protestante;" and the "Bulletin de la Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Francois."

Our author seems to have written impartially, and to have weighed carefully the vast mass of conflicting evidence, with an unprejudiced judgment. His style is simple, clear, elegant; his quotation and citation of authorities, abundant.

The work is illustrated by the *Cædes Colignii et Sociorum ejus*, the Massacre in Paris (from the picture in the Vatican by Vasari) as a Frontispiece; and by portraits of Gaspard de Coligny (the Admiral) and Catharine de Médicis. The Index is not sufficiently full for easy reference.

The Huguenots: their Settlements, Churches and Industries in England and Ireland. By SAMUEL SMILES, author of "Self-Help," "Lives of the Engineers," etc. With an Appendix relating to the Huguenots in America. New York: Harper and Brothers, Publishers, Franklin Square. 1868. 12m. pp. xii. and 448.

This is a companion volume to the "Massacre of St. Bartholomew," noticed above, and is printed in the same beautiful style. Both these volumes not only afford a feast to the eyes, but they challenge the admiration of the critical reader for the style of composition, the abundance of authorities cited, and the wealth of facts compressed into their pages. Whoever has read the former productions of the author, particularly his "Lives of the Engineers," will find here, as he will be led to expect, accuracy, candor and fulness of knowledge.

No theme can offer a more fascinating or profitable field for study than the history of the most extraordinary people called Huguenots. To say that they have illustrated every virtue which Christianity inculcates and fosters, whether under the reign, in France, of the most cruel and wicked politico-religious persecutions ever practised by any people claiming to be within the pale of civilized nations, or under the mild sway of religious and civil freedom in England and Ireland, is to utter what is known to every intelligent reader of history. Never before, however, has the

story been told with such fulness of narrative; and on reading these pages we realize, in some degree, how vast a debt we owe these martyrs to the cause of religious freedom.

Moreover, if we estimate a people by what they have done for the advancement and development of the arts and sciences, we must yield to the Huguenots the credit of having taught the English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish most of the arts and trades upon whose successful prosecution depend the wealth, happiness and power of the British Empire. Orderly, intelligent, humane and industrious themselves, they taught the nation, whose protection they sought, that civil and religious liberty are compatible with the good order of society and the prosperity of the State.

The Hon. Gabriel P. Disosway, of New York, a descendant of an emigrant Huguenot, has briefly sketched the "history of the Huguenots in America," which forms a part of the valuable Appendix to this volume. Mr. Disosway has heretofore written frequently upon this subject, and we have been looking for some time for an extended work from his graceful pen. We yet hope. The student of American history does not need to be told how much we are indebted to the men and women of Huguenot extraction. They were among the best citizens of the thirteen colonies, and their descendants are to be found in some of the highest positions of trust and usefulness in the Church and State. The same intelligence, sobriety, charity and thrift which characterized their ancestors distinguish the descendants of such men as the Faneuils, Bowdoin, Jays, Boudinots, Laurenses, Marions, DeLanceys, Pettigrues, Fontaines, &c.

Annual Report of the Minnesota Historical Society. Read at the Annual Meeting, Jan. 20, 1868. LUX E TENEBRIS. Saint Paul: Press Printing Company. 1868.

The Annals of Iowa. Published quarterly by the STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, at Iowa City, April, 1868. Edited by SANFORD W. HUFF, M.D., Corresponding Secretary. Davenport: Publishing House of Luse & Griggs. pp. 70.

It gives us the most unalloyed gratification to receive these evidences of the intelligent and zealous interest which these societies are taking in the collection and preservation of everything that refers to or illustrates in any way the history of their respective States. They have begun none too early, as we in the older States who are now struggling to hunt up, revive, and restore the rapidly perishing records of the early and precious past can abundantly testify. They enjoy, moreover, what few older societies enjoy, viz.:—pecuniary aid and encouragement from their State Governments.

Descendants of John Pitman, the first of the Name in the Colony of Rhode Island. Collected by CHARLES MYRICK THURSTON. "*Stem-mata Quid Faciunt?*" New York: The Trow Book Manufacturing Co., 46, 48, 50 Green st. 1868. 8vo. pp. 48.

From this addition to genealogical lore we learn that the name *Pitman* is said to be derived from residence in the vicinity of a pit. Johannes Pitman is mentioned in Hundred Rolls, 1273. A family of Pitman has been seated at Dunchideock-house, county Devon, for several generations, and is recorded in the parish registers for the year 1552. Geoffrey Pitman was sheriff of the county of Suffolk, England, in 1625. Families of this name are to be found in Yorkshire, also.

Thomas Pitman, b. in 1614, and Mark, b. in 1622, settled at Marblehead, Mass.; William, b. 1632, settled at Oyster River, N. H.; Nathaniel settled at Salem, Mass., in 1639; Joseph settled at Charlestown, Mass., in 1658; and Jonathan settled at Stratford, Conn., in 1681. Their relationship to Henry, named below, has not yet been discovered.

Henry Pitman was one of the first settlers of Nassau, New Providence, probably about 1666. His granddaughter, Mary Davenport, testified, Feb. 7, 1763, *inter alia*, that her grandfather dwelt at Nassau about fifteen years and there died. He left a son John, who m. Mary Saunders. He lived first at Harbor Island, thence he removed to New Providence, settled, and took possession of the land, plantations and improvements made by his father. In 1699, the title to this property was confirmed under the hand of Gov. Webb. The deed is recorded at Newport, R. I., under date of July 29, 1720. He built a ship-yard, built several vessels, and after the

taking and burning of New Providence by the French and Spaniards in July, 1703, removed to Currant Island, thence to Thesa Island, and finally in 1710 to Newport, Rhode Island. He died in November, 1711, and his widow died in the December following. They had eight children, viz.: John; Mary, b. 1693; Joseph, b. 1695; Benjamin, b. 1697; James, b. 1700; Samuel, b. 1701; Moses, b. 1702; —, b. at Newport, R. I. The descendants of these children are traced in these pages.

The volume is handsomely printed, and the genealogies are arranged according to the plan recommended by this Society. An Index is appended.

Mr. Thurston (who is a descendant of the first named Henry, through Rachel⁶ Hall, Thomas⁵ (Gilbert), John,⁴ Benjamin,³ John,² Henry¹) desires further information from all bearing the name of Pitman. His address is New Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y.

The Descendants of John Phoenix, an early Settler in Kittery, Maine.

By S. WHITNEY PHOENIX. New York: Privately Printed. 1867. pp. 53. Edition, 100 copies octavo, 5 copies quarto.

We know that Mr. Phoenix has been indefatigable in pursuit of his family history, and yet after all his labors thus far, according to his book, the materials for a biography of his ancestor, John, are exceedingly scanty. "Nothing is known concerning his parentage, and even his nationality is a matter of conjecture." He has reason to think, however, that he was of Scotch descent. His name first appears in a deed dated 1664, in which John Withers, of Kittery, conveys "unto John fiennicke a tract of land in Spruce Cricke Contayneing twelve acres joyneing to a Becke of land called pine poynt, . . . For and in consideration of Tenn pound in hand payd."

Mr. Phoenix gives a somewhat brief account of eight generations, with extracts from manuscript records, chiefly from Kittery and its neighborhood, followed by an index of Christian names, also one of surnames. He closes with the following significant lines from Borlase. "Reader, go thy way; secure thy name in the Book of Life, where the page fades not, nor the title alters nor expires—leave the rest to heralds and the parish register."

The book is beautifully printed on thick paper, on the right hand side of the leaf only.

A Family Meeting of the Descendants of John Tuthill, one of the Original Settlers of the Town of Southold, N. Y. Held at New Suffolk, L. I., August 28, 1867. Express Print, Sag Harbor, N. Y. pp. 60.

This is the printed account of the large and interesting meeting of the Tuthills, at which was delivered the address by Judge Tuthill, which we give entire on pages 317-334.

Representatives from all parts of the country of this widely extended family and their kindred, were present. About 2000 persons, mostly adults, took part in the exercises. The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers, viz.:—President, Hon. James H. Tuthill, of Riverside. Vice-Presidents—Dea. H. Tuthill, Elmira, N. Y.; Ira Tuthill, Mattituck; Charles B. Moore, N. Y. City; David Terry, Orient; R. T. Goldsmith, Southold. Secretaries—Ira H. Tuthill, N. Y. City; Stewart T. Terry, Southold.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Ephraim Whitaker, of the First Church in Southold, of which John Tuthill, the emigrant ancestor, was one of the founders. Judge Wm. H. Tuthill, of Tipton, Iowa, Wm. Henry Moore, Esq., of N. Y. City, Rev. Mr. Whitaker, Ira H. Tuthill, of N. Y. City, Rev. Dr. Wiswell, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Henry P. Hedges, County Judge, delivered addresses appropriate to the occasion. Original and selected songs and hymns were sung by D. P. Horton, Geo. B. Reeve, Miss Clara Hutchins and Mrs. Henry M. Vail and others. Letters were read from several absent members, among whom were Rev. George M. Tuthill, of St. Johns, Mich.; Mrs. Louisa C. Tuthill, of New Jersey, the author; Rev. Dr. Joseph Tuthill Duryea, of N. Y. City; Cyrus Tuthill, Esq., of Pultney, co. Steuben, N. Y.; President Joseph F. Tuttle, of Wabash College, Indiana; also an interesting document from the pen of a lady living in "Chalker John's" house in Orient, now owned and occupied by John B. Young, Esq., a lineal descendant of Rev. John Young. The following statement was presented from J. W. Hunting, Esq., Town Clerk of Southold:—

From the Assessment roll of Southold town for 1866, it appears that the Tuthills are the most numerous and pay the largest tax of any family in the town, viz.:—

Patronymics.	Number.	Tax paid.
Tuthill,	95	\$1 506 73
Terry,	59	1 102 01
Horton,	53	834 42
Youngs,	50	749 81
Wells,	38	669 85

Several relics of John Tuthill, Sr., taken from his house at Orient, were exhibited, —his will, dated 1667, N. S., now in possession of J. Lewis Tuthill, Esq.; marriage certificate, &c. &c.

These family meetings are productive of good in various ways; but if they accomplish nothing else, they bring the people of remote sections and States together, and tend to promote a knowledge of each other so essential to the cultivation of that "lasting union" of the people which we so much need.

This is the most defectively printed pamphlet we remember ever to have seen.

The American Genealogist. Being a Catalogue of Family Histories and Publications containing information issued in the United States, arranged chronologically. By WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, Member of the Publishing Committee of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1868. 8vo. pp. 287.

This is the second edition of a work published in 1862, under the title of "Hand-book of American Genealogy." The first edition was a valuable and original contribution to genealogical studies, but having been exhausted, this edition, bringing the work down to the day of publication, has been prepared and includes a notice of nearly every book relating to the subject, so far published.

The author modestly styles his work a Catalogue; but it is much more than that, and for this reason we prefer the former title. The contents of the publications cited are described, and much of their substance is given in a few words, but with that clearness, definiteness and accuracy of statement which come only from a full acquaintance with the materials under review, and the habit of critical and thorough research for which the compiler of this and other works is distinguished; so that whoever has access to this descriptive catalogue can easily ascertain where to find the genealogical data for which he may be in search.

The notices contained in the first edition have been revised and enlarged, and valuable information has been added. The introductory essay alone is well worth the price of the book.

The compiler states that the work will be continued, and the record kept complete, as future material increases, by the publication of occasional supplements.

In the matter of type and paper this volume is in keeping with all that comes from the press of the well-known publisher, Mr. Munsell.

Morkinskinna—Pergamentsbog Fra Forste Halvdel Af Det Trettende Aarhundrede. Indeholdende En Af De Ældste Optegnelser af Norske Kongesagaer. Udgiven af C. R. UNGER. Udgiven Som Universitetsprogram for Andet Semester 1866. Christiania. Det Forr. B. M. Bentzen's Bogtrykkeri. 1867.

(Morkinskinna. Parchments from the first half of the thirteenth century, containing some of the oldest notices of Norwegian King-Sagas. Published by C. R. Unger, Christiania; B. M. Bentzen's successors, printers. 1867.)

From the Royal Norwegian University at Christiania, we have received the above entitled book, containing part of the history of the kings of Norway from 1035 to 1157. The name, Morkinskinna, is given to the book by the Icelander Thormod Torfæus, who made use of this as well as of other manuscripts in compiling his history of Norway written in the Latin language, and who was accustomed to name these manuscripts according to their particular peculiarities. No doubt exists but that he has named the present book thus on account of the dark and fragmentary condition of the leaves (Morkinskinna signifying decayed skin). This book commences at the year 1035, with the saga of King Magnus the Good, and ends with the year 1157, at the time when the king Eystein Haraldsson steps out from his hiding place, vainly imploring Simon Skals for his life, and most likely this volume, when complete, extended to the period of the Heimskringla by Snorre Sturleson (year 1177). The language and the more rugged style seem to indicate one of the oldest collections of Sagas, and the manuscript must have been written in Iceland in the earlier part of the thirteenth century.

The manuscript belongs to the Royal Library of Copenhagen, and is numbered 1009, in folio, in the old Royal collection. For those who would like to enter into further researches of the old northern sagas, we would refer to the book of the Count Paul Riint, "Expéditions et Pèlerinages des Scandinaves en Terre Sainte."

Upper Mississippi: or, Historical Sketches of the Mound-builders, the Indian Tribes, and the Progress of Civilization in the North-West, from A.D. 1600 to the Present Time. By GEORGE GALE. Chicago: Clarke & Co. New York: Oakley & Mason, 1867. 12mo. pp. 460.

The number of works which have been written upon the West and North-west has become so large, that no collector, we imagine, can pretend to possess copies of more than a small part of them; consequently there is no catalogue to which reference can be had for a full list of them. Perhaps we may go further, and safely venture the opinion, that there is not a complete collection of works in any single Western State, which have been published with special reference to such State; and as time rolls on, the more difficult will be the task of collecting such works. And judging from the past we may feel quite sure that works on the West will be multiplied, almost in a geometrical ratio. But this view of an avalanche of historical and descriptive literature should discourage no one, and especially those having the charge of State Libraries, East, West, North or South, from doing all in their power to make a perfect collection.

It will be seen by the title of the work before us, that the Author has taken a wide range of topics, upon nearly any one of which he could have made a volume, even larger than this. And while the work is deeply interesting, it might have suited some readers better had the author drawn less from publications common and easy of access. But to the younger portion of the community this will be no objection, for what is common, and at the hand of a collector, may not be heard of among the great body of readers.

An excellent feature of Judge Gale's work is its maps, and other illustrations; besides, he has accompanied his work with an INDEX. This is a guarantee that it is no catchpenny affair. Indeed there is ample evidence on every page that the Author has taken great pains to be accurate, and evinces a training in matters of fact, without which no historical work can be expected to be accurate. We have in mind the Author's very valuable work on the family of his name, noticed in a former number of the Register.

S. G. D.

Memorial of the late James L. Pettigru. Proceedings of the Bar of Charleston, S. C., March 25, 1863. New York: Richardson & Co., 540 Broadway. 1866. 8vo. pp. 43.

The late Mr. Pettigru, whose name has long been a household word in the United States, was of Huguenot descent. He received his academic education under the Rev. Dr. Waddell, of the Willington Academy, and his collegiate education in the South Carolina College, under the Rev. Dr. Maxcy. He pursued his legal studies in the office of and under the late William Robertson, Esq., an influential and respected lawyer of Beaufort.

For fifty years this distinguished man left an impress upon the society, the bench and the bar of South Carolina. His eminent learning, his genius, piety, and fascinating personal qualities may account for the influence he enjoyed in his long life, and for the profound sorrow which is still fresh around his grave and in the circles bereft of his presence, but these do not fully account for all that is now associated and will continue to be forever associated with his name and fame. If we add to the qualities we have already enumerated the still higher virtue, moral elevation, which lifted him above the surges of passion at the outbreak of our Civil War, and enabled him to live unscathed and walk unharmed amid contending brethren, we shall have done but simple justice.

The death of this gifted and beloved citizen called forth the warmest tributes of respect and affection in the North, as well as the South. His nationality of sentiment and undaunted patriotism are now historical. It is gratifying in this age of irreverence and neglect of the past to note what seems to us a beautiful evidence of filial piety. The family of Mr. Pettigru shared the misfortunes incident to the rebellion, and his accomplished daughter found a home among her father's friends and her own in New York, where she has bravely exercised her talents to maintain herself, and, at the same time, graced an intelligent and sympathizing social circle; yet, from her scanty earnings, she has found the means to provide a beautiful monument

to the memory of her noble father. In the marble yard of Bird & Fisher, in East Houston street, New York, may be seen an upright slab of white marble, with a granite base, which is soon to be erected in the Church of St. Michael's, Charleston, S. C. It bears the following inscription :

JAMES LOUIS PETTIGRU.

Born at Abbeville, May 10th, 1789. Died at Charleston, March 9th, 1863.
Jurist, Orator, Statesman, Patriot. Future times will hardly know how great a life
this simple Stone commemorates.

The tradition of his Eloquence, his Wisdom and his Wit, may fade,
But he lived for ends more desirable than fame. His eloquence was the protection of
the poor and the wronged,

His learning illuminated the principles of Law.
In the admiration of his Peers, in the respect of his People, in the affection of his
family, his was the first place;

The just meed of his kindness and forbearance, his dignity and simplicity,
His brilliant genius and his unwearied industry.

Unawed by opinion, unseduced by flattery, undismayed by disaster,
He confronted life with antique courage, and Death with Christian Hope.

In the great Civil War
He withstood his people for his country ; but his people did homage to the man
Who held his conscience higher than their praise ;

And his country
Heaped honors on the grave of the Patriot, to whom, living, his own self-respect
Sufficed alike for Motive and Reward.

" Nothing is here for Tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breast, no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise or blame ; nothing but well and fair,
And what may quiet us in a life so noble."

This Stone is erected by his daughter, Caroline Carson.

Sketches of the Alumni of Dartmouth College, from the first graduation in 1771 to the present time, with a brief History of the Institution.

By the Rev. GEORGE T. CHAPMAN, D.D., of the Class of 1804. Cambridge : Printed at the Riverside Press. 1867. pp. 520.

This is the first thorough and elaborate work of the kind published in this country. The Catalogue of the Graduates of the Middlebury College, by Thomas Scott Pearson, A.B., published 1853, is a valuable contribution, but is defective in dates, and in fulness generally. While we accord to Dr. Chapman the honor of taking the lead in a work so extensive as this, we are happy to add that he has carried out his design with fidelity and success. From 1771, the year of the first graduation, to 1867 inclusive, the number of Academical graduates has been 3550. As sketches are given of all of them, they are necessarily brief, though in the aggregate they fill a volume of over five hundred pages. The material employed has been skilfully compressed into a very brief space, but the facts stated are such as the inquirer would most desire to know. The parentage, maternal as well as paternal, the place and date of birth and death, professional studies, where and under whose tuition pursued, professional labors, what and where performed, works published, whom married, with wife's parentage and residence, are carefully recorded. In all cases where brothers have graduated they are very properly referred to in the notice of each, with year of graduation. These are obviously the facts most important to be preserved in a work of this sort. The patient research and almost incredible labor which have been bestowed upon this volume, deserve the deepest gratitude of the sons of Dartmouth, and we earnestly hope that this small edition, issued we understand at the sole expense of the author, will be speedily taken up. It must soon become a rare and expensive book. Another edition may not be expected for a long time to come. We hope the example of Dartmouth will be followed by others, and that similar works will be called for by all the colleges in the country, especially by those of New England. We are happy to learn that Mr. Sibley, the indefatigable Librarian of Harvard University, is engaged on a similar work in relation to the gradu-

tes of that institution, and has made considerable progress with the Alumni of the 7th century. If sketches of the graduates of all our New England colleges were published, they would furnish a mine of personal history far richer than any that now exists. And we are confident that the time is not distant when none of these institutions will fail to secure the preparation of such memorials.

As we have already intimated, the sketches contained in Dr. Chapman's work are necessarily brief. We should be glad to see them so extended as to occupy three volumes instead of one. This extension should consist of facts and not of eulogy. The following suggest themselves as appropriate items to be added. First. Some account of ancestors, going back to the first settler in this country, where it can be done. The family and local histories, already numerous and fast multiplying, render this practicable in most cases. Second. The names of those of the family who have graduated at other colleges. Third. A complete list of all works published or prepared for the press. Fourth. Marked traits or peculiarity of character which may be worthy of note. Fifth. Brief notices of those who have received honorary degrees. Other items of equal interest and importance might doubtless be added.

The practical difficulty in the way of publishing these memorials of the Alumni of our colleges is, that the expense is too great for individual enterprise, or more properly, individual sacrifice. For in these publications money is to be lost rather than to be made. We would therefore venture to suggest that committees of Alumni should be formed, and charged with the duty of procuring the funds and publishing memorial registers of the colleges which they represent.

E. F. S.

The Todd Genealogy, or Register of the Descendants of Adam Todd, of the names of Todd, Whitten, Brevoort, Coolidge, Bristed, Sedgwick, Kane, Renwick, Bull, Huntington, Dean, Astor, Bentzen, Langdon, Boreel, Wilks, De Notbeck, Ward, Chanler, Cary, Tiebout, Bruce, Robbins, Waldo, Woodhull, Odell, Greene, and Foster, with Notices and Genealogies of many persons and families connected with the before-mentioned Descendants. By RICHARD HENRY GREENE, A.M. New York: Wilbur & Hastings, publishers, No. 40 Fulton street. 1867. 8vo. pp. 143 and xvii.

The title page of this handsome volume gives the reader a very good idea of its contents. The plan, as the author states in his preface, is to include every descendant of Adam Todd, who was married in New York in 1744, tracing all the issue of females at the point where their names occur in the family record. Of course completeness was found impossible, as some people have an invincible objection to aiding the genealogist, but the result has been a very interesting volume, well fortified with dates and enlivened with anecdotes.

Among the more familiar names we note those of Mrs. Adam Todd, Mrs. Whetten, Prof. James Renwick, James Carson Brevoort, Charles Astor Bristed, John Jacob Astor (who married Sarah Todd) and his family, John W. Chanler, M.C., and others connected with the family by marriage or descent. The Appendix, p. 93, contains an account of the families of Sedgwick, Bull, Dodge, Haring, Roosevelt, Duffie, Eddy, Platt, Foster, and Kane. A good index of seventeen pages completes the volume, which is a welcome addition to our list.

W. H. W.

The Congregational Quarterly. January and April Nos., 1868. Conducted under the sanction of the American Congregational Association, and American Congregational Union. By REVS. ALONZO H. QUINT, D.D., ISAAC P. LANGWORTHY and CHRISTOPHER CUSHING. Boston: 40 Winter street.

We desire to especially commend the biographical and statistical departments of this ably conducted periodical. In these respects it has a value over any other similar work. These Nos. are illustrated with portraits of two deceased clergymen, Revs. Samuel Stearns and J. M. Fitch.

The Galaxy (an illustrated Magazine) for June. No. 6. Vol. V. New York: Sheldon & Co.

This is one of the very best of the Monthly Magazines. The illustrations are well executed and in good taste.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

WE have room at this time for the acknowledgment of only a few of the new publications received.

New England Conservatory of Music. Music Hall, Boston, Mass. February, 1868. Boston: Edward L. Balch.

Presbyterian National Union Convention, held in Philadelphia, No. 6th, 1867. Jas. B. Rodgers, Printer. Philadelphia.

Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Forest Hills Cemetery, February 25, 1868. With an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts incorporating the lot owners in the Forest Hills Cemetery, passed March 11, 1868. Roxbury: L. B. Weston, Publishers, Guild Row. 1868.

Forty-Eighth Annual Report of the Mercantile Library Association, the City of Boston. Boston: Printed for the Association, by Alfred Mudge & Son, 84 School street. 1868.

A well written, and exceedingly interesting report of the operations and prosperous condition of this very successful Society.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Public Library, 1868. City Document, No. 114. From the press of Alfred Mudge.

Bulletins of the Public Library of the City of Boston. April, May, June, 1868.

The Talmud. (From the Atlantic Magazine for June, 1868.) By CALVIN STOWE, D.D.

Catalogue of the Library of the Young Men's Association of the City of Milwaukee. Milwaukee: 1868.

Report of the School Committee of the Town of Groton.

A Discourse on the Life and Character of Rev. William R. DeWitt, D.D. late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Harrisburgh, Pa. By his Colleague, Rev. THOMAS H. ROBINSON. Harrisburgh, Pa.: Taylor & Murphy, Printers and Binders. 1868.

This is an eloquent and interesting sermon, but we have failed to ascertain from the discourse itself when Dr. DeWitt was born, or died, or when the discourse was delivered.

A Discourse Commemorative of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Consecration of St. Paul's Church, Pawtucket, R. I. Delivered on Sunday October 20, A.D. 1867. By Rev. EDWARD H. RANDALL, Associate Rector. Also a Collection of Items relative to the History of the Sunday School. Pawtucket: R. Sherman & Co. 1868. pp. 28.

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The English Ancestry of Rev. John Cotton, of Boston. From the Collection of H. G. SOMERBY, of London. Reprinted from the Herald Journal for April, 1868. Boston, U.S.A. H. W. Dutton, Printer. 1868. pp. 12.



J. E. Sweet, Boston.

S. M. Weld



Given by Emily
Jacob Wendell



John Smith



Yours Truly
Jacob Wendell

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

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No. 4.

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE LATE HON. STEPHEN MINOT WELD.*

[Communicated by ROBERT M. MORSE, Jr., Esq.]

THE ancestors of Mr. Weld were among the earliest settlers of New England. From the first they were men of mark in the colony. Many of them held offices of trust and were leaders among their neighbors. They settled originally in Roxbury, in Massachusetts, where some of their descendants have resided ever since. For seven generations indeed they occupied the same estate. It descended from father to son for more than a century and a half, and it was only in the beginning of the present century that it passed out of the hands of the Welds into those of a stranger. We propose to give very briefly the line of descent, from the founder of the family in this country to the subject of this sketch.

JOSEPH WELD was born in England about 1600, emigrated to New England in 1633, and settled in Roxbury, where he soon became prominent and influential. He was a Captain in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and in return for the valuable services which he rendered in that capacity, the Colony granted him the estate in Roxbury, already referred to, and which is now known as the Bussey estate. He was an intimate friend of John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians, and was a brother of the Rev. Thomas Weld, the first pastor of the First Church in Roxbury. He died October 7, 1646.

JOHN, son of the preceding, was born in England, Oct. 28, 1623, and, like his father, became a Captain in the Colony and fought in the Pequot war. He died in 1691.

JOSEPH, son of John, was born in Roxbury, September 13, 1650, and died February 14, 1711.

JOSEPH, son of Joseph, was born in Roxbury, July 12, 1683, and died January 10, 1760.

ELEAZAR, son of the last named, was born in Roxbury, February 19, 1737, and died in 1804. He graduated at Harvard College in 1756,

* Mr. Weld was elected a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society in June, 1855.

and became both Colonel and Judge. His family were living at the old mansion house when the news of the British invasion which preceded the battle of Lexington reached him, upon which he judged it prudent to remove his family to Dedham.

It was, therefore, at the latter place that a son was born on the 8th of May, 1775, whom he named William Gordon Weld, in honor of his friend and pastor, the Rev. William Gordon, known as the historian of the Revolution, and the first minister of the Third Parish in Roxbury. This son was placed at an early age in the law office of a Mr. Quincy in Roxbury, but he soon manifested a great distaste for the profession, left the office, and went to sea in his uncle's ship. At nineteen he became master of the London Packet. He distinguished himself in 1802, by the bravery with which he defeated some Algerine pirates, capturing two of their vessels. He became an enterprising and successful ship owner, though he met finally with an unfortunate reverse. In 1812, his ship *Mary*, from Gibraltar, under his own command, was captured by a British frigate off Boston harbor. He lost the vessel, \$20,000 in specie, and a large and valuable cargo of wool and spirits. His captors sent him home with a single bag of specie. He was married in 1798 to Hannah, daughter of Jonas Clarke Minot and Hannah Speakman, and died at Lancaster, August, 1825.

STEPHEN MINOT WELD, the subject of this sketch, was a son of William Gordon and Hannah Minot Weld, and was born in Boston, September 29, 1806, in a house on Pleasant street to which the family had moved after the sale of the old estate at Roxbury. He was one of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters are now living. For a short time after his birth the family lived in Roxbury, but then moved to Lancaster, in Massachusetts, where Stephen went to the school then kept by George B. Emerson. His most intimate school-fellow was the present Rev. Dr. C. T. Thayer. Here he was fitted for Harvard College, which he entered in 1822. His class, at its graduation, numbered fifty-three members. Among the most distinguished of them we may mention the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D.D., H. Napoleon Bonaparte of Baltimore, Dr. Benjamin Cox of Salem, Dr. William A. Gordon of New Bedford, Rev. George F. Haskins, Rev. George W. Hosmer, D.D., the present President of Antioch College, Dr. Edward Jarvis, Prof. Willard Parker, Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Rev. George Putnam, D.D., Hon. Robert Rantoul, Rev. Oliver Stearns, D.D., the present President of Meadville College, J. Thomas Stevenson, Esq., and Hon. Samuel H. Walley.

The College was then under the Presidency of Mr. Kirkland, and Mr. Weld during his first year was President's Freshman. Of his career at college one of his distinguished classmates* has furnished the following interesting account: "He was the most popular member of the class, and this, without seeking it, without any concession of principle, by virtue of his sterling worth, his elastic spirits and his strong social sympathies. He was the very soul of honor. He was a youth, too, of pure and high moral principle in every particular. At the same time he was full of fun and frolic, overflowing with mirth. He thus drew upon himself not unfrequently the displeasure of the Faculty, and was at

* Rev. Dr. Peabody.

no pains to propitiate their good will. There was then a sternness of discipline which was very ill fitted to so free a spirit as his was. My impression is, that just such a person as he was would be a favorite now with the Faculty, so entirely has the spirit of the college regime been revolutionized. He was not a high scholar, because he did so much else besides the work of the recitation room. Yet it was perfectly well understood that he had the capacity and the taste, which might make him an excellent scholar whenever he gave his mind to the work. We all recognized in him not only good nature and good fellowship, but a thorough nobility of spirit and character, inborn and inbred. We should indeed have gone to him sooner than to any one else to make fun for us, or to take the lead in a frolic; but we should also have gone to him, first of all, for sympathy under some heavy burden or sorrow, or for help which it would require effort and sacrifice to render."

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Weld had already displayed the qualities which distinguished him through life. He was a strong, well-built man, capable of much physical endurance, with high, elastic spirits, energetic, resolute and persevering. His mind was singularly active and restless in its operations, hardly fitted for long protracted study, but of infinite service in enabling him with promptness and tact to deal with the varied questions that came up to be settled in the course of his busy life. From his earliest years he exhibited warm and generous sympathies and Christian charity, both in word and deed.

Upon his graduation in 1826, he decided to become a teacher. He sought an occupation that would give him immediate support. Beside his thorough training at the University, his strong interest in the cause of education and his warm affection for youth admirably fitted him for the profession. He was first employed as an assistant teacher at Mr. Green's school in Jamaica Plain, but in 1827 he established a boarding school of his own in the same village. He kept this school uninterruptedly for thirty years. From small beginnings it soon achieved very marked success, and had a high reputation throughout the country. Boys, numbering, during the whole period, more than a thousand, came to him from all parts of the United States, and from such distant places as Cuba, Smyrna, Yucatan and Mexico. They found a comfortable home with him and were constantly under his care. It is the concurrent testimony of his scholars that while he preserved strict discipline in the school room and enforced a constant application to studies, and was thorough and systematic in his teaching, he treated them in his house as members of his family, admitted them to his table, talked with them familiarly, joined in their sports and promoted their fun. The peculiar closeness of the relations that must exist between the teacher and the scholars at a boarding school, renders it of special importance that the teacher, in his conduct and aims, should be a safe example for his scholars to follow. That Mr. Weld impressed himself strongly upon the boys under his charge cannot be doubted. Nor can it be doubted that this influence was entirely beneficial to them. As his life was manly and truthful, so he inculcated in their minds the duty of leading truthful and manly lives. He sought to turn the enthusiastic current of their young spirits into the channels that lead to a vigorous and useful Christian manhood.

During these years of hard labor as a teacher, it is pleasant to know that Mr. Weld was earning a substantial pecuniary reward. He was shrewd and sagacious in investing his money, buying large lots of land in Jamaica Plain, which were then of little value, and selling them at a handsome profit as there came frequent demands from the rapidly increasing population of the town. At the time of his death he was the owner of considerable real estate in the town, as well as of other property.

From his long residence in the town, his warm interest in its affairs, his readiness to do it service, and his large and increasing acquaintance with its citizens, it was natural that he should be called to public office. But, though repeatedly invited, he invariably refused to be a candidate for any place to be filled by a popular election. Though he was one of the most active and persistent workers, he shrank from obtruding himself upon the public. Yet he held many important trusts. The Legislature of 1852 chose him a member of Governor Clifford's Executive Council, to which place he was reelected the following year, when Mr. Washburn was Governor. In 1858 he was elected President of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, but devoted himself with such unremitting application to the complicated and harassing cares of the office, that he was attacked by a severe sickness, which compelled his resignation in 1859. He was also elected by the Legislature, in 1858, one of the Overseers of Harvard College for a term of six years, and at the expiration of that term, in 1864, was reelected. In 1864 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and threw his vote for Abraham Lincoln.

But this brief record of the more important public positions which he filled gives a very inadequate impression of the great public services which he rendered. We have already referred to the extent and value of his labors as a teacher of youth. It was in that capacity undoubtedly that he earned the highest distinction and was known to most men. Besides these services, however, we must record here, as entitling him to honorable remembrance, his labors as a patriotic citizen during the war, and as alumnus and overseer in promoting the interests of Harvard College.

Mr. Weld, though he was never, as has been remarked, a candidate for political office (excepting the honorary office of presidential elector), always took a warm interest in politics, held decided opinions, and was in the habit of talking frequently upon political subjects, and exercising much influence thereby. Of a conservative and conciliatory temperament, he was one of those that hoped till the last moment in 1860 that war might be averted by some honorable compromise, and he did not vote that year for the Republican candidates. But when the war broke out, he devoted all the enthusiasm and energy of his nature to the support of the government. His age incapacitated him for military service and he held no public office where his efforts would render him conspicuous, but in doing faithfully the duty of a private citizen he had not perhaps his equal in the Commonwealth. In the first place, he was always confident and hopeful. He believed so thoroughly in the justice of the cause that he never doubted of its success. Reverses, defeats, calamities which, to many strong men even, appeared fatal to the cause, had no other effect on his mind than to deepen there the conviction that the great darkness must precede a glorious day.

His mission seemed to be to encourage and inspire his neighbors and fellow-citizens to confidence on their own part, and to an active and zealous coöperation in every movement looking to a vigorous prosecution of the war. He heartily approved of the determination of his oldest son to go into the army. He got up a meeting for the purpose of raising recruits, and gave his time and money towards the performance of all the burdens thrown upon his town. He visited the families of the soldiers, giving them friendly counsel, pecuniary assistance and hopeful words in times of anxiety and alarm. He helped the enlisted men to get their bounties and pay, and with his wonderful energy and tact, working with equal success in his appeals to Gov. Andrew and the other officers at the State House or at Washington, and in those to the poor and humble with whom he was constantly in contact, he relieved much distress, made many people happy, informed government officers of the practical effect of their regulations, and suggested reforms and infused sympathy and enthusiasm into the relations between the government and the people. Mr. Weld was always ready to listen to any complaint or suggestion, though it came from a very humble source; and if his quick and honest judgment saw any thing in it, deserving of consideration, he was not satisfied until he had done all in his power to present the matter to those who could remove the trouble or adopt the suggestion. It will be remembered that the town authorities, during the war, were required to render considerable services, especially at times when the quota of the town was to be ascertained and filled. The officers of his town constantly called upon him for help in performing these labors, and it was always freely and cheerfully rendered. Labors of this varied character were performed by him throughout the war. When peace came and the town had its festival in honor of the event, Mr. Weld's name was honorably mentioned by the citizens with those of the brave soldiers, living and dead, who had consecrated their lives to their country.

Mr. Weld's connection with Harvard College, both as graduate and overseer, has already been alluded to. He was very constant in his attendance at the meetings of the Board of Overseers, and for many years was a member of one of the Examining Committees. In both capacities he did much to encourage the study of the Greek language for which he had always a special fondness. He was an early advocate of the policy of taking the election of overseers from the Legislature, a mode which tended, in his opinion, to bring the College under the control of political and sectarian cliques and influences, and giving it to the body of the alumni; and he did more than any one else to procure the passage of the act of 1865, which made that change. In the same year he was elected by the alumni a member of their committee to provide a suitable memorial at Cambridge, to the graduates of the College who had fallen in the war. This work enlisted his warmest sympathies and called for the combined exercise of the varied qualities which he had exhibited in his service of the country, the College and his personal friends. There were many able and influential men upon the committee, but his colleagues have given their public testimony that the success of the enterprise is due mainly to Mr. Weld. A prominent member of the committee declared, at a recent meeting of the alumni, that it was not too much to say, that the fund, now consisting of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, would not have

been raised, but for Mr. Weld. Not that he did all the work, or most of the work, but that there were many times when the committee felt discouraged and unwilling to go on, and were only kept at their undertaking by Mr. Weld's vigorous and inspiring conduct and conversation.

It was in the midst of such active works as these, while in the possession apparently of the soundest health, physically and mentally, that Mr. Weld was suddenly stricken down. He went into Boston on the evening of Thursday, the 5th of December, 1867, to hear one of Charles Dickens's public readings, and caught a severe cold, while seated in the hall. On the morning of the following Sunday he felt well enough to take a long walk with one of his brothers. But he became unwell on his return, and went immediately to bed. He had a short period of unconsciousness, from which, however, he recovered, and thereafter was conscious to the end. Soon he said that he was satisfied that his weak and painful condition betokened the near approach to death. The disease proved to be pleuro-pneumonia. The utmost endeavors of his family and physician could not stay it, and he failed rapidly. He was calm and patient in very great sufferings; speaking of his state with resignation, and giving minute directions in regard to his burial. He died at six, in the evening of Friday, the 13th day of December, 1867.

The news of his death produced a great shock in the community. His illness was so short that comparatively few had realized the danger. In obedience to the general wish, a public meeting was called, which was largely attended by the citizens of the town. The older men, who were his contemporaries, recalled his varied services to the town, and many of the younger men told of the friendly word, the wise counsel and substantial help which they had had from him in their various enterprises. The meeting throughout was a simple and heartfelt tribute to the memory of a good and useful man. The funeral services were held in the Unitarian Church at Jamaica Plain, and were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Thompson, and two of the most intimate friends and eminent classmates of Mr. Weld, the Rev. Dr. Peabody and Rev. Dr. Putnam. His remains were laid in the old parish burial ground, where it was his desire that he and his family after him should be buried.

Mr. Weld was twice married: first, to Miss Sarah B., daughter of Joseph Balch, of Roxbury, June 6, 1838. They had seven children, five of whom are now living. Mrs. Weld died the 7th of Sept., 1854.

On the 17th of September, 1856, he married Miss Georgiana, daughter of George Hallett, by whom he had two children. His wife, who had devoted herself to his care during his sickness, was attacked by the same fatal disease, and survived him only a week; and one of their children, a bright and promising boy, died a few months afterwards.

This imperfect sketch presents a man who was brave, energetic, modest, generous and faithful, who sought no public distinctions, but was content to devote himself to the unostentatious service of many good causes. He was not a member of the church in the technical sense, but he was a constant and devout attendant upon public religious exercises, he did much for the promotion of the welfare of the Unitarian denomination, and he was a sincere Christian in his faith. We make heroes every day of men who have done far less than he

for the good of humanity. It is too much to expect that the name and memory of a private citizen like Mr. Weld should be remembered long by the general public. But they will be cherished tenderly and faithfully by the relatives and friends to whose happiness his genial manners and warm sympathies contributed so much, by the men whom he trained in knowledge and virtue, by the patrons and promoters of charitable and patriotic enterprises who were always glad to enlist his active energies in their behalf, and by the graduates of the University at Cambridge, who will ever regard him as one of their real benefactors.

INSCRIPTIONS ON GRAVE-STONES IN NORTH MANSFIELD, CONNECTICUT.

[Communicated by the Rev. EDMUND F. SLATTER, A.M.]

THE following are inscriptions on a few of the grave-stones in an old Cemetery situated about a mile and a half north west from the meeting house in North Mansfield, Connecticut. It is commonly known as the Gurley burial ground. It will be observed that in all cases the persons whose names have been selected for transcription were, with the exception of the last two, born before the year 1700. They were the earliest settlers in this part of Mansfield. Their descendants are, for the most part, very numerous, and are found in nearly all the States.

"In Memory of Mrs Experience Gurley wife of Mr. Samuel Gurley who died July 10th 1768 in ye 74th year of her age."

(N. B.—Near by is the grave of Mr. Samuel Gurley, but the inscription on the stone is illegible.)

"In Memory of Mrs Abigail Baker who died Feb^r 1767 in ye 88th year of her Age."

"Here lies inter'd ye Body of Mrs Experience Williams wife of Capt. Will^m Williams who died March ye 13th A.D. 1761 in ye 65 year of her age."

"In Memory of Capt. William Williams who died Feb^r ye 4th 1767 in ye 77 year of his Age Blessed are ye dead who die in ye Lord."

"In Memory of Mrs Abiel Chauncey who Dep^d this Life July ye 30th 1758 in ye 73rd year of her Age."

"In Memory of Lieu Timothy Dimmick who departed this life Dec^r ye 27th 1783. In the 86th year of his Age."

"In Memory of Mrs Ann wife of Lieut Timothy Dimmick who died Oct ye 9th 1788 In ye 92^d year of her Age."

"In Memory of Mr John Craine who died March ye 1765 in ye 76 year of his Age."

"In Memory of Mrs Abigail ye wife of Mr John Craine, who died Sept ye 1765 in ye year of her Age."

(N. B.—The lettering seems never to have been completed.)

"In Memory of Deacon Elnathan Brigham who died April ye 10th A. D. 1758 in ye 76th year of his Age."

In Memory of Mrs Bethial wife of Deaⁿ Elnathan Brigham who died April ye 15 A. D. 1765, in ye 83 year of her Age."

"In Memory of Mr Joseph Hovey who died Oct^r ye 28th A. D. 1785

In the 81st year of his Age. Who was a Deacon of a Baptist Church for a number of years; and died in full belief of those principles."

"In Memory of Mrs Thankful wife of Deacⁿ Joseph Hovey who died May 13th 1791. In ye 89th year of her Age."

(N. B.—Mr. Joseph Hovey was a son of James Hovey, who removed with a large family from Malden to Mansfield in the 18th century, and grandson of James, who was killed by the Indians in Brookfield in King Philip's war, and great-grandson of Daniel of Ipswich, the emigrant ancestor of this family, who married Abigail, daughter of Robert, and sister of Thomas Andrews, the school-master of Ipswich.)

OLD HOUSES IN ESSEX COUNTY, MASS.

[Communicated by JACOB W. REED, Esq.]

I HAVE noticed in one of the earlier numbers of the Register, a statement in reference to the Leonard house which had "1680" engraved or painted on the gable, as representing the year of its erection; and the communication further represented the same to be one of the oldest houses in the State. I am confident that there are many houses in the county of Essex, still occupied, which were built before that time, several of which are now in Rowley.

There is one in Groveland, still occupied and in good condition, which was built by Mr. Henry Sewell, the worthy ancestor of all the Sewells in New England, and after living there several years died about 1659. His son Henry sold the estate, as administrator of his father, in May, 1662, to Samuel Worcester, the ancestor of all the Worcesters in this country. In 1727 the estate passed into the hands of Rev. William Balch, by whose descendants it is still occupied.

One of the two houses on Hart's Island, I am told by an intelligent and reliable inhabitant, was built in 1645.

The houses of those times were mostly built two stories in height, and about 22 by 25 feet; the lower story was used for the chimney and entryway, and one great room was used as a room for the family to live in, and the room where they made their ploughs, yokes, &c., and where the celebrated huskings of olden time were held. The fireplace was about ten feet long, five feet deep, and high enough for a man to stand erect under the great oak mantle bar, with stools at each end of it for the women and children to sit and knit or read, while the man would be shaving shingles or making his farming tools. This room was lighted by a pine knot stuck into a socket in the back of the fireplace. The second story was parted off by single partitions, or, perhaps, by coverlids, to constitute sleeping rooms for the larger children, the parents and smaller children sleeping in the great room below. These houses were built of heavy oak timber, hewed out by hand, as were also the planks to cover them, and the nails were all wrought out on the blacksmith's anvil. As their means increased and necessity demanded, they would enlarge by a back lean-to, and on the marriage of the oldest son they would build another room on to the body of the house, making what was called a double house

in length. Most of the houses in Essex County built from one to two hundred years ago were substantially constructed in this manner, though some were in the cottage form, which was about the same in its ground plan, and one story high, with very steep roof, or what was called a gambrel roof. Many of this description are still standing, though much altered in their form by additions. There were more new houses erected in this county within the last forty years, than the whole number built in one hundred and sixty years previous.

I learn that Rev. Samuel Sewell, who through life with his family sustained the virtue and piety of his ancestors, has left a history of the Sewell family behind him ready for publication. The Worcester family have also a printed history of the family by J. F. Worcester, Esq., of Salem, and I am myself preparing a work in reference to the County of Essex, which will be more full on this subject.

FLETCHER GENEALOGY.

[Compiled by EDWARD H. FLETCHER, Esq., New York, N. Y.]

THE name was originally written *fledger*, and was the name of the trade of a maker of arrows; or, as some think, of affixing the feather upon the arrow—fledging it.* The French word *flequier* has precisely the same meaning, and some have from hence inferred a French extraction. All the traditions concur in making our early ancestors of English or Welsh stock, and Yorkshire, one of the northern counties of England, is named as the spot from whence they emigrated to America. The name has been for centuries, and still is, common in Yorkshire. Rev. Elijah Fletcher, of Hopkinton, N. H. (b. 1747, d. 1786), who first, so far as we know, made genealogical collections of the family, believed that our great ancestor ROBERT¹ came from Yorkshire; and that account was gathered when Robert's great-grandchildren were living. Robert settled at Concord, Mass., in 1630, in which year seventeen ships arrived in Mass. Bay and at Plymouth. He had then three sons, Luke, William and Samuel, and was himself thirty-eight years of age. It was five years later that Concord was organized, the twentieth town incorporated within what are now the limits of Massachusetts, and his name appears in the earliest records. He became a wealthy and influential man, and died at Concord, April 3, 1677, aged 85. Children were:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (2) I. Luke. ² | (4) III. Samuel. ² |
| (3) II. William. ² | (5) IV. Francis. ² |

LUKE² (2), b. in England; d. May 21, 1665. Probably unmar.

WILLIAM² (3), b. in England, 1622. Admitted freeman at Concord, 1643. Married Lydia Bates, Oct. 7, 1645. Settled in 1653 at Chelmsford, Mass., of which he was one of the first inhabitants and afterwards Selectman. His tract of land embraced what is now the city of Lowell. A part of his land, a farm near the meeting-house in Chelmsford, remains as it

* Brady's dissertation on names, London, 1822.

always has in possession of the family, and is now occupied by Gardner Fletcher.* Children were:

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|------|---|---------------------------------|
| (6) | I. Lydia, ³ b. Jan. 30, 1647; m. John Fiske, May 27, 1666. | |
| (7) | II. Joshua. ³ | (11) VI. William. ³ |
| (8) | III. Mary. ³ | (12) VII. Estor. ³ |
| (9) | IV. Paul. ³ | (13) VIII. Samuel. ³ |
| (10) | V. Sarah. ³ | |

SAMUEL² (4), b. in England. Settled in the part of Chelmsford which is now Westford. Children were:

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|------|--|---------------------------------|
| (14) | I. Hannah, ³ b. Sept. 14, 1666. | |
| (15) | II. Samuel. ³ | (16) III. William. ³ |
| (17) | IV. Lydia, ³ b. Sept. 26, 1669. | |

FRANCIS² (5), b. at Concord, 1636; m. August 1, 1656, Elizabeth, dau. of George and Katharine Wheeler. His large family of children were b. at Concord, but as his death does not appear on the Concord records it is probable he removed from that place before he died. He was reported "in full communion with ye church at Concord" in 1677, and adm. freeman the same year. At that time he owned 17 lots of land in C., amounting to 437 acres. Wife Elizabeth d. June 14, 1704. Children were:

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|------|---|-------------------------------|
| (18) | I. Samuel. ³ | (19) II. Joseph. ³ |
| (20) | III. Elizabeth, ³ b. Aug. 24, 1663; m. Samuel Stratton, Aug. 28, 1683. | |
| (21) | IV. John, ³ b. Feb. 28, 1665; m. Hannah Hunt, Feb. 18, 1690. | |
| (22) | V. Sarah, ³ b. Feb. 24, 1668. | |
| (23) | VI. Hezekiah. ³ (88) | |
| (24) | VII. Hannah, ³ b. October 24, 1674. | |
| (25) | VIII. Benjamin, ³ b. December 1, 1677. | |

JOSHUA³ (7), b. March 30, 1648; adm. freeman March 11, 1689. He had two wives, one of whom he m. 1680. Children by 1st, were:

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|------|--|---|
| (26) | I. Joshua, ⁴ m. Dorothy —; Deacon of church at Westford; d. Oct. 19, 1732. | |
| (27) | II. Paul. ⁴ | (28) III. Timothy, ⁴ b. Oct. 20, 1685. |
| (29) | IV. John, ⁴ b. May 7, 1687. Settled in Lancaster, Mass., on a farm, a little west of the present brick meeting house. The old homestead is still in possession of his descendants. Died May 26, 1760. | |
| (30) | V. Rachel. ⁴ | |
| (31) | VI. Joseph, ⁴ settled and lived at Westford. | |
| (32) | VII. Sarah. ⁴ | |
| (33) | VIII. Jonathan, ⁴ m. Jane —. | |

* Mr. Gardner Fletcher relates that the tradition handed down through his branch of the family is, that there were two brothers, Robert and William, who came from Chelmsford, Eng., and settled—the former at Concord, and the latter at Chelmsford. He says that a bell was once presented by Chelmsford, Eng., to Chelmsford, Mass., weighing 900 lbs. When the bell arrived at Charlestown it was clandestinely appropriated by the Charlestown people, who substituted and forwarded to Chelmsford one weighing only 170 lbs. The trick was detected by finding the word "Chelmsford" cast in relief upon the bell on the Charlestown meeting-house.

The only trace the writer has been able to find of a William who could have been brother of Robert, is from the records of Middletown, Ct.: "Rev. Samuel Stow m. Hope, dau. of William Fletcher, Esq. 1649."

(34) IX. Elizabeth,⁴ m. Samuel Hartwell, Feb. 6, 1723.

(35) X. Jonas,⁴ m. Elizabeth ———; lived at Westford.

PAUL³ (9), m. Deliverance Stevens, April 12, 1705; Deacon of the church; d. Jan. 8, 1736. Deliverance d. Jan. 24, 1761. Had:

(36) Lydia,⁴ b. March 15, 1730.

WILLIAM³ (11), b. Feb. 21, 1657; adm. freeman, March 11, 1689; m. Sarah ———. Received a Lieutenant's commission from Gov. Dudley, at Boston, 1704. Died 1713. Children were:

(37) I. Rebecca.⁴

(42) VI. Mary.⁴

(38) II. Phebe.⁴

(43) VII. Lydia.⁴

(39) III. Deborah.⁴

(44) VIII. Sarah.⁴

(40) IV. Reuben.⁴

(45) IX. Josiah,⁴ b. Apr. 8, 1687.

(41) V. Esther.⁴

(46) X. Bethiel.⁴

(47) XI. Robert,⁴ b. 1691; one of the first settlers of that part of Dunstable which is now Tyngsboro', where he died Sept. 20, 1773.

(48) XII. William.⁴ (49) XIII. Ezekiel,⁴ b. 1695.

(50) XIV. Daniel,⁴ b. 1697.

Estor³ (12), b. Apr. 12, 1664; m. Isaac, son of Abraham Parker. He was b. Sept. 13, 1660, and d. Feb. 22, 1688.

SAMUEL³ (13), adm. freeman Mar. 11, 1689. Married 1st, Sarah Bale, June 7, 1699; 2d, Elizabeth Proctor, Dec. 20, 1708. Children were:

(51) I. Sarah.⁴

(54) IV. Mary.⁴

(52) II. Rosanna.⁴

(55) V. Elizabeth.⁴

(53) III. Lydia.⁴

(56) VI. Hannah,⁴ m. Timothy Barron of Groton, Jan. 13, 1725.

(57) VII. Isaac.⁴ (58) VIII. Paul.⁴ (59) IX. William.⁴

SAMUEL³ (15). Children were:

(60) I. Ebenezer.⁴

(61) II. Eleazer,⁴ b. at Littleton, Mass., 1688. Settled in Sutton, now a part of Grafton, Mass., before 1729. Married 1st, Elizabeth Robbins; 2d, widow Mehitabel Cutler; d. at Grafton, 1768.

WILLIAM³ (16), d. 1743. Children were:

(62) I. William,⁴ m. Elizabeth Remington.

(63) II. Samuel.⁴

(64) III. Oliver,⁴ b. at Charlestown, 1708. Grad. at H. C. 1735. Counsellor at law, Justice of the peace, Town clerk, Rep. in Legis. Died Dec. 1, 1771.

(65) IV. Thomas.⁴ (66) V. Robert.⁴

(67) VI. Mary.⁴ (68) VII. Benjamin.⁴ (69) VIII. Lydia.⁴

SAMUEL³ (corporal), b. Aug. 6, 1657; m. Elizabeth Wheeler, Apr. 15, 1682. Selectman of Concord, 1705, '07, '09 and '13; d. Oct. 23, 1744. Wife survived him but three days. Children were:

(70) I. Samuel,⁴ b. Aug. 28, 1683.

(71) II. Joseph,⁴ b. Mar. 26, 1686. Married 1st, Elizabeth Carter, Dec. 20, 1704; 2d, Hepsibah Jones, July 11, 1711. Lived in the part of Concord set off to form

the town of Acton. Deacon of church. Died S
11, 1746.

- (72) III. Elizabeth,* b. Apr. 2, 1688.
- (73) IV. Sarah,* b. May 19, 1690.
- (74) V. John,* b. Aug. 26, 1692; m. Mary —.
- (75) VI. Hannah,* b. Dec. 1, 1694.
- (76) VII. Ruth,* b. Mar. 2, 1696; d. June 20, 1700.
- (77) VIII. Rebecca,* b. June 2, 1699.
- (78) IX. Samuel,* b. Apr. 27, 1701.
- (79) X. Benjamin,* b. Apr. 29, 1703; lived 19 days.
- (80) XI. Timothy,* b. Aug. 28, 1704; m. Elizabeth —.

JOSEPH³ (19), b. Apr. 15, 1661; m. Mary Dudley, June 17, 1681
Wife d. Apr. 27, 1805. Children were:

- (81) I. Joseph,* b. June 7, 1689.
- (82) II. Benjamin,* b. Jan. 1, 1691.
- (83) III. Samuel,* b. Nov. 30, 1692; m. Abigail Hubbard, J
18, 1721.
- (84) IV. Ebenezer,* b. Mar. 23, 1694.
- (85) V. Mary,* b. Dec. 19, 1695.
- (86) VI. Francis,* b. Nov. 12, 1698; m. Abigail —, v
was b. 1700, and d. at New Ipswich, N. H., 17
where his sons had settled. His name appears i
list of subscribers to Prince's Chronology which
commenced 1728. He then lived at Concord, wh
all his children were born, and was advanced in ye
when he removed to N. I.

- (87) VII. Jane,* b. Nov. 29, 1700.

HEZEKIAH⁵ (23), b. Apr. 6, 1672; m. Mary Wood, May
1703. Children were:

- (88) I. Hezekiah,* b. Dec. 15, 1704.
- (89) II. Abraham,* b. Jan. 20, 1706.
- (90) III. Mary,* b. Nov. 14, 1708.
- (91) IV. William,* b. Dec. 15, 1710.
- (92) V. Jerusha,* b. Jan. 17, 1712.
- (93) VI. Sarah,* b. Feb. 22, 1715.
- (94) VII. Rebecca,* b. Nov. 13, 1717.
- (95) VIII. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 14, 1720.

The foregoing and their descendants comprise all the Fletchers
America of whom the writer has met with any account, up to t
year 1700, except the following:

Moses Fletcher came in the Mayflower, and died in a few month
unmarried.

Edward, of Boston, adm. townsman, member of church and freema
1640. Probate overseer. Cutler by trade. Afterwards preacher
Dover, N. H. No issue.

Joseph, Miles and Ludovick, are found among immigrants
Virginia, 1635.

John, Wethersfield, m. Mary Joyce, 1639; d. Apr. 18, 1662, leavi
no male issue.

Benjamin, Col., Governor of New York, 1693, left no children
this country.

In the publication of the later generations of the descendants
Robert, the compiler would invite, in order to its completeness, t
co-operation of any and all who bear the name.

VESSELS OF WAR BUILT AT PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1690—1868.

[Communicated by Capt. GEO. HENRY PREBLE, U. S. N.]

SHIPBUILDING was an early, and in time became a very extensive, branch of industry on the Piscataqua and its tributary streams. Foreign merchants could then, as in later times, and even to our own day, there supply themselves with vessels at a lower price than elsewhere, and it was only natural that Government should avail itself of the facilities this place offered for the construction of vessels of war.

Previous to the recent civil war it is believed more national vessels had been built at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and in its neighborhood, than at any other seaport on this continent.

Many of these vessels were constructed on an island in the harbor opposite to Portsmouth, once called Fernald's Island, which was an appendage to the town of Kittery, in the State of Maine, but is now the site of the United States Navy Yard. This island, containing sixty-three and a half acres, was purchased of Captain William Dennett, by Jacob Sheafe, Esq., Navy Agent, during the administration of John Adams, in 1806, for \$5500, and has improvements on it that, up to 1859, had cost the United States \$1,972,858.

In 1867, Seavey's Island, connected with it by a bridge and containing one hundred and five acres, was purchased for \$105,000, agreeably to an act of Congress passed April, 1866.

A plan for the extension of the Navy Yard and the improvement of Seavey's Island has been devised: but nothing has yet been done, for want of the necessary appropriations; excepting to fit up several of the old farm houses for the accommodation of officers.

The following is a list of vessels of war, with the date of their launch, built prior to 1861. Pains have been taken to make it as perfect as possible; still, the names of some private armed ships may have been omitted.

	Name.	Guns.	Year.
1.	FALKLAND,	54	1690
2.	BEDFORD (galley)	32	1696
3.	AMERICA,	50	1749
4.	RALEIGH,	32	1776 Dimensions, 131.5; gun-deck, 110.7; keel, 34.5; breadth, 11; depth, —; 697 tons, 220 men, 32 guns, as given in the British Navy List after her capture.
5.	RANGER,	18	1776 Captured at Charleston, S. C., by the enemy's fleet, 1780. Her armament was 6 pounds.
6.	AMERICA,	74	1782
7.	CRESCENT,	32	1796
8.	SCAMMEL,	14	1798 Revenue schooner, 187 tons, cost \$20,000. Sold in 1801 for \$8,200.
9.	PORTSMOUTH,	24	1798 593 tons. Cost \$59,600. Sold at Baltimore, 1801, for \$34,366. Crew 220.
	Vol. XXII.	34	

	Name.	Guns.	Year.	
10.	CONGRESS,	36	1799 . . .	1268 tons, 344 men. Cost \$197,246. Broken up at Norfolk, Va., 1836. She brought to the United States the first Ambassador from the Barbary powers.
	WASHINGTON,	74	1814 . . .	2259 tons, 750 men. Cost \$335,800. Was broken up at New York in 1843, and was the second 74 launched under the new organization of the Navy Department.
11.	PORPOISE,	14	1820 . . .	198 tons. Cost \$25,529. Lost in the West Indies on Reef of Point Lizardo, 1833.
12.	TOM. BOWLINE,	12	1814 . . .	260 tons. Purchased for \$13,000, and sold out of service in 1816.
18.	CONCORD,	18	1828 . . .	700 tons. Cost \$115,325. Lost on the east coast of Africa, 1843. Repairs to 1840 cost \$72,796.52.
14.	PREBLE,	18	1828 . . .	566 tons. Cost \$112,782; for repairs in 1850, \$44,949. Burnt at Pensacola. Length 117 feet, beam 32 feet, hold 15 feet.
15.	CONGRESS,	50	1811 . . .	1867 tons. Cost \$399,088; repairs to 1850, cost \$122,631. Was burnt by the Rebel ram Merrimac in Hampton Roads.
16.	SARATOGA,	20	1842 . . .	882 tons. Cost \$159,161; cost for repairs to 1850, \$86,847. The cost of repairs since is not known, and she is still in the service. Length 150 feet, beam 36.9, hold 16.3.
17.	PORTSMOUTH,	22	1843 . . .	1022 tons, 210 men. Length 151.10 feet, beam 38.1, hold 17.2. Cost \$170,586; cost for repairs to 1850, \$24,280. The cost for repairs since is not known, and she is still in the service.
18.	{ SARANAC, (side } { wheel steamer) }	6	1848 . . .	Rated on the Navy Register of 1868, as a <i>second rate</i> ; 1446 tons old, and 1238 new measurement. Cost complete, armed and equipped for sea, \$435,400. Still in service.
19.	SANTÉE,	50	1855 . . .	1726 tons. Begun 1820, lengthened and launched 1855. In service as a school ship at the Naval Academy.
20.	{ MOHICAN, } { screw steamer, }	7	1859 . . .	994 tons old, 671 new measurement. Rated on the Navy Register of 1868 as a third rate, and in service in the North Pacific. The Mohican's extreme length is 233 feet, breadth 33 feet, depth of hold 16 feet, and she draws 13 feet of water. Her sails measure 9800 square feet, and she is armed with two 11 inch and four 32 pounders.

All the foregoing, with the exception of the Saranac and Mohican, were sailing vessels. Several have attained historical reputation, either from their own deeds, or facts connected with them, thus :

The *Falkland*, or, as sometimes spelt, the *Faulkland*, a 54 gun ship, built in 1690, by order of the British Government, was the first ship of war built on this side of the Atlantic. She was a 4th rate of that date, and is called by Cooper, "The first ship of the Line built in

America." Though of a new and larger ship of the same name on the English Navy List of 1748, it is noted she was "of a class not to be put into the line of battle except on very extraordinary occasions."

Launching a ship in those early times, was an event of great importance, and always attended by all persons of both sexes living in the vicinity, who expected an ample supply of good cheer; rum for the men, and wine for the fair sex. We read in the Life of Sir Wm. Pepperrell, that on the occasion of his launching a vessel at Saco, in 1696, designed for trading purposes, he allowed and sent down to his agent a barrel of wine and a barrel of rum for the festivities of the occasion, and that the vessel was launched with her sails bent, it being "dangerous tarrying on account of hostile Indians in the vicinity," and "expensive to keep the men upon pay."

I have been unable to find any account of the launch of the Falkland, but there can be no doubt that the launch of so large a vessel, and the first man of war built on this side of the Atlantic, was properly celebrated, in accord with the spirit of the times.

Sir William Phipps sailed with a squadron from "Nantascot" on the 28th of April, 1690, for Port Royal, Nova Scotia, where he arrived May 11, and which surrendered to him after two or three days resistance. His squadron sailed again from "Hull near Boston," on the 9th of August, on his first fruitless expedition against Quebec, which, says Lediard, "cost the Colony of New England forty thousand pounds." I can find no list of the vessels of his squadron; but it is highly probable the new ship, just launched at Portsmouth, was on one or both of these expeditions.

In 1707, the Falkland 50, Capt. John Underdown, undoubtedly the ship launched at Portsmouth in 1690, was the largest of three ships; the Medway 48, and the Nonsuch, being the other two, forming a squadron on the Newfoundland station which completely destroyed the French fishery both on the banks and coast of that island, and burnt one French ship of 32 guns, one ditto of 20, and took two of 20 each. She arrived with Sir Hovenden Walker's fleet at Spithead, October 12, 1711, was laid up at Chatham in 1712, and was taken to pieces in 1718, and rebuilt in 1720. The name was long preserved on the English Navy Lists. In Lediard's Naval History, I find, June 27, 1728—the Falkland, 50, fourth rate, 280 men, commissioned under command of Samuel Atkins; and June 30, 1729, lying at Spithead. Again the Falkland, fourth rate, 50 guns, 300 men, is one of 86 ships getting ready for service under Sir Charles Wager, and she was docked and cleared and put in commission on the 21st of February, 1730. The tonnage of this successor of the American built ship is stated as 761 tons.

In 1744, another ship of the name was built of the following dimensions: 140.2 feet on the gun deck, 113.6 keel, 40.2 beam, 17.5½ depth, 974 tons, 350 men, and 50 guns. Afterwards her armament was reduced to 48 guns of less calibre than her original armament, in order to lighten her, when her crew was cut down to 226. Her name is continued on the Navy Lists for 1748, 1756 and 1763.

The Bedford 32, launched in 1696, and the second war vessel built at Portsmouth, is styled in the cotemporary accounts a *galley*.* I find in Navy Lists of that and subsequent dates, frequent mention of ves-

* Charnock's Marine Architecture.

sels of the same number of guns styled "galleys." The "Charles Galley," of 32 guns, was one of Sir George Rooke's squadron in the Mediterranean in 1704; and Capt. William Kidd's vessel in which he "sailed," was styled "the Adventure Galley."

"The Bedford Galley," probably the vessel built at Portsmouth, is mentioned in a list of ships attached to Sir Hovenden Walker's squadron, which sailed from Boston, on his unsuccessful expedition against Quebec, Canada, August 14, 1711. On the Navy List, March 8, 1701-2, I find the "Bedford Galley 32," 135 men, and the "Mary" and the "Charles" gallies, both of the same number of guns and men. The tonnage of the Mary Galley is stated as 595, which was probably about the tonnage of the Bedford. Elsewhere the Mary is put down as a "snow," which was probably the rig of these vessels.

"The Bedford Galley" is again mentioned as a *fine ship* in Sir John Morris's squadron, in 1720-1, and is reported as carrying only 55 men and 8 guns. In the same squadron was another Bedford, a third rate mounting 70 guns, and carrying 440 men. Falconer, in his Marine Dictionary, defines "a snow as the largest of all two masted vessels employed by Europeans," and says "sloops of war occasionally assumed the form of snows, in order to deceive the enemy." The rig was similar to that of a modern full-rigged brig. Galleys, according to another authority, carried their guns on a continuous or flush deck, while frigate built ships had deep waists and high poops and forecastles.

The *America* 44, launched in 1749, was the third vessel of war built at Portsmouth. A model of her, presented by Madame Elwyn, daughter of the late Gov. Langdon, is preserved in the cabinet of the Portsmouth Athenæum. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship in mahogany, planked up as the ship would be, except that the planks of the upper deck, as also of the fore-castle and quarter deck, are left off, to show the beams, carlines, knees, &c. The model is pierced for 44 guns, on two decks.

March 13, 1746, Sir William Pepperrell wrote Governor Wentworth that the Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty had directed the Hon. Peter Warren to build four ships of war in New England—two of 24 guns, and two of 44 guns, and that Warren had written him to agree with some shipwright for the erecting and building of one of 44 guns on the Piscataqua, and asks the Governor to appoint a board to estimate the value of such a ship. The board appointed agreeably to this request reported that for such a ship "nine pounds per ton would be a fair price for the government to give for the vessel completely fitted with 44 guns."

Sir William Pepperrell accordingly contracted with Col. Nathaniel Meserve for the building of the ship, which was launched in 1749, called the *America*, and sent to London under convoy, having only one tier of guns mounted. The terms of the contract are not stated. Lt. Col. Meserve, the builder of the *America*, accompanied Amherst on the second expedition against Louisburg, 1758, with the rank of Colonel, but in charge of *two hundred ship carpenters*, most of whom were attacked with smallpox, and Col. M. and his son died during the siege.

Pepperrell's biographer says the *America* was esteemed one of the best frigates in the British Navy, but the only trace I can find of her

is on the Navy Lists of September, 1755, and May, 1756, where she is put down as in ordinary, at Chatham. She does not appear to have been a very durable ship, as eight years after her launch, in 1757, a new and larger ship of the same name, and mounting 60 guns, was built in England on the Thames, whose dimensions are given in Charneck, as follows: 154 feet gun deck, 127½ keel, 43 beam, 18.9 depth, 1248 tons. A third America, rated as a 64, was built at Deptford, in 1777. Her tonnage was 1370. Length on gun deck 159.6, of keel 131.

The America built at Portsmouth, was probably a sister ship to the "Boston, built in New England" (where is not stated) in 1749, whose dimensions are given as follows: "130.1 feet gun deck, 114.2 keel, 37.8½ beam, 16 depth, 862 tons, 280 men, 44 guns." The Boston was sold out of the Royal Navy in 1762, when another vessel of the same name but less tonnage, built on the Thames, took her place on the Navy List.

The America is said to have been built at the north part of the city, on the main land.

The next vessel built at Portsmouth, of which we have record, is the *Raleigh* 32, launched in 1776. Her first commander was Thomas Thompson, who appears the sixth captain in rank on the Navy List of that year. In 1777, in company with the *Alfred*, she took a small schooner, on board of which was found 4,390 dollars in *counterfeit bills of Continental money*. Some days later the *Raleigh* run into the midst of the British windward fleet, consisting of more than sixty sail under convoy of several men of war, and engaged the *Druid*, 20, for over 45 minutes, within pistol shot, cutting her all to pieces, and rendering her unmanageable. The near approach of the other vessels of war obliged her to leave the *Druid* and rejoin the *Alfred*. The British ships did not think it prudent to follow. In 1778, the *Raleigh* was chased by a British squadron, when she is said to have "logged 11.2 on a dragged bowline." In September of the same year, she was chased by the *Experiment* 50, and *Unicorn* 28, and losing her fore top mast and mizen top gallant mast she was run on shore to avoid capture. It was intended to destroy her, but she was got afloat by her pursuers and commissioned as a cruiser on our coast. In this action the *Raleigh* had 25 killed and wounded. The dimensions given of her are from the British Navy List.

The *Ranger* 18, the next ship on the list, is identified with the fame of Paul Jones, and had also the honor of being the first vessel to wear the stars and stripes, and was also the first to obtain a salute for them from a foreign government.

The *America* 74, launched in 1782, was the first 74 gun line of battle ship ever built by our government. Cooper calls the *Falkland*, built in 1690, a ship of the line; but the first British 74 gun ship was the *Royal Oak*, of 1107 tons, launched in 1694.

The *America* was intended for the flag ship of Paul Jones, but she was presented by the Continental Congress to Louis XVI. of France, who had recently lost the *Magnifique* 74, wrecked on our coast.

Cooper says the *America* was captured by the British from the French, in Lord Howe's engagement of the 1st of June, 1794. That is, however, a mistake, as the ship captured in Lord Howe's engagement was a new ship, launched but a short time previous, the French

list of the preceding year* stating her as on the stocks. She was probably a successor of our America, presented eleven years before to the French King. The ship captured in Lord Howe's action was taken into the British service and renamed "*Impeteaux*," after a ship of the name captured in the same action, and subsequently burnt in Portsmouth harbor, England. Vol. 1, p. 154, British Naval Chronicle, has a portrait of her as she appeared as a prize. In Vol. 2, p. 373, there is an engraving of the Leviathan engaging *L'Amerique*, on the 1st of June, the latter ship dismasted. In Vol. 15, there is another portrait of her. Her lower masts, according to the Naval Chronicle, were 4 feet longer than those of a British 98 gun ship. The dimensions of the *Impeteaux* were 182 feet on gun deck, keel 149.8½, breadth 48.7, depth 21.6, tons 1884, men 600, guns 78.

The America, built at Portsmouth, N. H., was 50.6 feet in breadth, nearly 2 feet greater than the captured ships, 182.6 in length on her upper gun deck, and at the date of her launch the largest 74 gun ship in the world, though according to cotemporary accounts, with her lower decks closed, presenting the appearance of a delicate frigate. A model of her is preserved in the Museum at Alexandria, D. C. Before she sailed from Portsmouth, the Viscount de Barras, an officer on board, made this miniature model of her, and sent it to General Washington, who gave it to George Washington Parke Curtis, Esq., and by the latter it was presented to the Museum, June 5, 1812.

Congress, on the 9th of November, 1776, ordered, with other vessels, the construction of three ships of 74 guns; but the America was the only one ever begun under that order. Her keel was soon after laid on Badger's Island, as it is now, or Langdon Island as it was then called. A year and a half after her building was authorized, at the suggestion of Capt. Landais, on the 29th of May, 1778, the Marine Committee, John Langdon being one of its members, reported in favor of her being "constructed to carry 56 guns only, upon two batteries, that is to say, twenty-eight 24 pounders upon the lower deck, and twenty-eight 18 pounders upon the upper deck." Their report, however, appears not to have been adopted, and we learn nothing more of her until June 23, 1779, when Congress authorized Robert Morris "to take measures for speedily launching and equipping for sea, the America, then on the stocks, &c." Three days after, John Paul Jones was unanimously selected to command her. The America was launched November 5, 1782, and was therefore nearly six years on the stocks. At her launch the flags of France and America were displayed from the poop, and the same day Paul Jones delivered her to Chevalier de Martigne, who had commanded the *Magnifique*. She was built under the superintendence of Hon. John Langdon, and her master-builder was Major Hachett, who had never seen a ship of the line when he drew her plan; and who had no more than twenty carpenters at work at any time while her construction was in progress.†

Paul Jones has left us the following description of this remarkable

* See James's Naval History, also French Naval List, March 23, 1793, where *L'Amerique* is put down as "*neuf*," that is, not yet used, or building.

† Two French ships of the same number of guns as *L'Amerique*, and captured in the same action, viz.: The *Sans Pareille* and *Le Juste*, were each ten feet longer on gun deck and keel than *L'Amerique*, had two feet more beam, and were more than 200 tons greater burthen.

vessel, as completed under his direction :—" It had been intended to make the waist shallow with narrow gangways ; the quarter deck and forecastle to be short, with a large stern gallery. Instead of this, the quarter deck was made to project four feet before the mainmast. The forecastle was also long, the waist deep, and the gangways broad, and of equal height with the quarter deck and forecastle. There was just room for the boats between the gangways. A breast-work pierced with gun-ports, but of suitable height for musketry, and of the same strength and nature as the sides of the ship, ran all around the quarter deck, gangway, and forecastles, so that all the cannon on the quarter deck and forecastle could have been fought on one side—an advantage possessed by no other ship of her time. Above this breast-work the poop deck stood on pillars eighteen inches long, and projected eight feet before the mizzen mast. Round the poop a folding breast work was made of light materials, and of a strength to resist grape shot ; it was made to fold down on deck, and could be raised in a minute, so that it was impossible to perceive that the America had a poop at the distance of a quarter of a mile. There were only single quarter galleries, and no stern gallery ;* and both stern and bow were made very strong, so that the men at quarters might be every where under good cover. The plan projected for the sculpture, expressed dignity and simplicity. The head was a female figure crowned with laurels. The right arm raised, with forefinger pointing to Heaven, as appealing to that high tribunal for the justice of the American cause. On the left arm was a buckler with a blue ground, and thirteen stars. The legs and feet of the figure were covered here and there with wreaths of smoke, to represent the dangers and difficulties of war. On the stern, under the windows of the great cabin, appeared two large figures in bas relief, representing Tyranny and Oppression bound and biting the ground, with the cap of Liberty on a pole above their heads. On the back part of the starboard quarter gallery was a large figure of Neptune, and on the larboard gallery a large figure of Mars. Over the window of the great cabin on the highest part of the stern was a large medallion, on which was a figure representing Wisdom, surrounded by danger, with the bird of Athens over her head." The danger surrounding Wisdom was probably emblematically expressed by flashes of lightning.

The CRESCENT 32, built in 1798, fourteen years after the America, was given as a tribute to the Dey of Algiers at a time when our Navy was too small, and our country too feeble, to pay for its audacity in more appropriate coin. The following account of her sailing is taken from a newspaper of the time :

" Portsmouth, January 20, 1798. On Thursday morning, about sunrise, a gun was discharged from the Crescent frigate, as a signal for getting underway ; and at 10, A.M., she cleared the harbor, with a fine leading breeze. Our best wishes follow Capt. Newman and his officers and men. May they arrive in safety at the place of their destination, and present to the Dey of Algiers one of the finest specimens of elegant naval architecture which was ever borne on the Piscataqua's waters.

' Blow all ye winds that fill the prosperous sail,
And hushed in peace be every adverse gale.'

* In all the engravings of *L'Amérique*, captured June 1, '94, she has a stern gallery.

The Crescent is a present from the United States to the Dey, as a compensation for delay in not fulfilling our treaty obligations at the proper time.

* * * * *

Richard O'Brien, Esq., who was ten years a prisoner at Algiers, took passage in the above frigate, to reside at Algiers as Consul General of the United States to all the Barbary States.

* * * * *

It is worthy of notice that the Captain, chief officers, and many of the privates of the Crescent frigate, have been prisoners in Algiers."

Besides the ships enumerated in the foregoing list, I find the following notice of another, in Brewster's "Rambles about Portsmouth."

"In the time of the Revolution, Colonel Eliphalet Ladd built a twenty gun ship called the *Hercules*. The enemy, well posted up in all the movements of the rebels, had a knowledge of the building, and in a Halifax paper was inserted an advertisement giving notice that a ship of (20) guns then on the stocks in the Piscataqua would be sold at auction in Halifax on a day designated. Two British frigates were put on a watch, and the *Hercules* was captured and sold at Halifax on the day advertised."

The only other mention of such a ship that I can find, is in a list of Revolutionary armed ships, where the "*Hercules* 20 ship" is put down as belonging to Massachusetts in 1781, and commanded by T. Dinsmore. There was a brig of the same name belonging to Maryland, mounting 11 and 16 guns, and commanded in 1780 by J. Cary, in 1782 by J. Forbes.

The following is a list of vessels of war built at Portsmouth Navy Yard, since the launch of the *Mohican* in 1859, with the date of their launch :

1. KEARSEARGE, screw steamer, third rate, 1031 tons old, — new measurement; launched Oct. 5, 1861; machinery by Woodruff & Beach, Hartford, Conn. Total cost, \$286,918 05. In service in the Pacific.
2. OSSIPPEE, screw steamer, second rate, 1240 tons old, 828 tons new measurement; launched Nov. 16, 1861; engines built by Reliance Machine Co., Mystic Bridge, Conn. Total cost, vessel and machinery, \$363,787 10. In service, North Pacific Squadron.
3. SEBAGO, side-wheel steamer, double ender, 832 tons, 10 guns; machinery built by Novelty Works, New York; launched Nov. 30, 1861. Total cost, \$212,772 22. Sold Jan. 19, 1867, for \$16,000.
4. MAHASKA, third rate, side-wheel double ender, 832 tons old, 584 new measurement; machinery built at Morgan Iron Works, N. Y.; launched Jan. 30, 1862. Total cost, \$210,771 22. In commission North Atlantic Squadron, 1868.
5. CONEMAUGH, third rate, side-wheel double ender, 955 tons old measurement; machinery built by Novelty Works, N. Y.; launched March 3, 1862. Total cost, \$93,416 70. Expended in repairs, \$12,658 28. Sold at New York, Oct. 1, 1867, at auction, for \$17,100.
6. SONOMA, third rate, side-wheel, double ender, 955 old, 683 tons new measurement; machinery built by Novelty Works, New

- York; launched April 15, 1862. Total cost, \$194,962 34. Sold at New York, Oct. 1, 1867, at auction, for \$16,900.
7. SACRAMENTO, second rate, screw steamer, 1367 old, 897 tons new measurement; engines built by Taunton Manufacturing Co., Mass.; launched April 25, 1862. Total cost, \$393,218 50. Wrecked in the Bay of Bengal, June 19, 1867.
 8. SASSACUS, third rate, side-wheel, double ender, 974 old, 650 tons new measurement; launched Dec. 23, 1862; machinery built at Atlantic Works, Boston. Total cost, \$249,037 97. Laid up at League Island, 1868.
 9. PAWTUXENT, third rate, side-wheel, double ender, 974 old, 650 tons new measurement; machinery built by Providence Steam Engine Co.; launched Mar. 19, 1863. Total cost, \$249,438 39. Sold at New York, Oct. 15, 1867, for \$15,000.
 10. SHAWMUT, fourth rate, screw steamer; 6 guns; 593 tons old, 410 new measurement; launched June 15, 1863; machinery built by the Corliss Steam Engine Co., Providence. Total cost, \$327,639 52. In commission North Atlantic Squadron, 1868.
 11. NIPSIC, fourth rate, screw steamer; 6 guns, 593 tons old, 410 tons new measurement; launched June 15, 1863; machinery built by Woodruff & Beach, Hartford, Conn. Total cost, \$255,943. In ordinary at Washington, D. C., 1868.
 12. NEW HAMPSHIRE, first rate sailing vessel; 2633 tons; keel laid in 1820, and originally called the Alabama. Name changed to N. H., another Alabama having been purchased into the navy. Launched Jan. 23, 1864. Receiving ship at Norfolk, 1868.
 13. BLUE LIGHT, screw steamer, ordnance tug, fourth rate; 103 tons old, 85 tons new measurement; launched Feb. 27, 1864. Cost, \$28,872 28. In service at Boston Navy Yard, 1868.
 14. PORT FIRE, screw steamer, ordnance tug, fourth rate; 103 tons old, 85 tons new measurement; launched March 8, 1864. Cost \$28,872 28. In service at Portsmouth Navy Yard, 1868.
 15. FRANKLIN, screw steamer, first rate; 3684 tons old, 3173 tons new measurement; launched Sept. 17, 1864. Admiral Farragut's flag ship in the European seas, 1867-68. The first U. States ship abroad that ever wore a *full* admiral's flag at the main.
 16. AGAMENICUS, double turretted, iron-clad, second rate; 1564 tons old, 1085 new measurement; launched May 28, 1864. Total cost, \$1,016,071 18. In ordinary, Boston, 1868.
 17. CONTOCOOK, screw steamer, second rate; 2348 tons old, 1448 new measurement; launched Dec. 3, 1864. First commissioned as flag ship of the North Atlantic Squadron, 1868.
 18. RESACA, screw steamer, third rate; 900 tons old, 523 new measurement; launched Nov. 18, 1863; machinery built at Washington Navy Yard. Total cost, \$360,037 64. First commissioned 1867, and sent to North Pacific.
 19. PISCATAQUA, screw steamer, first rate; 3177 tons old, 2490 new measurement; engines built by Woodruff & Beach, Hartford, Conn.; launched June 11, 1866. Total cost, \$1,177,895 04. First commissioned 1867, as flag ship of the E. I. or Asiatic Squadron.

20. MINNETONKA, screw steamer, first rate; 3177 tons old, 2490 new measurement; launched July 3, 1867. Receiving her machinery at Portsmouth, N. H., 1868.

The following vessels are now (1868) on the stocks, viz.:

21. ILLINOIS, screw steamer, first rate; 3177 tons old, 2490 new measurement.
 22. PASSACONOWAY, iron clad, first rate; 3200 tons old, 2127 tons new measurement.
 23. ALGOMA, screw steamer, third rate.

LETTER FROM JOSHUA HENSHAW, JR., OF BOSTON,* TO
 WILLIAM HENSHAW, OF LEICESTER.

[Communicated by Miss HARRIET E. HENSHAW.]

Boston, June 15, 1768.

Couz^a WILLIAM—Before this it is probable you have heard some imperfect Account of our late Greivances, I mean with Respect to the Treatment the Town and all trading with it have met with from the Man of War, but especially with Respect to the Seizure of a Sloop belonging to Mr. Hancock, tho' this may be the Case a concise Narration of Facts will not be disagreeable I presume. John Hancock Esq^r. having a Sloop at his Wharf out of Use and his Stores being full thought he might do as has been the common Practice, i. e. make a Storehouse of his Sloop, accordingly he put a Number of Cask of Oil in her, intending as soon as his Ship was ready to receive them that they should be removed into her. But it seems the Intention of some was very different, for last Friday about the Sun's setting Mr. Hallowell and Mr. Harrison's Son was on Mr. Hancock's Wharf, when the Man of War sent her Boat off to the Sloop with the Lieutenant and four men, armed in order to take Possession after she was seized. Cap^t. Malcomb and another man was upon the Wharf, who had some high Words with them (as I hear), but it soon appeared that they were not sufficient: two other Boats with Marines were dispatched to assist them. The People belonging to that Part of the Town began to assemble, and with Stones they defended her so long as the Fasts were cut seven Times, and then she was taken and carried along Side the Man of War. This incensed the People, they immediately turned upon Mr. Hallowell and young Mr. Harrison and pushed them about the Wharf for some Time. It is said that young Harrison would not have been so treated had not it been for Mr. Hallowell, who endeavoured to put it off upon him. The People quitted them and proceeded (collecting as they went) to the Long Wharf, and there met with Mr. Irvine, one of the Under Officers, he imprudently used some harsh Language and threatened drawing his Sword upon the first Man that touched him, upon which they seized and made him repent of his Expression. They searched the British Coffee House for the Officers of the Man of War, but found none; then went to Mr. Hallowell's, Mr. Harrison's and Inspector Williams's Houses, and broke a few Squares of Glass in each; then to Oliver's Dock and took

* *Ante*, p. 105.

Mr: Harrison's Pleasure-Boat, drew it up King street and through the main Street to Liberty Tree; up Frog Lane and into the Common, and there consumed her. While it was burning Mr: Tisdale from Taunton was observed to look (as I am informed) a number of People in the Face, as they supposed to make some Discovery, his Hat and Whig soon went off, and he was kicked out of the Common. Here ended that Evening's Doings. The Council and House have the whole Affair under Consideration. The Sons of Liberty had a meeting Yesterday in the Forenoon at Liberty-Hall, where some of the Selectmen and many respectable Inhabitants were present. The Room being too small, they thought it best to adjourn immediately to Faneuil Hall, very soon after they had reached there it was proposed that that meeting should be dissolved, and a Notification come out for a Town Meeting at 3 O'Clock P.M., which was done. At the Time appointed, the Town being legally assembled and M^r: Otis being elected Moderator, he moved as the Hall was so crowded and there were many that could not get in that they would adjourn to the Old South Meeting House. The Old South was pretty well filled (tho' many were not Inhabitants.) After the Moderator from the Pulpit had informed them that this meeting was upon an Affair perhaps of the greatest Importance, as not only the Interest of this Province and of the Continent, but even of Great Britain itself might be involved in it. The Warrant was previously read, the Substance of which was that the Town should endeavour to keep Peace and Order, and to consider of some method to secure our Liberty, which was invaded by an armed Vessell laying directly before the Town, and appearing in a very hostile Manner, and had illegally take away a Sloop belonging to John Hancock, Esq^r. upon which a Petition to his Excellency being read desiring him to issue forthwith an Order, requiring his Majesty's Ship Romney to depart this Harbour, 'till we hear the Success of our Petition to the King, &c. The Town voted to present it immediately, and appointed a respectable Committee of twenty-one for that Purpose, among whom were the Moderator, Royal Tyler Esq^r, Tho^s: Cushing Esq^r, the Selectmen, &c. his Excellency being at his Seat in Roxbury, the Committee upon the Adjournment of the meeting (which was immediately), met at M^r: Hancock's House, from whence they proceeded regularly through the Town to Roxbury, M^r: Hancock in his Phaeton with the Moderator led the Van. They made a splendid appearance. The Report of the Committee this Afternoon at the Adjournment was that his Excellency said he had no Power to order the Romney away, but that he was sensible of the Inconvenience the Town laboured under by Coarsters being impressed, and that he would converse with Cap^t. Corner upon the Subject, and did not doubt but there would be an End put to that Difficulty. The Town after accepting the Report of their Committee to write the State of the Affair to M^r: Debert, adjourned to Friday, 4 O'Clock, P.M. Then they will know the Success of the Governour's Conference with Cap^t. Corner. The Commissioners (excepting M^r: Temple) with their Under-Officers upon this little Difficulty, repaired on Board the Romney, and I believe will be obliged to remain there, as it seems to be the mind of the People that they have lived long enough in this Town. After such Brevity I may be justified in subscribing myself y^r sincere Friend.

ANONYMOUS.

M^r: William Henshaw.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JEDIDIAH PREBLE.—1707-1784.

[Communicated by CAPT. GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, U. S. N.]

JEDIDIAH PREBLE, a grandson of Abraham Preble and Judith Tilden, the common ancestors of all of the name in America, was born in York, in the Province of Me., A.D. 1707. He was the first of the name that settled on the Peninsula of ancient Falmouth, now the site of the city of Portland, Maine, about the year 1748. In 1728 he is styled in a deed, "husbandman of York." In 1729, his father (who had six years previously, viz., in 1723, willed him the same property on his decease), in consideration of his natural love and affection for him, deeded to him his homestead place in York, retaining a life interest in the estate. In 1738, in a deed, Jedidiah Preble is styled a "yeoman of York"; in 1743, "a yeoman of Wells"; in 1744, "a coaster of Wells"; and in 1747, "gentleman of Wells." On the 9th of March, 1748, Samuel Waldo deeded to him one hundred acres of land in Falmouth, and he is styled, in the document, "*Jedidiah Preble, Esquire, of Falmouth*," which is the first evidence we have of his removal there. Numerous other deeds follow in succeeding years, in all of which he is styled "of Falmouth." Samuel Waldo was Colonel of the same Regiment in which Preble was then a Captain.

On the 30th of June, 1732, there was a division of town lands in York, among the male inhabitants of twenty-one years and upwards, each man to have a number of shares not to exceed *eight*. In this division Jedidiah Preble received six shares.*

* By the records of York it appears that on the 30th June, 1732, a town meeting was held for the purpose of making division of the town common land, at which meeting a vote was passed that it should be divided among the inhabitants of twenty-one years of age and upwards, each man to have a number of shares not exceeding eight. It was accordingly divided, and the number of shares allotted each is set down. It seems, from this record, that at that time (1732) there were no more than *seven* of the name of Preble of twenty-one years and upwards residing in York, viz.:

1.—Capt. Caleb (son of Abraham, 2d),	to whom was allotted	eight shares.
2.—Capt. Edward (grandson of Nathaniel),	" " "	eight "
3.—Samuel (son of Abraham, 2d),	" " "	seven "
4.—Stephen (son of Stephen),	" " "	eight "
5.—John (son of Benjamin),	" " "	seven "
6.—Jedidiah (son of Benjamin),	" " "	six "
7.—Zebulon (the illegitimate son of Sarah),	" " "	six "

Six of the seven, it appears, were grandsons of Abraham the common ancestor, and the remaining one a great-grandson.

According to Mr. Alexander McIntire, in 1850, 118 years after this division, there were residing in York but *eleven* males of the name of Preble, aged twenty-one years and upwards, viz.:

1. George. 2. Jedidiah, aged about 70. (Brothers, and sons of Edward of Cape Neddock). Jedidiah had a brother John living in Penobscot Co.
3. William. 4. Josiah. 5. Jeremiah. Sons of Jedidiah. These five are descendants of Capt. Edward, the grandson of Nathaniel (6-5).
6. Charles. 7. Washington. 8. Andrew. Brothers, sons of Samuel, and also descendants of Capt. Edward, the grandson of Nathaniel. Charles and Washington were then on a mining expedition in California.
9. Nathaniel, son of Joseph.
10. Joseph, son of David, descendant of Zebulon the illegitimate.
11. Francis, son of Stephen, who had a brother living in Weld, Franklin County, and another in Massachusetts, all that remained of the descendants of Peter, the grandson of Stephen (5-4).

Indian wars and emigration to other parts of the union will account for this apparent trifling increase, as I have the names and more or less particulars respecting over 400 descendants of the first Abraham.

In 1733, "Jedidiah Preble of York" was presented to the Grand Jury for laying violent hands on Daniel Simpson, pushing and threatening to strike him—also for pushing and striking Joseph Simpson. Pleaded not guilty to the striking, and was acquitted and fined thirty-eight shillings. On the 21st of March, 1733, he was married, by the Rev. Joseph Moody, to Martha, a daughter of Alexander Junkins, of Scotland Parish, in Old York, who was then between eighteen and nineteen, he being about twenty-six years of age. The house in which this lady was born was standing in 1850, and occupied by a descendant bearing the same name as her father. In 1692 it was one of four garrison houses that remained standing when York was nearly destroyed by the Indians, and had been used for the same purpose many years previous. Scotland Parish, the birth-place of Martha Junkins, was so called because first settled by Scotch families between the years 1650 and 1660.

Four sons and one daughter were the result of this marriage, viz.:

Jedidiah, who married Miss Avis Phillips, of Boston.

Samuel, who died in the West Indies, unmarried.

John, who married Miss Sarah Frost, of Machias.

William, who went to sea and was never heard from after.

Lucy, who married Jonathan Webb, of Boston.

Mrs. Martha Preble died at Falmouth, on the 10th of March, 1753, and was buried on the 12th—Stephen Longfellow, the grandfather of the poet Henry W. Longfellow, officiating as one of the pall bearers.*

On the 9th of May, 1754, Jedidiah Preble was married for the second time, by the Rev. Thomas Smith, to Mrs. Mehitable Roberts, the childless widow of John Roberts, Jr., a daughter of Captain Joshua and Mehitable (Clarke) Bangs, then of Falmouth, but who originated in Harwich, Cape Cod. At the time of this second marriage, Captain Preble was 47 years of age, and Mrs. Mehitable about 26. The fruits of this second marriage were five sons and two daughters, viz.:

Martha, born November 18th, 1754.

Ebenezer, born August 15th, 1757.

Joshua, born November 28th, 1759.

Edward, born August 15th, 1761, who was a Commodore in the United States Navy.

Enoch, born July 2d, 1763, who was President of the Portland Marine Society thirty-one years.

Statira, born January 3d, 1767.

Henry, born January 24th, 1770, who was for many years a Consul for the United States, at Palermo and other ports of Europe.

In 1753 and 1754, General (then Captain) Preble represented the town of Falmouth in the General Court, and from 1766 to 1773 inclusive he filled the same office—eight successive years; being generally chosen with little or no opposition. His commission as a Captain of Infantry

FALMOUTH, 12th March, 1753.

* DEAR SIR—If you will be so good as to accompany your friend and my dear deceased wife to her grave this afternoon as a bearer you will perform the last act of friendship you ever can to her, and show respect to your undoubtable

Friend and Humble Servant,

Stephen Longfellow, Esq., Falmouth, Mass.

JEDIDIAH PREBLE.

On the 15th of February, 1777, Brig. Gen. Preble officiated as one of the bearers at the funeral of Mrs. Longfellow.

in Col. Samuel Waldo's Regiment, signed by Governor Shirley, bears date June 5th, 1746. He received another Captain's commission signed by Charles Knowles, Governor of the Island of Cape Breton, and also by Governor Shirley with the seals of both Governors, which is dated November 1, 1747. Louisburg capitulated on the 17th of June, 1745, and it is probable, from the date of these commissions, that our Captain was a subaltern at that time, and received his promotion to a company in reward of his services.

In 1748 the war ended with the Peace of Aix la Chapelle, and Preble, who had hitherto been styled "coaster," "husbandman or yeoman" of York and Wells, "coaster of Wells," &c., purchased land of Col. Waldo in Falmouth, and is thenceforward styled "Jedidiah Preble, Esquire, of Falmouth."

From 1748 to 1754, we find him purchasing lands and houses in Falmouth. April 23, 1754, he received from Governor Shirley a commission as the Lient. Colonel of a Regiment to be raised for an expedition intended to be carried on upon the Eastern frontiers of the province for the defence thereof, "of which John Winslow is Colonel." The following account of this expedition is taken from the *Boston Gazette*, dated Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1754.

"On Saturday last, John Shirley, Esq., son of His Excellency our Governour, arrived here from Falmouth in Casco Bay, by whom we have the following account, viz: That the forces under General Winslow set out from Teconnet* with something more than 500 men and 15 battoes, on the 8th of August past: but after proceeding two days up the river, the General was taken so ill, that he was obliged to return, leaving the command, with the instructions to him, with Col. Preble, who on the 10th at 9 in the morning, proceeded with 13 battoes, one half the men on one side, and the other half on the other side of the river, and on Tuesday the 13th arrived at Norridgewalk, which is 31 miles above Teconnet; beautifully situated, near 400 acres of clear land on which the grass is generally five or six feet high: here they found 6 Indian men, 3 squaws and several children, who appeared at first surprised to see such a number of men and battoes so far advanced into their country, but after they were told by Col. Preble that they had nothing to fear from him, that none of his men should hurt the least thing they had, nor go into their houses, and that Governor Shirley had ordered they should be treated with civility and kindness; they appeared well satisfied and were kind and friendly: and *Passequeant*, one of their chiefs, presented him with two fine salmon, and some squashes of their own produce, and were all very free in drinking King George's and Governor Shirley's health, and told him he was welcome there.

"They camped that night half a mile above the town, and the next day leaving the battoes there with a detachment sufficient to guard them, they proceeded on their march to the great carrying place between *Kennebec and the River Chaudiere*, where the French were said to be building a fort, and arrived there on the 18th, which is 38 miles and three-quarters above Norridgewalk, a few miles below which they met three birch canoes with eight Indians in them, who had lately come over the carrying place, and as they supposed from Canada; the

* Present Waterville.

Indians were much surprised on discovering the party, and endeavoured to return up the river with their canoes, but the rapidity of the stream prevented their speedy flight, on which they run the canoes ashore on the opposite side of the river, caught one of them up and ran off into the woods, leaving the other two on the spot, and made their escape to the carrying place, and so returned to Canada to carry intelligence, as Col. Preble supposed, for he track'd them in his march across the said carrying place; the course of which from the head of the Kennebec river is due West, and the distance three miles, three quarters, and twenty-two rods, to a pond about two miles long and one and a half mile wide; beyond that there is another carrying place of about one mile which leads to another Pond, that runs into the Chaudiere.

"They returned from the first mentioned Pond the same day, and came to Norridgewalk the 21st of Augt. early in the day, where they found Capt. Wright, and the detachment under his command all well, and 35 Indians old and young, who upon their knowledge of Col. Preble's return dressed themselves up in their way very fine, *by putting on clean shirts and painting, and decorating themselves with wampum*, they saluted him with a number of guns, and three cheers, and then a number of them waited on him at the camp, welcomed him back, and seemed to express a good deal of satisfaction at his return. After drinking King Georges and Governor Shirleys healths, they invited him to their houses, and ten or twelve of their Chiefs desired a short conference with him, and having cleared the house of Young men, who diverted themselves meanwhile playing ball &c. told him that he had passed and repassed thro' their country, they were glad to see him come back and he was heartily welcome: and they had told him before he went, there was no French settlement at the carrying Place, and since he had been there, and found it so, hoped he would now look upon them as true men: and that we were now all one Brothers; and if their young men should get in liquor and affront any of the English, hoped we would take notice of it, that they were determined to live in Friendship with us: and if the Canada Indians had any design to do any mischief on our Frontiers, they would certainly let us know it; and if any disputes arose betwixt the French and us they were determined for the future to set still and smoke their pipes.

"The Colonel told them the resolution they had taken would be very pleasing to Governor Shirley and as long as they kept their faith with us, they might depend on being treated as Friends and Brethren and be supplied with all necessaries at Teconnet: which would be much more convenient for them than at Richmond, all which they told they liked very well; and were sorry they had no Liquor to treat them with, but desired he would see their young men dance and they ours, which they said was a Token of Friendship, and was accordingly performed.

"Next morning on the Colonels taking his leave of them, they wished him safe to Teconnet, and saluted him with 30 or 40 small arms as fast as they could load and discharge.

"The army arrived at Teconnet on Friday the 23d of August at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, having been 16 days on the march.

"As to the course of the River into the Country it must be refered,

untill a plan of the same which has been taken by a skillful surveyor, shall appear.* The soil for the most part is extremely good, and appears to be fertile. There are many beautiful Islands in the river, some of which contain near a thousand acres of Intervale: but the land is not plentifully stored with timber. The navigation to Norridgewalk is considerably difficult by reason of the rapidity of the stream, and riffing falls, but 'tis likely will be much easier when the water is higher. There is but one Falls above Teconnet Falls, that it is necessary to carry the Battoes around before we come to Norridgewalk, betwixt which and the carrying place the navigation is vastly better than below, there being only two Falls to carry round, one of which notwithstanding a mile in length, there is a plain beaten Path; the other is not above thirty or forty rods."

This account is curious and interesting, from its describing the events attendant upon one of the first, if not, as it is believed to be the very first penetration of a British armed force into that wild and savage region.

The following year Colonel Preble accompanied Winslow on his celebrated expedition for the removal of the French Acadians; the distress arising from which has been so beautifully pictured by Longfellow in his *Evangeline*. He was wounded, as appears from the following extract from Col. Winslow's journal, before Fort Beau Séjour:

"June 12, 1755. Col. Scott, Maj. Preble, and Capt. Sprittle, was detached with five hundred men to possess the ground that I had twice before taken and to keep it until evening in order to entrench for battering, who proceeding in the execution of these orders were opposed by a large party of French, who disputed the ground an hour, fired incessantly, but at length quitted the ground. We had two men wounded and killed, &c." "Major Preble slightly wounded but badly bruised."

Two of Preble's letters from Fort Cumberland to Winslow are here given. I will premise, Fort Cumberland was a fortress which had been built by the French, on the north side of the Massaquoché, on the Bay of Fundy. The Isthmus at that point is hardly fifteen miles wide, and formed the natural boundary between New France and Acadia. On the 15th of June preceding these letters, the fort was invested by 300 English regulars and 1500 provincial troops, and, weakened by fear, discord and confusion, in a few days was surrendered. By the terms of capitulation the garrison was sent to Louisbourg, and for the Acadian fugitives, amnesty was stipulated. The Fortress thus captured received the name of Cumberland, named after the King's brother, who was the soul of the regency.

Fort Cumberland, 25th August, 1755.

DEAR SIR,—I embrace this opportunity with pleasure to let you know that these leave me and all friends, as I hope they will find you in good health, and we rejoice to hear of your safe arrival at Minas and am well pleased that you are provided with so good quarters for yourself and soldiers, and as you have taken possession of the friar's house, hope you will execute the office of priest. I am tired of your absence, and long for nothing more than to be with you: here is Capt. Proby and eight transports arrived last Wednesday; Captain Taggart

* Query. What has become of this plan?

arrived this morning, and a sloop from New York with provisions for the Troops. The news has not yet come on shore, our troops remain in good health and long to follow you.

To Col. Winslow
Commanding at Minas.

Yours &c.
PREBBLE.

Camp at Cumberland, 5th Sept. 1755.

DEAR SIR,—I received your favor from Captain Nichols of the 23d Aug^t. and rejoice to hear that the lines are fallen to you in pleasant lands and that you have a goodly heritage. I understand you are surrounded by good things of this world, and having a sanctified place for your habitation; hope you are prepared for the enjoyment of a better; we are mouldering away our time in your absence; which has rendered this place to me worse than a Prison; we have only this to comfort us, that we are as nigh Heaven as you are at Minas, and since we are denied the good things in this world, doubt not we shall be happy in the next. It is with grief I inform you, that on the second instant, Major Frye being at Shepondic where he was ordered to burn the buildings, and bring off the women and children, the number of which was only twenty-three, he had sent them on board, and burned 253 buildings and had sent fifty men on shore to burn the mess house and some other buildings, which was the last thing they had to do, when about three hundred French and Indians came suddenly upon them and killed Doctor Marsh, shot Lieut. Billings through the body, and through the arm, killed and wounded 22 and wounded six more; they retreated to the dykes, and Major Frye landed with what men he got on shore and made a stand; but their number being superior to ours, we were forced to retreat.

Your sincere friend,

To Col^l Winslow Commanding
the Troops at Minas.

JEDIDIAH PREBLE.

March 13, 1758, Preble received from Gov. Pownal a commission as Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, raised by him for a general invasion of Canada.

March 12, 1759, just a year later, he received from Governor Pownal a commission as Brigadier General of the Forces raised by him to be employed in His Majesty's service the ensuing campaign.

There is a family tradition that he was present at the siege of Quebec, and near General Wolfe when he fell, Sept. 13, 1759; that he was wounded in the thigh on the Plains of Abraham, and that the ball which wounded him struck his old fashioned broad-flapped waistcoat, and drove the cloth in with it. The ball was pulled out and long preserved in the family as evidence of the fact. I am led to doubt his being present and wounded in that battle, as I can find no account of any large body of Provincial Troops being engaged in it, and had he been, his rank as a *Brigadier General* would have made him a prominent actor in the battle.* The family tradition asserts that he was a *Captain*,

* Massachusetts raised 6800 men for the invasion of Canada, 2500 of whom served in the garrison at Louisburg, several hundred in the Navy, and 300 joined Gen. Wolfe before Quebec (was Gen. Preble the Brigadier commanding there?), and the remainder served under Gen. Amherst, who entered Canada by Lake Champlain with a triumphal progress, capturing in his course the Forts at Ticonderoga, Crown Point and Niagara.

and promoted for his gallantry. It is certain he was twice wounded during the war, probably at an earlier day.

Soon after, or perhaps immediately before the capture of Quebec he was appointed by the Governor to the command of Fort Pownal, new fortress just completed on the Penobscot, at what is now called Fort Point. Fort Pownal was commenced early in May, 1759, under the superintendence of Governor Pownal and Gen. Waldo, and was one of the most substantial and well appointed fortifications that have ever been erected in Maine, and cost the Colony £5000, which was repaid by England.*

Joseph Holt, in his Journal of a Penobscot voyage (published in the N. E. Histor. and Genealog. Register, October, 1856), mentions, under date June 24, 1762: "About 2 o'clock arrived safe at anchor at Fort Pownal, on Penobscot River; and there went ashore and drunk good punch with Brigadier Preble, and evening went on aboard. 25th Friday, we sent nine men to view the lands on the West river; and about 2 o'clock I went off in a whaleboat with four men to view the land on the East branch of the Penobscot river. On Sunday, the 27th these parties returned to the sloop at the Fort, and on Monday started in his sloop in company with a Duxbury sloop and York schooner down the bay, towards Mount Desert."

* A Fort on the Penobscot was first recommended by Gov. Shirley in his message to the General Court, April 9, 1756. Gov. Pownal reiterated its necessity three years afterwards, and arrived at Falmouth, the most eastern town but one in the Province, May 1, 1759, where he had directed materials for the Fort to be collected, and found the wood piled and ready. In due time the troops, consisting of 333 men under the command of Brig. Gen. Jedidiah Preble, were embarked, with the exception of those that were to follow with the materials. They arrived on the 23d of July at the mouth of the Penobscot river landing on the East side.

Upon reconnoitering, a location was selected twenty-five rods from the water's edge, at about the same distance from the present (1868) site of Fort Point Light House, "where Flagstaff was erected and the King's colors hoisted and saluted, after Divine Service *Treated the Troops with a barrel of Rum.*" The Fort was completed in July, 1759, at an expense to the Province of £5,000. The General Court highly approved of the measure, and, June 10, voted to call the fortification Fort Pownal in honor of the Governor. A garrison was constantly maintained there until the Revolutionary war. In 1775, Mowatt, the "infamous scoundrel," as Doctor Deane calls him, who burnt Falmouth, came there in British Man-of-war, and dismantled the Fort, and in July the same year Col. Cargill burnt the block house, &c., fearing that it might be occupied by the enemy. Mr. Willis states that Capt. Mowatt accompanied Gov. Pownal on the expedition when the Fort was established. The ruins of Fort Pownal are now distinctly visible, and the remains of the breastworks are quite prominent at Fort Point, Cape Jellison, at the mouth of the Penobscot river, in what is now the town of Stockton. The object of the expedition, as explained by Gen. P. in a speech, Feb. 1, 1759, was to complete His Majesty's (George II.) dominion on the Atlantic, and secure the title to the subjects of the Province, for, says he, "as long as the British Crown has secured and fortified St. John's River, the enemy (the French) has now no other outlet to the sea, than through the Penobscot, the door being shut upon them in every other part. These lands ought to be in our possession, for as long as an Indian has any claim to them, the French will maintain a title to them."

This settlement is believed to have been the first in the vicinity for a military or civil purpose.

Gen. Waldo, whose zeal for the service prompted him, at the age of 63, to attend Gov. Pownal on the expedition, is said to have died of apoplexy while on a reconnaissance for the site, or, according to Whipple, while in the act of depositing a piece of lead (meaning a leaden plate), or, according to still another account, while pointing out to the Governor the limit of his territory, in or near the site of the present city of Bangor. However this may be, he was buried at the head of the first falls, and a leaden plate was buried with him, bearing this inscription:—

"May 23, 1759. Province of Massachusetts Bay, Dominion of Great Britain. Possession confirmed by T. Pownall, Gov."

Gen. Waldo was buried with military honors, and on the occasion the Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Lynn, preached the first sermon ever delivered in what is now Waldo county. Gen. Waldo was an accomplished gentleman, and had crossed the Atlantic ocean fifteen times. He was a large proprietor of the Waldo patent, on which the Fort was laid, and was deeply interested in its construction.

In a deed dated Sept. 13, 1760, the subject of this memoir is styled Jedidiah Preble, of Falmouth, otherwise called Jedidiah Preble, *Commander of Fort Pownal, at Penobscot.*

October 29, 1762, he purchased of the heirs of Brig. Gen. Samuel Waldo, *all the land surrounding Fort Pownal, to the amount of twenty-seven hundred acres*, for the sum of seven hundred and twenty pounds; the fort, the Government buildings (none of which are now in existence), and certain quarrying and mining privileges, being reserved by the heirs. The same year, at the settlement of the estate of his father-in-law, Capt. Joshua Bangs, he was the purchaser at the valuation of the following real estate, viz. :—

Androsse's Island*	- - - - -	£466 13 4
Mansion house and garden	- - - - -	246 13 4
Wharf and warehouses, near foot of King Street	- - - - -	196 00 0
Breastwork and flats	- - - - -	104 13 04

The mansion house and garden were situated on Thames Street in Falmouth, near the foot of what is now India Street. The house was destroyed at the burning of Falmouth by Mowatt, and another afterwards built upon its site, which after the Brigadier's death was purchased by his son Capt Enoch, who with his family occupied it many years, until he sold it to Capt. Lemuel Dyer. This house, after numerous alterations, is still (1868) standing. Originally a green sloping bank extended from its front to the water, affording a pleasant and always cheerful prospect, and the house was two storied, with a low, flat, hipped roof. At this time (1868) the street, the name of which has been changed to Commercial Street, has been graded down and the house slightly raised. The roof has also been raised, and its ends brought out, a granite basement has been added underneath, and a large addition made to the rear of the house. With these changes, from a two storied hipped-roof house, it has become four storied, with a plain slanting roof, and can scarcely be recognized. The green sloping bank has long since disappeared, and was at first replaced by a marine railway, which in its turn has disappeared, and granite and brick warehouses now (1868) cover the site of the green bank and sandy shores.

March 3d, 1763, Jedidiah Preble received from Francis Bernard, Captain General and Governor of the Province of Massachusetts, a commission as Justice of the Peace in the County of Lincoln, with authority, in conjunction with two or more Justices, to hold a court, &c. A few words in Parson Smith's Journal, under date February 4th, of this year, show us the grave Justice in a more jovial light. He says—"Brigadier Preble, Colonel Waldo, Captain Ross, Doctor Coffin, Nathaniel Moody, Mr. Webb and their wives and Tate set out for a frolic at Rings, and are not yet got back, nor like to be, the roads not being passable." On the 11th of February he says—"Our frolickers returned from Black point last night, having been gone just ten days. They got homeward as far as long Creek last night, and with vast difficulty and expense reached home."

* This island was first called Portland, then Androsses or Andrews, and, after its purchase by Joshua Bangs, Bangs Island. It is now called Cushing Island, after its present proprietor, though the name of Bangs Island is retained on the U. S. Coast Survey and other maps and charts.

In 1766 he was chosen a Representative to succeed Samuel Waldo, without opposition. In 1768 he was a member of the house from Falmouth and Cape Elizabeth, and one of the "glorious ninety-two" who voted *nay* to the command of the King to rescind the celebrated circular letter. The same year the strict execution of the revenue act produced mobs and riots in the seaport towns, which caused the government to call to its support a military and naval force. The intimation on the 8th of September that a body of soldiers had been ordered to Boston, produced a greater degree of alarm than had been caused by any other measure. A town meeting was immediately held in Boston, which recommended that a convention of committees from all the towns in the Province should be held in Faneuil Hall, to consult and advise such measures as the public peace and safety required. This recommendation met with a hearty response, and a convention, numerous attended, assembled in Faneuil Hall on the 22d of September. An *express* from Boston reached Falmouth on the 18th, and on the 21st the inhabitants held a meeting and appointed General Preble, who was already their Representative to the General Court, as their delegate to this convention. He was, however, instructed very cautiously to do nothing illegal or unconstitutional, but to use every endeavor within the limits of legitimate resistance to procure a redress of grievances. The result of the convention was much more moderate than the friends of government anticipated. The convention enumerated their grievances, declared their loyalty and that of the people, and advised all to avoid tumultuous expression of their feelings, and to yield obedience to the civil magistrate. They firmly expressed their opinion that the civil power without the aid of a standing force was fully adequate to suppress all tumultuous disorders; but notwithstanding this expression of opinion, on the 28th of September, two regiments, numbering about a thousand men, under command of Colonel Dalrymple, from Halifax, landed at Boston. These troops were refused quarters and supplies by both the General Court and the town of Boston. In February, 1769, when the news reached England, Parliament denounced the proceedings of this convention of town delegates at Faneuil Hall as subversive of government, and as showing a disposition to set up an authority independent of the crown.

It will be seen from this, that thus early our subject was prepared to take the people's side in the gradually approaching struggle of the Revolution, and that he was already looked upon as a leader.

In the town valuation of 1772, his property had a higher valuation put on it than any other in Falmouth, viz., £311 8s.; the total value of all the property on the Neck and at Back Cove at the same time being £9,408. The next largest property-holder in Falmouth was Enoch Ilsley, whose estate was valued at £300. There were but two others whose valuation was above or equal to £150 each.

In 1773 he was chosen a Councillor of the people, and though of course of the popular party, was one of six accepted by the Royal Governor. The same year, by a schedule, we find him the owner of 110 tons of shipping, which he the next year had increased to 135 tons—not a large investment in navigation for these times, but a very considerable one for those.

January 25, 1774, he was chosen by the town of Falmouth one of a committee of seven, of which he appears to have been chairman, to

make answer to the several letters received from the Committee of Correspondence in Boston, and to report what ought to be done for the public welfare under the alarming circumstances which existed. The 3d of February this committee made a long report, in which they say, that having waited too patiently a long time in hopes that the Governor would join the other branches of the Legislature in petitioning the King for a redress of American grievances, and finding it vain to hope or expect any relief through his means, they declare it the duty of the town to declare as their opinion, in a matter which so highly concerned their own and future generations, that neither the Parliament of England, nor any other power on earth, has a right to lay a tax on the people of the colonies, but by their own consent, or the consent of those whom they may choose to represent them—a right guaranteed by the glorious Magna Charta, and not only agreeable to the laws of God and Nature, but interwoven in the constitution of the human mind. This report was accompanied by a set of *Resolves*, in which they declared their determination not to suffer to be imported into the town any article on which Parliament had laid a duty, nor to have dealings with those who promoted such arbitrary acts; and further, that they would neither buy nor sell, and would desist from the use of India Tea, and discountenance its introduction, while the duty continued; and finally acknowledged their obligations to Boston for early notices of approaching danger, and "for their intrepid behavior upon the late tea ships' arrival." Two of the committee entered their dissent to the resolve relative to Boston, and to epithets given to the ministry and the E. India Company. The whole Report, with the accompanying *Resolves*, may be found in the appendix to Willis's History of Portland.

September 22, 1774, a convention of delegates from towns in Cumberland County, assembled at Falmouth, recommended that Jeremiah Powell, Esq., and Jedidiah Preble, Esq., "Constitutional Counsellors of this Province residing in the County, take their places at the Board as usual the ensuing session."

On the 5th of October, the House of Representatives of Massachusetts met at Salem, and resolved itself into a Provincial Congress, and on the 8th adjourned to Concord. They took the government of the province into their hands, and made vigorous preparations for the approaching contest. On the 27th of October, *Gen. Jedidiah Preble*, with Gen. Artemas Ward and Col. Pomeroy, were chosen General Officers of the Provincial forces, and Gen. Preble was chosen to the chief command.* This appointment he was forced to decline on account of ill health and advanced age, and it was then bestowed upon Gen. Artemas Ward, who at a later period was superseded by Washington.†

Great hopes had been entertained that when news of the resolute

* Afternoon Thursday, October 27, 1774. It was moved that the Congress proceed to the choice of three general officers, and resolved that they would first make choice of the gentleman who should have the chief command, and the Committee having voted and counted the votes reported that the Hon. Jedidiah Preble, Esq., was chosen. Hon. Artemas Ward next chosen. Then Colonel Pomeroy.—*Journal of Provincial Congress of Mass.*

† The Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1775, p. 297, vol. 45, under head of the Proceedings of the American Colonies—says:

"Gen. Gage has given positive orders that no person shall go out of Boston. Colonel Pribble has issued as positive orders that no person shall go into Boston."

spirit of the colonies reached England, it would produce a more temperate consideration of their grievances than ministers had been disposed to take; but when, instead, they found a determination to force down the arbitrary doctrines at the point of the bayonet, they despaired of reconciliation, and prepared with vigor to resist encroachment. The feelings of the people became exceedingly irritated against those who still countenanced the course of the mother country, and personal quarrels often took place between individuals. A rencontre of this kind, in which Gen. Preble was one of the actors, is related* as having taken place in King, or, as it is now called, India street. Gen. Preble met Mr. Sheriff Tyng, and said, "It is talked that there will be a mob to-night." They met Mr. Oxnard (his son-in-law), when Tyng said to him, "We are going to have a mob to-night." The General denied having said so. Tyng contradicted him, and called him an old fool, and threatened he would chastise him if he were not an old man. The General threatened to cane him, or knock him down, if he should repeat those words, when Tyng drew his sword, and threatened to run him through. Preble then collared and shook Tyng. Afterwards Tyng asked pardon of the General, and it was granted. The populace inquired if the General was satisfied, and told him he should have all the satisfaction he desired, but he desired nothing more. This anecdote illustrates not only the popularity of the General, but the state of feeling towards the Crown officers and the Government itself.

It was somewhere about this time that Gen. Preble abandoned the Episcopal form of worship, and took seats under the droppings of Parson Smith's eloquence, because the Episcopal clergyman had offended him by continuing to pray for the King and royal family. In April, 1775, Gen. Preble with four others was added to the Committee of Inspection at Falmouth, and on the 9th of May became security for Capt. Mowatt, his surgeon, and the Rev. Mr. Wiswell, who had been seized while walking upon Munjoy Hill by a mob of soldiers under the command of Col. Thompson. The commanding officer on board Mowatt's ship threatened to lay the town in ashes if the prisoners were not immediately given up. Gen. P. and Col. Freeman became security for their return the next day on their parole, and they went on board ship about 9 the same evening. When it was ascertained that Mowatt did not intend to keep his parole, the militia mob vented their rage upon the hostages and kept them in confinement without dinner, and refused to let their children speak with them. Towards evening they were released on their consenting to furnish refreshment to the militia. The number of men was 337, and Gen. Preble was compelled as his contribution to furnish them with some barrels of bread, a number of cheeses, and two barrels of rum—the whole at a cost to him of about ten pounds lawful, and all for a cowardly wretch who had not honor enough to keep his parole, and who in a mean spirit of revenge obtained the orders from Admiral Graves, under which he burnt the town, on the 16th of October following. By this outrage Gen. Preble his security incurred a loss of property in the aggregate valued at over £2,500, and Col. Freeman, his other hostage, half as much. On the receipt of Mowatt's badly spelled, worded and written letter, announcing his intention to burn

* Dr. Samuel Deane's Diary, April 8, 1774.

the town in *two* hours, Gen. Preble was appointed one of a committee to wait upon him, to see if the threatened calamity could not be averted. At the earnest entreaty of the committee, Mowatt consented to postpone the execution of his second orders until 8 o'clock the next morning, on certain conditions, which were evaded until the time set had expired. The destruction did not commence until 9 o'clock. Gen. Preble removed his family and such other property as he was able to save, to Capisick. His loss of property was greater than that of any other sufferer by the burning of Falmouth.* It was not until 1791, when the General Court of Massachusetts granted them two townships of land now known as Freeman and New Portland, that any relief was obtained by the sufferers for their losses.

AD 1777 — Jedidiah Preble

In 1776 & '77, and again in 1780, he was chosen by the people as their

Representative to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, with little if any opposition. On the 19th of May he was elected Representative, by 99 out of 102 votes, as he states in his diary. The town neglected to send the precepts of his and his colleague's election, and on the 30th of May, in answer to a call of the House, Gen. Preble said, "I was loathe to come, but being elected by so great a majority, felt bound to accept." It was then unanimously voted by the House that he should keep his seat. On the 20th of June following, he was

* The following estimate of his losses is taken from a memorandum in his own handwriting, viz. :—

One dwelling house I lived in, two story high, four rooms on a floor, all well finished, with a porch and a Chinese fence	£550 0 0
Furniture, provisions and clothing left in the house	134 0 0
One barn and chaise house, wood house and other small buildings, together with a wharf and platform back of the house	70 0 0
One dwelling house, four rooms on a floor, two story high, that Samuel Moody kept a Tavern in, with a new kitchen back	400 0 0
One large store improved by Mr. Thos. Oxnard, Rented at 26. 13. 4. per ann.	200 0 0
One hatter's shop, two story high	45 0 0
One small store joining	30 0 0
One bake house and two stores joining, two story	80 0 0
One shop and eight stores joining, all two story high	390 0 0
One store on the end of my wharf	40 0 0
Goods, left in the shop, viz. : iron, glass, wooden ware, English goods, sheep's wool, flax, ceprass and logwood, amounting to	200 0 0
24 cwt. good sugar a 40s.	48 0 0
160 gals. molasses a 1s. 6d. ; 140 gals. W. Rum at 3s.	33 0 0
100 bushels salt at 2s. 8d. ; 6000 seasoned trunnails a 20s.	19 6 8
One eleven inch cable and small rigging, burnt in my store, 13000 seasoned clear boards at 40s.	106 0 0
Our, rafters, clabboards, shingles and anchor stock	26 0 0
30 cord wood a 8s. ; seven cord bark a 12s.	16 4 0
One body of a chaise, £4 ; one pr. wheels, iron board and one body of a cart, £5	9 0 0
Damage done to my wharf by the fire	30 0 0
One pew in Saint Paul's Church	13 6 8
To moving my household goods and other effects sundry times out of town	20 0 0
Forty sheep a 10s. ; one yoke of oxen 13s. 6d., and two cows a £3, lost by taking them off my islands	39 6 8
To two quarter casks of Madeira a £12.	24 0 0

Errors excepted, &c.

JEDIDIAH PREBLE. £2523 4 0

CUMBERLAND, ss. Falmouth, Dec. 1, 1775, the above named Jedidiah Preble, Esq., made oath that the above is a true account of the loss he met with by Capt. Mowatt's lately burning the town of Falmouth, according to his best judgment.

Coram.

ENOCH FREEMAN, Justice Peace.

elected Councillor (one of the board of eighteen) for the Province of Maine, in place of Mr. Chauncy, resigned, by a joint vote of the House and Board, receiving one hundred out of one hundred and eight votes.

In 1778, by advice and consent of the Council, he was appointed, by command of the major part of the Council, under the act of 1699, a Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Cumberland, and was the *fourth* of the name of Preble appointed to a judicial office. On the 4th of September, 1780, under the new State constitution, he was elected the first Senator from Cumberland County, receiving in Falmouth, the town where he resided, 35 out of 42 votes.

In 1782 and '83, he held appointments as Judge of Inferior Courts, under the new State constitution, and these appointments were the closing ones of his long career of activity, honor and usefulness. Four days after the rejoicing in Boston, on the occasion of the definitive treaty of peace having been signed by Congress, viz., on the 11th of March, 1784, he breathed his last at his residence in Falmouth, and on the 16th was buried in the old burying place on Munjoy Hill, where the monument erected to his memory can still be seen. It is a tomb-shaped block of granite masonry, covered with a free-stone slab, on which may be read this Inscription:—

UNDER
THIS STONE
IS DEPOSITED
ALL THAT IS MORTAL
OF
THE HONORABLE
JEDIDIAH PREBLE, ESQUIRE,
WHO DIED MARCH 11, 1784,
AGED 77 YEARS.
HE ACTED ON ALL THE STAGES OF
LIFE,
AS A
TRUSTY COMMANDER AT SEA,
AN INTREPID SOLDIER,
A PRUDENT GENERAL,
A WISE LEGISLATOR,
AND
AN UPRIGHT JUDGE.

Where is thy sting, oh death?
And where thy victory, grave?

Jedidiah Preble is reputed to have been the first white man that ascended to the summit of Mount Washington. He often told his children the story of his long, dangerous and toilsome journey, considering it, as well he might, in absence of roads or bridle paths, one of the most important of his achievements. According to the tradition of the time, "he went up the mountain and washed his hands in the clouds." His son Enoch used to tell of his father's journey, as he had told it to him, and among other incidents mentioned his leaving a bottle of brandy on a flat rock on the top of the mountain, and that when the spot was revisited years afterwards, the bottle was broken, and the rock cracked, supposed from a stroke of lightning. The date of this expedition, unfortunately, has not been preserved; but some few years since, old Abel Crawford, the patriarch of the mountain, who had not then been gathered to his fathers, told the wife of one of Brigadier Preble's grandsons, that he was his companion on the occasion referred to, and verified his account of it.

General Preble is represented by his children and contemporaries to have been of commanding and dignified presence, standing full six feet in height. His common dress was the scarlet coat and laced hat, which, previous to the Revolution, were only permitted to be worn by what was called the privileged classes. He was of very quick temper, and resolute and even stubborn in his purposes. His opinion once formed, there was no moving him from it, so that it is usual to say among his descendants, when one of them is fixed of will about anything and resolute to do what he has planned, that he has a touch of the *Brigadier* in him.

His will, dated February 10, 1784 (recorded vol. iii. Probate Records C. C., p. 292), bequeaths his property, viz.: 1st, To the payment of his just debts and funeral expenses; 2d, Bangs Island to his wife during her life; 3d, £100 lawful money to be paid one year after his decease to each of the following persons, viz.: Sons John, Ebenezer, Edward, Joshua, Enoch and Henry, also to daughter Statira. The remainder of his estate was to be equally divided among his children, and the heirs of his deceased son Jedidiah, in *tenths*. Further, after his widow's decease, Bangs Island was to be in the same way divided. The will made his son Ebenezer and his widow Mehitable his executors.

MRS. MEHITABLE PREBLE.

Mehitable Preble General Preble's second wife was the daughter† of Captain Joshua Bangs, who came to Falmouth from Harwich, Cape Cod. Her first husband, John Roberts, Jr., died in the first year of their wedded life, leaving her a childless widow. About a year after his death she married General (then Colonel) Preble, on the 9th of May, 1754. Mrs. Preble is represented to have been a bustling, energetic, business woman, fully alive and attentive to the interest and business of her husband, and improving his property while he was fulfilling his various

* Signature to Will.

† Capt. Joshua Bangs, the father of Mehitable Preble, came to Falmouth from Harwich, Cape Cod, about 1731, when he had laid out to him "as assign to Dennis Morrough late of Falmouth, deceased, a tract of land and flats containing half an acre, and bound as followeth: beginning on the corner between the house lot formerly laid out to John Prichard on old Casco's Neck, near where Fort Loyal stood and the flats laid out to Edward and John Tyng, thence bounding on said Prichard's lot to run N Ely to the Ely corner thereof, and so including the Pine tree and parcel of land and rocks which lyeth between King Street and a small lot laid out to John Graves and the flats laid out and granted to Joseph Bayley, bounded on Joseph Bayley's flats and the aforesaid Tyng's flats on the other side, until half an acre be made up and completed. It being for the house lot for said Morrough's right, provided the same be free from former grants." Rated at Falmouth October 22d, 1731. (See old Falmouth Proprietors' Records, p. 258, vol. I.) This land was on the westerly side of what is now (1868) India Street, and to the westward of the Grand Trunk Depot. Joshua Bangs was a shipmaster, subsequently a merchant, and represented the town of Falmouth in the General Court in 1741.

Joshua Bangs was born at Harwich, Massachusetts, in 1691; married Mehitable Clark, of Harwich, June 18, 1713, and died at Falmouth, May 23, 1762—his wife having died the year previous, as appears from the following inscriptions on their head stones in the Eastern Cemetery, at Portland:

"Here lies the body of Mrs. Mehitable Bangs, wife of Mr. Joshua Bangs, died April 5th, 1761, in the 65th year of her age."

"Here lies the body of Mr. Joshua Bangs, died May 23d, 1762, in the 71st year of his age."

They had three sons and five daughters, viz.:

1. Nathan, born 1714. 2. Thomas, born Nov. 28th, 1716; married Mehitable Stone, of Harwich, Oct. 1751. 3. Thankful, born Nov. 13th, 1720; married Samuel Cobb, Nov. 1740. 4. Sarah, born —; married Gershom Rogers, July, 1756. 5. Joshua, born 1723; married —.

Vol. XXII.

military and political duties. It is a family tradition that when the town of Falmouth was burnt by Mowatt, she hastened, with an axe, and with her own hand humanely liberated the pigs, &c., from their confinement, by knocking down the piggery in which they were confined, saying it would be a shame to leave poor dumb creatures to be burnt. She survived her husband twenty-one years, and died suddenly in a fit of apoplexy, on the 20th of August, 1805, at the same advanced age of 77. By her will she left property in Falmouth, the appraised value of which was \$7,340. Her will very equitably divided this property into sevenths, after deducting certain legacies, and gave it in equal portions to her seven sons and daughters, or their heirs. She also left a legacy, large for those days in proportion to her estate, viz., three hundred and thirty-three dollars, which she directed should be distributed among the poor widows of Portland. She was buried at the side of her husband, in the old burial place, where a plain slate head-stone marks her last resting place.

Children of JEDIDIAH PREBLE and MARTHA JUNKINS, viz.:

Jedidiah, born ———, at York; married Miss Avis Phillips, of Boston; died of exposure consequent upon shipwreck.

Samuel, born at York, and died, unmarried.

John, born at York, 1742; married Sarah Frost, of Machias, Nov., 1783; died December 3, 1787.

Lucy, born at York; married Jonathan Webb, of Boston, Jan., 1763.

William, born at York, lost at sea and never heard from.

Children of JEDIDIAH PREBLE and MEHITABLE (BANGS) ROBERTS, all born in Falmouth, now Portland, Maine:

1. Martha, born Nov. 18, 1754; married Rev. Thomas Oxnard, of Portland, June 17, 1772; died Oct. 16, 1824.

2. Ebenezer, born August 15, 1757; married, 1st, Dorcas Hsley, Oct. 7, 1781—2d, Mary Derby, June 14, 1785—3d, Betsey Derby, June, 1795—4th, Abigail Torrey; died at Richmond, Va., April, 1817. Ebenezer was a distinguished merchant of Boston, and at one time the partner in business of Wm. Gray.

ried Sarah Waite. 6. *Mehitable*, born 1728; married, 1st, John Roberts, Jr., 1752; 2d, Jedidiah Preble, 1754. 7. *Susannah*, born ———; married Elijah Weare, 1761. 8. *Mary*, born ———; married Nathaniel Gordon, Oct. 25th, 1754.

Capt. Joshua Bangs owned and gave name to Bangs Island in Portland Harbor, of which the earliest English name, and which it retained for a century, was "Portland Island." Within a few years the island has passed from the possession of the descendants of Joshua Bangs, and its purchaser, Mr. Cushing, has re-christened it, and given it his own name, and erected upon it a fine hotel for summer resort, which he calls the Ottawa House. The name of Bangs Island is, however, retained upon all the maps and charts. Captain Joshua was a descendant from Edward Bangs, who was born in Chichester, England, 1592, and arrived at Plymouth in the *Ann*, July, 1623. In 1644 he removed with Gov. Prence and others to a new settlement on Cape Cod, called Nausett, afterwards Eastham, and died there in 1678, aged 86. He was a shipwright, and superintended the construction of the first vessel built at Plymouth in 1641. She was a bark of 40 to 50 tons, and he contributed 1-16 of the cost, which was estimated at £200.

The wife of Capt. Joshua Bangs, *Mehitable Clarke*, was the daughter of Andrew Clarke, born 1640, and *Mehitable Scottow*, born 1649, and the grand-daughter of Thomas Clarke born 1599, the reputed mate of the *Mayflower* on her first voyage in 1620 and who died in 1697, aged 98. His gravestone is still standing and legible on Burying Hill. Her mother's father was Thomas Scottow, of Boston, who owned a house and garden in School Street, where the City Hall now stands, which he sold to the town for £55, but it afterwards came into the possession of Samuel Clarke, and remained in the Clarke family until about 1825, when Doctor Samuel Clarke sold it to the city. Andrew Clarke lived for some years after his marriage in Boston, and his father, Thomas Clarke, gave him a house in Scottow's Lane, which ran from Ann St. to Union Street, as appears by a deed, a copy of which is now (1868) in the possession of Samuel C. Clarke, Esq., of Newport, R. I.

3. Joshua, born Nov. 28, 1759 ; married Hannah Cross, of Newburyport, Mass. ; died Nov. 4, 1803.
4. Edward, born August 15, 1761 ; married Miss Mary Deering, March 17, 1801 ; died August 25, 1807. This Edward was the distinguished Commodore of the U. S. Navy.
5. Enoch, born July 2, 1763 ; married Miss Sally Cross, of Gorham, Me., Sept. 14, 1800 ; died Sept. 28, 1842. He was President of the Portland Marine Society from 1811 to 1841 inclusive, when he declined a reelection ; Vice President of the Cumberland Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and held various other offices of trust and honor.
6. Statira, born Jan. 3, 1767 ; married Capt. Richard Codman, of Portland, Sept. 10, 1789 ; died Aug. 15, 1796.
7. Henry, born Jan. 24, 1770 ; married Frances Wright, of Stafford, Staffordshire, England, Dec. 11, 1794 ; died at Pittsburgh Dec., 1825. Henry was for some time Consul at Palermo, and was the first U. S. commercial agent to Turkey.

NAMES OF YALE AND HARVARD GRADUATES.—It is interesting to compare the triennial catalogues of our oldest two New England colleges with reference to the recurrence of certain names among the graduates. If one were asked to guess what name would be found most common upon any such catalogue, very likely he would fix upon the ubiquitous name of Smith, and generally he would be right. But the most common name at Harvard has not been Smith; or Brown, or Thompson, but Williams. Harvard has had eighty-seven graduates of the name of Williams, and at Yale this name has been almost as common, as we find eighty-one of this family on the list. But the most common name at Yale has been Smith, she numbering one hundred and fifty-two of this class among her alumni, while Harvard has but eighty-four. Of the Green tribe (including those who spell it Greene), Harvard has forty-six, and Yale only nineteen, while of the Clarks (including Clarkes) Yale has had seventy-two, and Harvard fifty-seven. Of the Huntingtons, Yale has had fifty-one and Harvard but eleven. On the other hand, Harvard has had eighty-four of the name of Adams, and Yale but thirty-six. The family of Brown (and Browne) has sent seventy-four of the children to Harvard and sixty-seven to Yale. Harvard had forty-nine Whites and Yale thirty-seven. The Parkers have gone to Harvard, sixty-nine having been found among her graduates, and only sixteen at Yale.

But a still more striking disparity is found in the name of Strong. Harvard has but 5, while Yale has 52. Also of the Hubbards, Yale has 54, Harvard but 26. Yale has 39 alumni of the name of Porter, and Harvard 29. Of the Dwights, 33 graduated at Yale, and 21 at Harvard. Of the Baldwins, Yale has 58, and Harvard 9. And then to turn the table, Harvard has of Abbots (and Abbotts) 42, and Yale but 6. Harvard has 43 Allens, and Yale but 24. Of the Davis family, 50 have graduated at Harvard, and only 18 at Yale. Of the name of Russell, 47 are found at Harvard, and only 23 at Yale. Taking the two colleges together, Smith is the most common name, and next in order is Williams.—*Boston Congregationalist*.

MEMOIR OF JACOB WENDELL, OF PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[By the Rev. ELIAS NASON.]

"A wit's a feather, and a chief, a rod,
An honest man's the noblest work of God."—POPE.

THE WENDELL family is of Germanic origin and of great respectability. From it and its affiliated branches have sprung many men of eminence—merchants, statesmen, poets and philanthropists, who by their talents, integrity and patriotism have shed lustre upon the name and adorned the annals of the nation.*

Mr. JACOB WENDELL, of Portsmouth, N. H., was a direct and lineal descendant through John, Abraham, John of Boston, and John of Portsmouth, of Mr. Evert Jansen and his wife Mary Wendell, who came from the commercial town of Embden, the capital of East Friesland, Hanover, and settled at Beverwyck, the site of Fort Orange, and now the city of Albany, N. Y., in or about the year 1645 (*ante*, i. 186).

That the family was of high social standing may be inferred from the coat of arms (Drake's *Boston*, p. 619), which has the device of a ship under full sail, and two anchors, and which was stained on nine panes of glass in the east window of the old Dutch church at Albany, demolished in 1805; and, also, from the matrimonial alliances which the Wendells formed with the Van Rensselaer, Dekey, Staats, and other well known families of that town. Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell, the American progenitor, was in 1656, eight years prior to the occupation of Fort Orange by the English, *Regerendo Dijakin* in the church, and died at Albany, at the advanced age of 88 years, in 1709. His only son, John Wendell, married for his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Major Abraham Staats, by whom he had nine children, the first of whom, born in Albany Dec. 27, 1678, received the name of Abraham from his maternal grandfather, married Katharine Dekey, daughter of Tennis and his wife Anna (Vanburgh) Dekey, May 26, 1680, and became a merchant in Boston, where he died Sept. 27, 1734.

His oldest son John, born in Albany April 28, 1703, married Elizabeth,† the second daughter of Judge Edmund and his wife Dorothy (Flynt) Quincy, November, 1724, by whom he had fifteen children.‡ He was a merchant, member of the Council, and Major of the Boston Regiment, of which his uncle, the Hon. Jacob Wendell,§ was Colonel.

* Five by the name of Wendell graduated at Harvard College between 1733 and 1782.

† Sister of the Hon. Edmund Quincy, whose daughter Dorothy married, 1st, the Hon. John Hancock, and 2d, Capt. James Scott (*ante*, xi. 72).

‡ *Ante*, xi. 72.

§ Jacob Wendell, born August 5, 1691, was the 9th child of Mr. Abraham and his wife Elizabeth Staats; married Miss Sarah, daughter of Dr. James Oliver, of Cambridge, and lived in School street, nearly opposite King's Chapel. He was an eminent merchant, and held many public offices (*ante*, i. 187). His youngest son Oliver, H. C. 1753, married Mary, daughter of Edward Jackson, in 1762—and died Jan. 15, 1818. His daughter Sarah mar. the Rev. Abiel Holmes, the eminent historian, and father of OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, the very original and accomplished novelist and poet of the present day.

Margaret, the 12th child of the Hon. Jacob and his wife Sarah, mar. William Phillips, of Boston, father of the Hon. John Phillips, the first Mayor of Boston (*ante*, xx. 297), and grandfather of the present distinguished orator, WENDELL PHILLIPS. (*Memories of the Dead in Boston*, p. 258.)

He lived at the corner of Queen (now Court) and Tremont streets, and died at Boston "of y^e gout," Dec. 15, 1763, aged 60 years. His oldest son John, born Sept. 10, O. S. 1731, entered Harvard College in 1746, and graduated in 1750, when he immediately removed to Portsmouth, N. H., where he married, 1st, June 20, 1754, Sarah Wentworth, daughter of Capt. Daniel, son of Gov. John Wentworth (*ante*, iv. 337), and born Sept. 1, 1736, by whom he had eleven children; and then, 2d, Aug. 20, 1778, Miss Dorothy Sherburne,* the second daughter of the Hon. Henry and his wife Sarah (Warner) Sherburne, who was born May 20, 1752, by whom he had eight children more, and died at Portsmouth, April 26, 1808, aged 76 years.

Through his first wife, Sarah Wentworth, Mr. Wendell became possessed of a large landed estate, a part of which was settled in 1772, and incorporated as a town under the name of Wendell. He was a gentleman of high consideration in Portsmouth, and bore an active part by his fortune, pen and counsel in the revolution. He was in correspondence with Gen. John Sullivan, Gen. Alexander Scammell, John Paul Jones, Gen. George Washington and other revolutionary heroes. He was a good scholar, a ready writer, a fluent speaker; which accomplishments were honored by the degree of Master of Arts, conferred upon him by Yale College in 1768, and by Dartmouth College in 1773. A seat in the national Congress was also tendered to him.

When the celebrated naval hero, John Paul Jones, visited Portsmouth in 1777, for the purpose of preparing the "Ranger"† for sea, he was most cordially entertained at the house‡ of Mr. Wendell; and when that vessel sailed from Portsmouth on the first day of November of the same year, one of Mr. Wendell's sons enlisted under its invincible commander. A characteristic letter, under the signature of Jones himself, now before me, and not until recently published, shows alike the gallantry and patriotism of the famous hero of the "Ranger," "Le Bon Homme Richard," and of Cooper's admirable American romance, the "Pilot;" and his intimate relations to the Wendell family.

"Ranger, Nantes, 11th Dec., 1777.

"MY DEAR SIR.—The Ranger was wafted by the Pinions of the gentlest, and most friendly Gales along the Surface of the Blue profound of Neptune; and not the swelling bosom of a Friend's, nor even of an *Enemy's Sail*, appeared within our Placid Horizon until after we had passed the Everlasting mountains in the Sea (called Azores), whose Tops are in the Clouds, and who's Foundations are in the Centre. When lo! this Halcyon Season was interrupted! the gathering Fleets o'erspread the Sea, and war's alarms began! nor ceased day or night untill, aided by the mighty Boreas, we cast Anchor in this Asylum the 2^d Curr^t, but since I am not certain that my Poetry will be understood, it may not be amiss to add *by way of marginal note*, that after leaving Ports-

* Her sister Sarah m. Woodbury Langdon, who was father of the wife of Gov. Wm. Eustis (*ante*, ix. 180).

† The "Ranger" carried the news of the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne to France, and was the first to receive a national salute from a foreign power. (*Life of Paul Jones*, by Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, l. p. 48, et. seq.)

‡ "The house on Islington street, nearly opposite the Academy."—*Rambles about Portsmouth*, p. 231.

mouth nothing remarkable happened untill I got to the Eastward of the Western Islands ; and that from that time untill my arrival here, I fell in with Ships every day, sometimes every hour ; within Eighty Leagues of Ushant, I met with an Enemies fleet of Ten Sail, bound up Channel, but notwithstanding my best endeavors, I was unable to detach any of them from the strong convoy under which they sailed. I met with and brought too a variety of other Ships, none whereof proved British Property, except two Brigantines from Malaga with Fruit for London, which became Prizes, the one is arrived here, the other I am told in Quiberon Bay, as I have met with and brought too several Ships in the Night, I had the most agreeable Proofs of the Active Spirit of my Officers and Men.

" I have forwarded my despatches to Paris, by Express, and determine not to go myself unless I am sent for. I understand that in Obedience to orders from the Secret Committee, the Commissioners had, some time ago, provided One of the finest Frigates for me that can be imagined, calculated for Thirty-two Twenty-four Pounders, on one deck, and longer than any Ship in the Enemies Fleet, but that it has been found necessary to give her up, on account of some difficulties which they have met with at Court. My Heart glows with the most fervent Gratitude for this and every other unsolicited and unexpected instance of the favor and Approbation of Congress ; and if a Life of Services devoted to the Interests of America, can be made Instrumental in Securing its Independence ; I shall be the happiest of men, and regard the continuance of such approbation as an Honor far superior to the empty Peagantry, which Kings ever had Power to bestow.

" I esteem your Son as a promising and deserving young man. I have just now had some conversation with him and am much Pleased with his diffidence and modesty, he would not, he says, accept of a Commission untill he thinks himself equal to the duty of the Office of Lieutenant ; there I think he shows a true spirit ; in the mean time he tells me he is perfectly satisfied with his present Situation, any thing within my Power to render his Situation happy and Instructive shall not be wanting.

" I must rely on you to make my best Compliments acceptable to the fair Miss Wendell, and to the other agreeable Ladies of my acquaintance in Portsmouth. The Captain of the Raleigh I understand is well, and has lately been figuring it away at Paris, whereof please to acquaint my *Sister* Officer. I should be exceedingly happy to hear from you, but as my destination depends upon what I am to hear from the Commissioners, I cannot at Present give you my Address, but will drop you another, How do you do, shortly. I am with Sentiments of Respect and Regard, my dear Sir,

Your obliged, very Obedient,

Most humble Servant,

" John Wendell, Esq.
Portsmouth."

Jn^o. P. JONES."

When Gen. Washington visited Portsmouth, in the autumn of 1789,* Mr. John Wendell was one of the committee to extend to the " Father of his Country " the welcome and congratulations of the

* *Rambles about Portsmouth*, p. 255.

citizens, and some stanzas written by his facile pen, for the occasion, are instinct with patriotism and poetic fire. Among his letters I find the following, which terminates quite abruptly, written to his kinsman the late Hon. Josiah Quincy, of this city, in which he adverts to many points of interest both in respect to himself and family :—

“ Portsmouth, ————

“ MY DEAR KINSMAN—For so I have an inherent and natural right to style you, being descended from a Quincy myself, and so near to you that your grandfather was my mother's brother, and from whom I myself have received many affectionate letters, but not so many as from his unfortunate but most tender brother, my late uncle Edmund Quincy, Esq.* of immortal memory, the late father of the present Mrs. Scott, who was the late widow of Gov. Hancock. From him I have in my possession as many letters as will form a volume, of the most remarkable occurrences of our late revolution, besides [being] interspersed with his most entertaining sentiments on various subjects, moral, political and religious, which I value more than gold itself, and have given as an invaluable legacy to my children, of whom I have a number that I pledge myself have never disgraced their ancestry, and whose names are stamped with the love and respect of their fellow citizens, and are originated from the most respected families in this State.

“ Now, my dear Sir, you will ask who is this man, and from what pretensions does he claim his familiarity with me? In answer I will adopt the observation of one of my New York ancestors, a lady of exalted character, who observed with great pathos and sublimity of thought, that ‘The blood can crawl, where it cannot run.’ So will I say that reading your timely sentimental speech in Congress and with avidity, I was struck with the force of argument and ratiocination and good sense which prevailed through the whole address, and I could not help saying—That if such reasoning as this will not prevail neither would they believe *although one arose from the dead*. I am not a bigot to any party. I am happy to have an opinion of my own. I am not in want of place in Church or State. I have been offered in years past a seat in Congress. I respected Washington, admired our friend Adams while he was not biassed by his own opinion, and I esteem a Jefferson for his caution to adopt such measures as bias his fears of involving this country in European wars. I do not approve of *darkness which may be felt*. Here I will quote your own sentiment—That every city in the Union which is a seat of commerce ought to be made impregnable against naval attack, whilst our rising militia will keep foreign armies at arm's length. *Cetera desunt.*”†

* Died July 4, 1788, aged 85 years.

† The following letter, written by Mr. Wendell at the age of nearly 75 years, to some gentlemen in Boston, is interesting in a historical and genealogical point of view.

“ GENTLEMEN—My old Boston friend and cotemporary, the Hon. Nathl Barrell, Esq., of Old York, gave me the pleasure to dine here at my house last week, and in the course of recollecting our youthful hours he reminded me of the place of his nativity in Sudbury street, which brought to my memory the names of Green, Kneeland, Jackson, Ives, etc.; and amongst the rest that of Homer, and that of Mr. John Joy, who served his time with our respected neighbor Capt. Benjamin Russell, and who I afterwards heard married Mr. Homer's daughter who was very intimate in my father's family. I entered college in 1746 and came out in 1750, and immediately came to this town where I have been ever since settled, and twice married into genteel family connections, and by the smiles of Providence enjoy a very independent property. My friend Barrell informs me that you, gentle-

In the scanty remains of his library at Portsmouth, I find an old copy of "The whole Book of Psalms, by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, etc., with music by John Playford," London, 1738, with the following characteristic musical item written on a fly leaf in his own hand:—"Dorothy Wendell, her book, given her by her affectionate husband on condition that she learns to sing and get every psalm by heart." As the book contains no less than 307 pages of poetry, and music not the most elegant or harmonious, and as Mr. Wendell had in all no less than twenty-one children, it may fairly be presumed that the melodious prize was never won. On other fly leaves of this ancient Psalm Book, something of the genealogy of his family is recorded, of which this may answer for a specimen:—"Mary Wendell, my dear daughter, was taken from us by death without a sigh or groan, on y^e 20th March, 1787, of the canker rash, and was buried in the Sherburne vault on y^e 22^d. A pleasant, fond and desirable child indeed! May God sanctify to us this bereaving and afflicting stroke of his Providence." Immediately below this record is inserted the birth of JACOB WENDELL, his sixth child, Dec. 10, 1788, by his second wife Dorothy (Sherburne) Wendell, to whom the tender of the Book of Psalms aforesaid had been conditionally made.

Brought up under the immediate eye and care of intelligent parents, enjoying the counsels of the learned Dr. Joseph Buckminster and the instruction of the schools of his native place, Jacob Wendell became a gentle, thoughtful, even-tempered and aspiring youth; and his mind, originally clear and active, quickened so rapidly into maturity that prior to the decease of his beloved father, in 1808, he had ventured to set out by himself alone on that mercantile career which for the subsequent twenty years he pursued with almost uninterrupted success. He was a good accountant, accurate, methodical, industrious, and strictly honorable in his pecuniary transactions; and so directing his entire attention to his business, he gradually came to occupy a prominent position among the leading merchants of Portsmouth and the then flourishing commercial towns of Salem and Newburyport. The war of 1812 did not seriously impede his progress; and soon after its close, he found his financial affairs in such a prosperous condition as to allow him to provide a homestead and to settle in life agreeably to his wishes. He married on the 15th day of August, 1816, Miss

men, are the sons of the same Mr. John Joy and the once Miss Sarah Homer, and he informs me that you are both agreeably settled of which I am much pleased to hear. He informs me your father died lately, but did not know whether your mother is living or not. She must now be upwards of 70 if alive. You may think me a whimsical old man to be so particular with you, and I hope you will gratify me for the sake of my honest intention, either of yourselves or any branches of your families to call and see me if they should ever be led by business to visit this town. Dr. David Townsend married my niece Elizabeth Davis, the daughter of Solomon Davis, Esq. I am the son of Maj. John Wendell, who lived at the head of Prison Lane next to old Deacon Hinchman, where I believe Mr. Joseph Russell now lives, at the corner going into the common by Capt. Emery's estate. I have not been at Boston for 25 years and I am told I should not know the town now, but as I never expect to be there again its no matter if they are but better now than formerly, which I somewhat question. I have four unmarried sons whose established characters have not disgraced my name, and I dare say for them they would be gratified by a fresh remembrance of their father's quondam friends. You must give me leave to introduce one of my old Latin distiches quoted from Virgil—'*Hæc olim meminisse juvat.*' I salute you, gentlemen, with the sincere respect of a friend both of you and your connexions. Happiness in this state and a future one, and am joined by all my family, and remain, dear Sirs, Your Friend and obedient, Humble Servt.

JOHN WENDELL,
near 75 years."

Mehitable Rindge Rogers,* daughter of Mark and Susannah Rogers, of Portsmouth, and purchased the commodious mansion in Pleasant street, where he continued to reside until his death.

The restrictions on our commerce being removed by the restoration of peace, Mr. Wendell, in connection with his highly esteemed friend, William M. Shackford, entered with untiring energy into the Russian and West India trade, and fortune smiling on his adventures, he had the felicity to see almost every cargo and every mercantile transaction turn to profit and emolument, so that by the year 1827 his assets had risen to more than one hundred thousand dollars above his liabilities—which for that time and for that town was a large estate.

The great commercial revulsion of 1827-8 occurred. Men who rode in affluence to-day, were bent in penury on the morrow. What the clear foresight, correct judgment, untiring industry and honest dealing of Mr. Wendell had, under the favor of Providence, amassed, the trustful kindness of his gentle nature led him to risk in aid of others whom he loved, and whose solicitations he would not repel—and so by them his estate was almost in an instant swept away, leaving him, with an increasing family, prostrate.

The blow was terrible. It came as a thunderpeal out of the clear sky—crushing fondest hopes and expectations, and sweeping away the acquirements of a life of toil and weariness by one single, cruel stroke.

The honorable and high-minded merchant has, like other noble and aspiring men, his *beau idéal* of excellence before him—his competitor in the course of honor to outspeed; his goal and guerdon to attain. His heart is in the preparation, action, issue; and for good and blessing on himself and other men. Now let sudden, unforeseen disaster come, it is as when the grand *maestro* sees his best work perish in the conflagration, or the hero his dear flag struck down in the overwhelming battle-shock. The light of the life's eye is suddenly extinguished, never more to burn again.

This Mr. Wendell saw and felt. But he did not sink beneath the blow. The mart of commerce has its heroes, as the battle ground; the exchange, its conquerors, as the bloody Champs de Mars. Mr. Wendell accepted the position into which God in his providence had thrown him; and without reproaching the authors of his calamity, without complaining or repining, gave himself at once, with all his heart, to the

* The following genealogical record of the Rogers family I find in the hand writing of Mr. Jacob Wendell.

"The Mr. Rogers of Portsmouth was one of the sons of John Rogers, a physician by profession, but occasionally a preacher, who in 1682 became the President of Harvard College. He was therefore a grandson of Nathaniel Rogers, who came to New England in 1636, and settled at Ipswich. Mr. Rogers, of Portsmouth, married Sarah Purkiss. Her mother was originally a Pemberton, and lived in her second widowhood, then of the name of Watson, in the family of Mr. Rogers, in 1704, when the ancient parsonage was burned. She was so sadly scorched as to survive only a few weeks. At the same time an infant child of Mr. Rogers and a negro woman likewise perished. The following is a list of the children of Rev. Nathaniel and Sarah Rogers: 1, Hon. Nathaniel, Esq., physician, whose wife was the widow Rymes, but originally Dorothy Sherburne, and whose only child is the Hon. Judge Rogers of Exeter. 2, Sarah, wife of Rev. Joshua Gee of Boston. 3, Elizabeth, who lost her life in the flames, as before stated, at the age of 17 months. 4, George, a merchant who married Lydia, a sister of Governor Hutchinson. 5, Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. John Taylor of Milton. 6, Mary, the wife of Matthew Livermore, Esq. of Portsmouth. 7, John, who died at the age of 5 years. 8, Daniel, the apothecary, in Portsmouth, who married Mehitable Rindge, and who was my wife's grandfather. And, 9, Margaret, who died at the age of 22 years, unmarried (*ante*, v. p. 325).

maintenance and education of his family. In the spirit of the illustrious Fénelon, who, when his costly palace and his valuable library were consumed by fire, out of the goodness of his heart, exclaimed, "Thank God it is not the hut of some poor laborer!" Mr. Wendell bore with complacency his heavy loss, and went on his way in doing good. Let other men name this what they may, I must beg leave to call it **HEROISM**—exalted, beautiful, sublime!

Mr. Wendell was deeply interested in the introduction of the manufacturing business into New England, and by his means and influence aided in the establishment of some of those extensive cotton mills which give employment to so many of our people, and which send such streams of wealth and affluence through our country. Of sound judgment, assuasive manners, and of energetic business habits, he was frequently called, when comparatively a young man, to occupy prominent positions of trust and responsibility—wherein he invariably acquitted himself greatly to his own honor and to the benefit of the public weal and welfare. He was for many years in later life, and up to the time of his decease, engaged in the office of the Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, Ex-Governor of New Hampshire, whose business he attended to in connection with his own, which had reference to the insurance of property and the management and settlement of estates committed to his trust. For this department of labor his peculiarly accurate and systematic habits of business admirably fitted him; and every transaction was guided by strict integrity and by the golden rule of Jesus Christ. Between him and Governor Goodwin the most intimate friendship subsisted—a friendship which nothing but death itself could break.

Mr. Wendell was through life a constant and devoted attendant of the Unitarian Church in Portsmouth—of which he was one of the earliest members. He united with it under the pastorship of the Rev. Nathan Parker, D.D., whom he most heartily esteemed, and whose teachings he most reverently accepted. He was, also, for many years an active member of the Sabbath School. In a consistent and well-ordered daily life, in gentle, friendly and forgiving words and actions, shedding the lustre of a calm, trustful and contented spirit through his family and the refined society in which he moved, Mr. Wendell made his religion a thing of life as well as of profession, and as some noble river smoothly rolling to the ocean, called forth freshness, beauty, gladness, music in his course, and many now rise up to call him blessed. He was a warm and earnest friend of young men. He took a lively interest in their welfare; and many a successful merchant owes something of his fortune and his character to the tender solicitude and counsel of this good man.

Mr. Wendell had an antiquarian taste. Among other curious ancestral relics which he kept with care, was a fine silver mounted cane, with the inscription, "Tennis Dekey, 1697," which is still preserved in the family at Portsmouth. He was fond of old books—especially of those pertaining to history, geography and music. He was elected a corresponding member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society in 1847, and was a subscriber to the "Register" until his death. He made out a genealogy of the Wendell family, now in my hands; and drew with skill a copy of the Wendell coat of arms, now in possession of the family.

On the 30th of April, 1859, Mr. Wendell was called to mourn the loss of his beloved wife—a lady of great sweetness of disposition and strength of character, who by her assiduous care and gentle teaching, had trained up an interesting family, and lived to have her fond hopes of seeing her children occupying respectable positions in society realized.

Mr. Wendell himself died of paralysis, calmly and trustfully passing away on Sunday evening, August 27, 1865, in the 77th year of his age. In recording his death, the *Portsmouth Journal* pays him the following just and beautiful tribute:—He was “for many years an eminent merchant here, and always a most exemplary and honorable man. In his business relations continued through so many years has been presented a note-worthy example of strict integrity and honorable dealing, while in his daily life he has ever retained the warm admiration and high esteem of those with whom he has been associated. Kind and generous and genial, and presenting in his character much that is most beautiful in this life, he was one whom the young respected, and the old honored. He was a true friend, an honest man, and a sincere Christian, whose daily walk knew no stain.” To which we add, that if to perform the duties of a citizen and a father faithfully; if to transact private and public business honorably and effectively; if to bear prosperity with meekness and to meet adversity with equanimity; if to treat strangers with courtesy and enemies even with love; if to lighten the weight of the weary and to guide the feet of the wandering; if to “do good and communicate;” if to die at peace with God and man—if such things may entitle one to a place in the memory of those who survive him, then will the name of Jacob Wendell be ever held sacred, and the tear of affection be pensively shed at the grave where he peacefully sleeps.

Mr. Wendell was about five feet eight inches in height, erect, athletic, lithe and agile. His eyes were a bluish grey, and his whole countenance placid and benignant.

The names of the children of Jacob and Mehitable Rindge (Rogers) Wendell are:—

- I. Mark Rogers, m. Catharine Thaxter, of Boston. Issue: 1. Kate Rogers. 2. Frank Thaxter. 3. Eliza Parris. 4. Caroline Quincy. 5. Benjamin Thaxter. 6. Mark Rogers.
- II. Mehitable Rindge, m. Isaac Henry Stanwood, of Portsmouth, and d. at Cincinnati, O., Oct. 3, 1847. Issue: 1. Henry Rindge. 2. James Rindge.
- III. Caroline Quincy, unm. and living at the homestead, Portsmouth.
- IV. Jacob, died early.
- V. Mary Evert, died early.
- VI. Jacob, m. Mary Bertodi Barrett, of Boston. Issue: 1. Barrett. 2. Gordon. 3. Evert Jansen.
- VII. Mary Evert, m. William Hobbs Goodwin, of Portsmouth. Issue: 1. Wendell. 2. Fanny. 3. Hetta Rogers. 4. Mary Evert. 5. Caroline Wendell. 6. William Hobbs.
- VIII. George Blunt, m. Mary Elizabeth Thompson, of Portsmouth. Issue: 1. Mary Rindge, deceased. 2. Kate Thaxter. 3. Annie Thompson.

THE PEIRCE FAMILY OF THE OLD COLONY.

[Communicated by Gen. EBENEZER W. PEIRCE.]

Continued from page 310.

ROBA PEIRCE (No. 81), dau. of Elkanah (No. 27) and wife Hannah Eddy, m. March 14, 1780, Abner Pitts, of Taunton. Their children were :—

(296) James, m. — White, of Norton. (297) Abner, m. — Sanford, of Berkley. (298) Sally, m. Elisha Bugbee, of Taunton. (299) Job.

PHEBE PEIRCE (No. 82), dau. of Elkanah Peirce (No. 27) and wife Hannah Eddy, was b. in 1759, and m. Feb. 22, 1799, Benjamin Winslow, of Berkley. She d. May 19, 1838. He d. Jan. 29, 1818. (See grave stones.) The children of Benjamin and Phebe were :—

(300) Jirah, b. April 17, 1800 ; never m. Resides in Lakeville. Is an extensive land holder, Justice of the Peace, Overseer of the Poor, and subscriber to the Register to encourage the publication of the Peirce genealogy.

(301) Tisdale, b. in 1802 ; never m. He d. June 8, 1827. (See grave stones.)

JUDITH PEIRCE (No. 83), dau. of Elkanah (No. 27) and wife Hannah Eddy, was b. in 1761 ; m. Oct. 6, 1796, George Williams, of Taunton. She d. March 11, 1832. Their children were :

(302) Keziah, m. Luther Lincoln, of Norton.

(303) Hannah, m. John Allen.

(304) Judith, m. Capt. Samuel Hoar, of Middleborough, now Lakeville. He was commissioned Ensign of the 7th Co. of local militia of M., promoted to Lieutenant May 19, 1827 ; Captain, June 6, 1829 ; honorably discharged May 30, 1831. Regt. commanded by Col. B. P. Wood.

(305) George, never m. (306) Elkanah, m. Catharine Hoar, of Middleborough. She is dead. He resides in Lakeville.

ARODIE PEIRCE (No. 85), son of Thomas Peirce (No. 28) and wife Rebecca Jones, was b. Dec. 29, 1750, and m. Jemime Caswell, of Rochester, Mass. Their children were :—

(307) Freeman, b. Oct. 2, 1782 ; d. in 1825.

(308) Huldah, b. Sept. 17, 1784 ; m. Standish Rider.

(309) Roland, b. Nov. 26, 1787 ; m. Sophia Rider. He d. Oct. 29, 1844.

(310) Elisha, b. July 6, 1792 ; m. Mercy Rider. He was commissioned Captain of a company in the local militia of Middleborough, Feb. 25, 1819. Honorably discharged March 29, 1824. He was a wheelwright. Died Sept. 9, 1861.

(311) Eli, b. Jan. 12, 1796 ; m. Fidelia Rider. He was commissioned Lieutenant of a company of militia in Middleborough, May 18, 1824 ; Captain, May 11, 1827, in regiment of Col. Benjamin P. Wood, of Middleborough.

Arodie, the parent, was a "minute man" and responded to the call of his country at the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. Roland

the son (No. 309) headed the petition for raising, in Middleborough, a Grenadier company known as the Old Colony Guards or Fall Brook company.

ELIPHALET PEIRCE (No. 86), son of Thomas (No. 28) and wife Rebecca Jones, was b. March 4, 1758, and m. Feb. 4, 1783, Tabitha Bryant. She d. Oct. 26, 1837. Their children were:—

- (312) Bethuel, b. Nov. 4, 1783; d. Oct. 8, 1804.
- (313) Jonathan, b. April 15, 1785; m. Lydia Bartlett. He d. 1855.
- (314) Phebe, b. Oct. 26, 1787.
- (315) Rebecca, b. Oct. 9, 1789; m. Lewis Dean, of Taunton.
- (316) Eliphalet, b. Feb. 4, 1792; m. Joanna Blankinship.
- (317) Tabitha, b. Dec. 6, 1793; m. James Potter, of Fairhaven.
- (318) Zilpah S., b. Feb. 28, 1796; m. John Burbank, of Pawtucket, R. I.
- (319) Lucy, b. Sept. 25, 1798; m. Lewis Perrin, of ———
- (320) Asanath, b. April 30, 1801; m. Jabez Briggs, of ———
- (321) Patience, b. March 27, 1803.

Eliphalet, the parent, served as a private soldier in the Patriot army of the Revolution, and in the company of Capt. Job Peirce (No. 47), Col. Theophilus Cotton's regiment.

SARAH PEIRCE (No. 87), dau. of Shadrach Peirce (No. 29) and wife Abigail Hoskins, while the widow of George Peirce (No. 54) had an illegitimate son:

(322) Edmund, b. Oct. 16, 1776; m. Dec., 1799, Wealthy Howland, of Freetown. He was a carpenter, and died Nov. 26, 1823. She died Jan. 14, 1858. Edmund and mother were temporarily insane.

LEVI PEIRCE (No. 88), son of Shadrach (No. 29) and wife Abigail, was b. Feb. 26, 1739, and m. Feb. 11, 1761, Bathsheba Babbett, of Middleborough. Perhaps she was b. in that part of old Taunton now Berkley. Levi served a brief period in a company of the local militia of Middleborough that were sent to reinforce Fort William Henry, in 1757, but the danger was over before they had proceeded far, and so they returned. (See Rolls on file in the office of Secretary of State, Boston.) From April 26 to Dec. 16, 1759, Levi Peirce served as a private soldier in an expedition to Crown Point, his wages amounting to 15 pounds 2 shillings and 2 pence. He received of the commissary 9 shillings and 4 pence, and of his captain 1 shilling, leaving due him on settlement, 14 pounds 11 shillings and 10 pence. (French and Indian War Rolls, State House, Boston.)

He left Middleborough, and removed to the west part of the State, and ultimately settled in Partridgefield, now Peru, in Berkshire County, Mass., where in 1826 he died. The children of Levi Peirce (No. 88) and wife Bathsheba Babbett were:—

(323) Abner, b. Oct. 4, 1761; m. Feb. 1, 1787, Huldah Wilcox, and died Jan. 28, 1851.

(324) George, b. in 1767; m. Abigail Kinney, and d. in 1858.

(325) Benjamin, b. in 1769; m. Mercy Hathaway, and d. May 15, 1849.

(326) Eli, b. 1772; m. Electa Leland.

(327) Liberty, b. Oct. 19, 1774; m. Lydia Beals, of Abington, June 29, 1797. He d. Feb. 8, 1864.

(328) Henry, b. May 23, 1777; m. 1st, Dec. 5, 1802, Eunice

Wightman; m. 2d, May 16, 1814, Minerva Dresser. He d. July 28, 1862.

(329) Levi, b. in 1778; m. Dolly Thompson. He d. in 1850. He was a leading man in town, was commissioned Ensign May 3, 1809, Captain of a company of militia in Peru, April 19, 1813, promoted to Lt. Colonel, March 3, 1819, Colonel, Sept. 20, 1822. Honorably discharged Jan. 26, 1824.

(330) Shadrach, b. May 30, 1782; m. 1st, March 16, 1804, Tamer-son Badger, of Peru; m. 2d, April 14, 1822, Lydia K. Post, of Hinsdale. He died March 24, 1832. He was an architect of considerable note.

(331) Daniel, b. Feb. 23, 1783; m. May 3, 1810, Abigail Lyman, of Goshen. He d. Aug. 24, 1857. He practised medicine more than forty years.

(332) Isaac, b. 1784; m. Polly Webb.

(333) Sarah, b. 1786; m. William Ensign.*

ABIGAIL PEIRCE (No. 89), dau. of Shadrach Peirce (No. 29) and wife Abigail Hoskins, m. James Hathaway, of Taunton, and subsequently of Spencer (her cousin). He was a son of Melatiah Hathaway and wife Anna Hoskins. Anna and Abigail were sisters and daughters of Henry Hoskins, of Taunton, and granddaughters of Wm. Hoskins. James Hathaway was a Selectman of Spencer, in 1785 and 1787, Representative to General Court from 1787 to 1793. James Hathaway was b. Oct. 28, 1737, and d. in April, 1817. Abigail his wife (No. 89), was b. Jan. 2, 1742, and d. Oct. 21, 1822. Their children were:—

(334) Levi, b. March 13, 1762; m. 1st, Betsey Rowland, 2d, Abigail Allen, and 3d, Patty Walcott. He died in North Brookfield, and was buried in Spencer, Mass.

(335) Phebe, b. Jan. 20, 1768, and d. Feb. 2, 1769.

(336) Seth, b. Dec. 20, 1769; m. Elizabeth Hathaway. Seth d. in Peru, Mass., March 24, 1820, and his wife d. in Savoy, Mass., Jan. 12, 1845, aged 69.

(337) Mercy, b. May 5, 1771; m. Benjamin Peirce. She d. Dec. 2, 1855. He d. 1849.

(338) Shadrach, b. Oct. 15, 1772; m. Susannah Beals. He d. Feb., 1845. She d. 1816.

(339) Amer, b. July 31, 1776; m. Reuben Harrington. She d. in the State of New York. They were m. the last Sabbath in July, 1795.†

LYDIA PEIRCE (No. 90), dau. of Shadrach (No. 29) and wife Abigail, was b. Sept. 30, 1744, and m. Jan. 27, 1763, John Howland, of Middleborough. (Perhaps the John Howland, No. 66, son of John Howland and wife Abigail Peirce.) Children of John Howland and wife Lydia Peirce, were:—

(340) Eber, b. Oct. 31, 1763.

(341) Abiah, b. March 11, 1765.

(342) Abner, b. April 13, 1767.

* My thanks are due to Mr. E. Warren Peirce, and Capt. Milton P. Peirce, for information concerning this family.

† I am indebted to Mr. Allen R. W. Hathaway, of Savoy, in Berkshire Co., Mass., for information concerning this family.

SHADRACH PEIRCE, Jr.* (No. 90 $\frac{1}{2}$), son of Shadrach (No. 29) and wife Abigail, was b. in 1750, and m. Anna Bridges. He d. in 1832. Children of Shadrach, Jr. and Anna were:—

(343) Eber, b. 1770; m. 1st, Judith Slayton, and 2d, Eunice Ellison.

(344) Abigail, b. 1772; m. Josiah Smith, of Townsend, Vermont.

(345) John, b. 1774; m. Bathsheba Bridges. He d. at Windsor, 1841.

(346) Anna, b. 1776; m. Isaiah D. Holbrook.

(347) Amy, b. 1779; m. Asa D. Capron. He was Captain of Militia and Justice of the Peace.

(348) Gideon, b. 1780; m. Anna Miner. He was commissioned Lieutenant May 2, 1815, promoted to Captain Aug. 10, 1816, honorably discharged Nov. 18, 1818, and d. in 1822.

(349) Cynthia, b. 1789; m. Charles Hathaway.

NAOMI PEIRCE (No. 30), sister of Shadrach (No. 29), m. April 22, 1747, Josiah Jones, and the records of the General Court for the Province of Massachusetts show a petition of Naomi, when a widow, setting forth that Josiah Jones, her husband, was a Provincial soldier, and that he perished in the service of the country some time in Nov., 1762.

ZILPAH PEIRCE (No. 91), dau. of Richard Peirce, Sen. (No. 32) and wife Mary Simmons, was b. June 9, 1746; m. Oct. 30, 1770, Michael Mosher, of Middleborough. They had:—

(350) Daniel.

The name of Michael Mosher appears as a private soldier in the company of *minute men* commanded by Capt. Abial Peirce (No. 45), April 19, 1775.

JESSE PEIRCE (No. 92) and wife Ruth — had:—

(351) David, b. June 22, 1773.

(352) Richard, d. young.

(353) Keziah, m. — Holmes, of Plymouth.

(354) Ignatius, m. —, of Plymouth.

(355) Blanch, m. —

(356) Jesse, d. in New Orleans.

(357) Mary, m. — Douglass.

RICHARD PEIRCE, Jr. (No. 93), is the Richard Peirce, I think, whose name appears as a Patriot soldier, in the war of the Revolution. He m. Aug. 29, 1776, Lydia Boothe, of Middleborough; m. 2d, Nov. 28, 1789, Sarah Boothe, of Middleborough. He was a Revolutionary Pensioner. Miss Sylvia Hafferts, when 88 years old, said the children by the 1st wife were:—

(358) Earl. (359) Marshal. (360) Lois, m. Abraham Simmons.

(361) Ruth, m. — Staples.

By 2d wife:—(362) Richard. (363) Elisha. (364) Pardon. (365) Betsey, m. — Reed. (366) Zilpah, m. — Hutson. (367) Hannah. (368) Lydia.

ABNER PEIRCE (No. 94), son of Richard Peirce, Sen. (No. 32) and Lois De Moranville (?), was b. April 2, 1778. It is to tradition alone,

* My thanks are due Mr. Isaac S. Peirce, formerly of Peru, Mass., for information concerning this family.

that I owe the knowledge of the fact, if indeed it was a fact, that the name of the mother was De Moranville. And another tradition avers that the 2d marriage of Richard (No. 32), was not legal, for that Mary his first wife was still living, and that they had not been divorced, and that nothing was done with Richard for this breach of order, as the people pitied him for the wrongs that he had suffered from the bad conduct of his wife Mary Simmons. A pauper descendant of this 2d marriage was rejected by Middleborough or Lakeville, a few years since, on the plea that the children of Richard and Lois were all illegitimate. Abner (No. 94) m. Lydia Chase. No children.

NAOMI PEIRCE (No. 95), dau. of Richard Peirce, Sen. (No. 32) and Lois, was b. Jan. 19, 1782; m. Aug. 16, 1798, Lewis De Moranville, of New Bedford. Their children were:—

- (369) Betsey, m.
- (370) Abner, never m.
- (371) Thomas, m. — of Hinsdale.
- (372) Olive, d. young.

RUSSELL PEIRCE (No. 96), son of Richard Peirce (No. 32) and Lois, was b. June 25, 1784, and m. Sybil Chase, dau. of Benjamin Chase, of Freetown. She d. May 24, 1855, aged 71 years and 9 months. He is a paying subscriber to the Register. Their children were:—

- (373) Lydia, m. Silas Jenney, of Fairhaven.
- (374) Sybil, d. when 3 years old.
- (375) Sally, d. when 7 years old.
- (376) Naomi, m. George Luther, of Providence.
- (377) Olive, m. Charles Allen, of Fairhaven.
- (378) Sybil, d. when 20 years old.

THOMAS PEIRCE (No. 97), son of Richard Peirce, Sen. (No. 32) and Lois (De Moranville), was b. March 1, 1787, and m. in 1818, Phebe, a dau. of Lot Strange (the blacksmith), of Freetown. They resided on a farm formerly occupied by Lot her father, and near the high rocks adjacent to Assonet Depot, on the O. C. and Newport R. Road, and it was from this fact that Thomas Peirce came to be known as "Rock Tom." He was an industrious farm laborer, d. April 24, 1850, and is buried in the family cemetery in Freetown. The children of Thomas Peirce and wife Phebe were:—

- (379) Thomas, b. 18 ; m.
- (380) Philip, b. 18 ; m.
- (381) Joseph, b. 18 ; m.
- (382) Phebe D., b. June 5, 1826 ; never m. ; d. — 18 .
- (383) Sally Stephens, b. 182 ; never m.
- (384) Amy, b. 18 . died young.

ELI PEIRCE (No. 98). I learn nothing of him beyond the date of his birth, Jan. 23, 1789.

LEVI PEIRCE (No. 99), son of Richard (No. 32) and Lois, was b. May 25, 1792. I fail to learn that Levi has any posterity.

PRESERVED PEIRCE (No. 100) and wife had:—

(385) Harriet. (386) Adeline. (387) (A name I could not learn.) (388) Moses.

I could not learn the name of the mother of this family, but was informed that she belonged in the town of Webster, and owe to Col. Abial P. Robinson what information I have given of the family.

ZADOC PEIRCE (No. 101). I learn of him nothing beyond the date of his birth, April 19, 1796.

PHILIP PEIRCE (No. 102) and wife Mary Keith, had:—

(389) Mary, m. George Newhall. (390) Caroline, m. Thomas Heath. (391) Adeline, resides in Charlestown. (392) George W. went into the Navy. (393) Philip, lives at Chicago.

——— Dunham, and wife LOIS PEIRCE (No. 102½), had:—

(394) Simeon. (395) Eli, d. at the age of 14 years. (396) Levi, d. at the age of 17 years. (397) Preserved.

LEMUEL PEIRCE (102¾) and wife Rebecca C. Glover had:—

(398) Elizabeth, d. at the age of 23 years. (399) George, m.

RACHEL PEIRCE (No. 103), dau. of Hilkiah Peirce (No. 33) and wife Hannah, was b. March 29, 1749, and m. Sept. 25, 1769, John Perkins, of Middleborough, and for a 2d husband she m. John Howland, of Brookfield. Children by 1st husband, John Perkins, Sen.:—

(400) John, b. ———; m. Betsey Hastings.

(401) Rachel, b. 17; m. 1st, Ebenezer Paine, of Freetown, Oct. 27, 1793. He d. near Rollersville, Sandusky County, Ohio, about the year 1845, and Rachel then m. Thomas Leban. She d. at Freetown.

(402) Ruth, m. ——— Boomer, of Fall River.

Children b. of the 2d marriage of Rachel (No. 103) with John Howland:—(403) James. (404) Willard.

HANNAH PEIRCE (No. 104), dau. of Hilkiah Peirce (No. 33) and wife Hannah, was b. Jan. 24, 1751, and m. Seth Chase, of Freetown. She was a woman of an uncomfortable and morose disposition, making her an unpleasant and disagreeable companion. She d. in May, 1841. Seth Chase, her husband, d. in 1802. Their children were:—

(405) Barbary, b. Feb. 25, 1778, lived single; d. March 30, 1807.

(406) George A., b. April 14, 1780; d. at sea.

(407) Chloe, b. March 29, 1782; m. Dec. 3, 1801, Silas Paine, of Freetown.

(408) Seth, b. April 14, 1784; d. at sea.

(409) Edmund, b. Oct. 7, 1786; m. Sarah Chase.

(410) Hannah, b. Oct. 18, 1791; lived single.

ORIGIN OF WESTERN NAMES.—“Kansas,” signifying “smoky,” is the name of a degraded and nearly extinct Indian tribe. Lewis, and Clark, and all other early explorers, spelt it as pronounced, with a “z.” Kansas towns perpetuate many Indian names. Osawattomie, the home of old John Brown, was formed from the Osage and Pottawattomie Rivers, at whose junction it is built. Oskaloosa was named in joint honor of Oska, an old chief, and Loosa his squaw. Osawkee signifies the “yellow leaf.” Hiawatha in Brown county commemorates Longfellow’s hero. Kinnekuck is a corruption of Ke-an-ne-kuck (the foremost man), a great Kickapoo prophet. “White Cloud” was a brave chief among the Iowas, and the city of White Cloud is built on his old hunting-ground. Waubonsee is from Wau-bonsie (the dawn of day), the name given to a Pottawattomie leader who attacked the enemy just at daybreak. Topeka is an Indian word signifying “potatoes.”

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[Compiled by JEREMIAH COLBURN.]

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MILTON (MASS.) CHURCH RECORDS.—1673—1754.

[Transcribed for the Register by WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK.]

Continued from page 267.

[We continue our transcript from the Rev. Peter Thacher's record, &c., the remainder of which consists of baptisms at Milton church, and a few ecclesiastical proceedings; finishing first, his "record of Some of y^e Acts of a Council of Two Churches (viz., Dorchester and Milton), that Sate at Newport and Compton." r.]

Kingtowne, Oct. 14, 1705. Sab. after I had preached I baptized M^r James Nuton's Daughter Abigail, he and his wife being Members in full communion with y^e Chh. in Ferfeild.

Feb. 25, 1707-8. Punkapaog, at a fast of y^e English inhabitants y^e M^r Danforth of Dorchester preached in y^e forenoon, and I in y^e afternoon, and in y^e close of y^e Publiq. worshipec (M^r Danforth advising it), I Baptized Mary, y^e Daughter of Sister Wintworth.

Kingstowne, May 23, 1708. Sab. After I had preached I baptized my dear Grandchild, Sarah Niles.

Braintry, Augst 15, 1708. I preached both parts of y^e day (it being y^e first sabbath after M^r Fisk's death. Acts 21, 14, and Rom. 8, 38, 39), and being desired y^e Chh. also consenting, I baptized Susanna, y^e Daughter of Nat: Mills.

Braintry, Feb. 13, 1708-9. Sab. I preached both parts of y^e day. Deu. 30, 19, and being desired I baptized Dorathy, y^e Daughter of Coronol Quinsey, and Timothy, y^e son of [] Pennyman, deacon Penniman's grandchild.

Lebanon, May 7, 1710. I preached at Lebanon both parts of y^e day, and being desired I baptized there Samuel, y^e son of M^r Ephraim Terry, and Mary, y^e daughter of M^r William Waddle.

Lebanon, May 14, 1710. I preached both parts and yⁿ Baptized Sarah, y^e daughter of George Webster; Mary, y^e daughter of John Smith, Ebenezer, y^e son of John Tuttle, Hannah, y^e daughter of Jonathan Hartshorne.

June 14, 1719. Sab. Wrentham. I preached both parts and baptized Ichabod, y^e son of M^r William Man, and Beriah, son of Benjamine Grant; and Abigail, y^e Daughter of Nat. Easton.

June 4, 1716. Brother Nathanael Wales and his wife and Brother John Spencer had a letter of Dismission from Milton Church to y^e Chh. of Wendham.

Feb. 1, 1716-17. Brother Caleb Badcock and sister Mary Badcock his Mother had y^e Dismission to y^e Chh. in Wendham.

Nov. 12, 1717. Bro. Samuel Pitcher, Bro. Peter Lyon, Bro. Richard Smith and his wife and bro. Talbut and his wife had their Dismission to y^e Chh. in Dorchester new village, June 25, 1718.

Joseph Swetland and Mercy his wife and Mary Sprage y^e sister had a letter of Dismission from Milton Chh. to y^e Chh. of Lebanon.

Nov. 13, 1720. M^r Moses Belcher and his wife, and M^r Stephen Tucker and his wife were dismissed to Preston by a vote of y^e Chh.

Milton, Sab. Sep^r 9, 1716.

Y^e Evening I stayed y^e Chh. and desired y^t they would bring in y^e written votes for Nomination of two deacons, and we concluded y^t y^e four highest in Nomination should be those out of whome y^e Chh. y^e next Sab: should by their written votes choose two deacons.

Milton, Sab. Sep^r 16, 1716. y^e Evening I stayed y^e Chh. and we voted by papers for two Deacons, and Ensigne Manasseh Tucker had 29 votes, Bro: Ebenezer Wadsworth 18. Bro. Moses Belcher 17. Bro. John Wadsworth 10. so y^t I declared Bro. Manasseh Tucker and Brother Ebenezer Wadsworth chosen Deacons.

Milton, Sab. Augst 31, 1718. The Church voted and Choose M^r John Wadsworth to y^e office of Deacon. He had 24 votes.

Milton: June 28, 1719. Sab. M^r Manasseh Tucker, seni^r and M^r John Wadsworth (being pruned and Approued), were Ordained Deacons of y^e Chh. in Milton, by Peter Thacher, Pastour.

September 10, 1721. William Peirce and Richard his Brother, they both gaue me an account of their knowledge &c. they were propounded first to y^e Ch. as desiring to Enter into Covenant with God and this Chh. and to come vnder y^e watch and discipline of this Chh. and so have baptisme and then to y^e Congregation, after w^{ch} y^e Chh. voted them baptisme, and they were both baptized.

Dec. 30, 1722. M^r Henry Witherton owned y^e Covenant, gaue up himselfe and his to y^e watch and discipline of y^e Chh. and so had his child baptized.

March 10, 1722-3. Moses Heiden owned the Covenant and came vnder y^e watch and discipline of y^e Chh. and so had his child baptized.

April 26, 1724. Prudence Myer (hauing been Examined by me concerning her knowledge &c. and propounded to y^e Chh.) The Church voted her baptisme, and took her vnder watch and discipline and she was Baptized y^e next sab: Upon her solemn Enttring into Covenant with God and coming vnder y^e watch and discipline of this Church.

July 19, 1724. Sarah Joanes (y^e wife of [] Joanes), was Examined by me concerning her knowledge, &c. (and propounded to y^e Chh. and yⁿ to y^e congregation.) The Chh. voted her baptisme and took her vnder y^e watch and discipline of y^e Chh.

July 26, 1724. She Entered into Covenant with this Chh. and gaue up herselfe and her to God and y^e watch of this Chh. and so she and her three children were baptized.

May 2, 1725. M^{rs} Mary Swan, y^e Dau. of M^r Ebenezer Crane, owned y^e Covenant, &c.

Jan. 9, 1725-6. M^{rs} Sarah White (M^r Peter White's Daughter) was baptized, she giuing Up her selfe and Offspring to y^e watch and discipline of this Chh.

Feb. 27, 1725-6. M^r David Vose owned y^e Covenant &c.

April 23. M^{rs} Jemima Wadland (M^r Benja: Fenno's Daughter), owned y^e Covenant and came vnder y^e watch and discipline of this Chh.

June 2, 1717. M^{rs} Elizabeth and M^{rs} Sarah Gulliver being propounded to y^e Chh. and Congregation in Milton, as desireing to owne y^e Covenant and come vnder y^e watch and discipline of y^e Chh. and so haue baptisme, y^e Chh. voted y^e Affirmatiue.

Octo. 24, 1718. M^r George Sumner had his sister, M^{rs} Elizabeth Sumner before me for scandalizing his owne mother, and represented her as a witch, and I had y^e presence of Deacon Tucker seni^{or}, and Deacon Tucker Juni^{or}, and Deacon J. Wadsworth and Lieutenant Vose to be present and M^r John Badcock and witnesses, and we found M^{rs} Elizabeth Sumner guilt[y] of y^e breach of the fifth, six, and ninth commandment, and she confessed her fault and craued forgiveness of God and of all whome she had offended, and M^r G. Sumner and y^e rest receiued satisfaction and so forgaue her, and I was to signify to y^e Chh. that satisfaction was giuen and taken.

Nov. 13, 1726. The Chh. voted y^t wⁿ y^e Past^r and Deligates were sent by y^e Chh. unto Councils y^t were at a considerable Distance, &c. Their Necessary charges should [be] alowed out [of] y^e Chh. stock.

[Church discipline was served on the following persons. Aug. 16, 1691. Hannah Perdue.—March 31, 1695. Mary Hackett, formerly Crane.—March 29, 1702. Solomon and Susanna Horton.—May 2, 1703. Hannah Chandler, alias Hannah Collins.—Aug. 29, 1703. Sarah Allen, now Sarah Hichborn.—Sep^r. 24, 1704. An Maxfeild.—July 4, 1708. Sarah Triscot.—July 3, 1709. Mary Pitcher, Bro. Sam. Pitcher's daughter, now Mary Williston.—Jan. 30, 1713. Hannah, Dau. of Brother George Lion, "having liued from Infancy in Dorchester," requests leave to make a public profes-

sion, "together with her Husband Abijah Baker, unto y^e Chh. and Congregation in Dorchester, y^e Towne where she was bred and where she fell," which request was granted, and to be rec^d vnder y^e watch and discipline of y^e Chh. of Dorchester.—June 5, 1715. Lidia Denmark.—April 14, 1717. John Gulliver and Lidea Gulliver.—April 27, 1718. Betty Hunter.—June 29, 1718. Tabitha Crane.—Octo. 18, 1719. John Gulliver and his wife Margaret.—June 12, 1720. Benjamin Wiat and wife.—Nov. 19, 1721. Robert Vose and Abigail his wife.—March 18, 1721-2. Nathanael and Rachel Vose.—Nov. 11, 1722. Ebenezer Houghton and Sarah his wife.]

Baptized by Rev. Peter Thacher of Milton.

Octo. 13, 1689. Ephraim, y^e son of []]

27 . 8. 1689. Manasseh, y^e son of Man []]

17 . 9. 1689. Timothy Crehore, son to Timot []]

Dec. 8, 1689. Nehemiah, son to Ezra Clap.

March 2, 1690. David, son to Nath. Wiet.

March 9, 1689-90. Daniel Henchire J[], a previous son of y^e Chh. . . . taken into Covenant with God and y^e Chh. and soe baptized.

March 30, 1690. Daniel, son to Henry Robard.

April 6, 1690. Mary Gouliver, Daughter to Jonathan Gouliver.

April 13, 1690. Ebenezer, son to M^r Holman.

April 27, 1690. John, son to Abigail Hudson (who is Daughter to Brother Ralph Haughton), was baptized; shee owning her father's Covenant and giuing up hers. and hers vnto y^e watch and discipline of y^e Chh.

May 31, 1690. Abigail, Daughter to Bro. Sam. Pitcher.

June 29, 1690. Comfort, son to Standfast Foster.

* * * * *

[] seph, y^e son of Joseph Baker of Deadham.

[] Hannah, Daughter of Jonathan []]

[] ry, y^e Daughter of Henry Vose.

90-91. Samuel Badcock, son to widdow Hannah Badcock.

March 29, 1691. Bathshua, y^e Dau. of Edward Vose.

April 5, 1691. John Thacher, son of P. T.

April 12, 1691. William, Mary and Hannah Bentlet, Grandchildren to Bro. R. Haughton.

April 19, 1691. Stephen, y^e son of Bro. Ephraim Tucker.

May 3, 1691. Dorathy, y^e Dau. of Jonathan Badcock.

June 21, 1691. Silas, son to Henry Craine Juni^{or}.

July 19, 1691. Colleta, y^e Dau. of Dorcas Græcian was baptized by vertue of com[']union of Chhs. she hauing owned her fathers Covenant in M^r Willards Chh.

Sept. 13, 1691. Thomas, y^e son of Peter Web.

Sept. 27, 1691. Mind-well, y^e Dau. of Ezra Clap.

Nov. 15, 1691. Joshua, y^e son of Henry Robers; his wife being in full com[']union with y^e Chh. of Dorchester.

Dec. 27, 1691. John, y^e son of Ba[] baptized; Barakiah acknowledging [] interest and owning of his fathers covenant, &c.

14: 12: 1691. Jonathan, y^e son of Thomas Kelton.

March 6, 1691¹/₂. Susannah, y^e Dau. of Bro. Nat. Wales.

March 20, 1692¹/₂. Mary, y^e Dau. of John Ganzey.

June 26, 1692. Mary Rider (being rec^d into full communion), was baptized.

- June 26, 1692. Elizabeth, ye Dau. of Benjamine Craine.
 July 3, 1692. Joshua, y^e son of Bro. Fuller of Deadham.
 July 9, 1692. Hope, y^e son of Sam: Triscot; Ruth, y^e Dau. of Timothy Cre-hore. Elizabeth, y^e Dau. of Bro. Sam. Jones.
 Octo. 2, 1692. Nathaneel, Abigall and Hannah, y^e children of Nathaneel Pitcher.
 Octo. 9, 1692. Hannah, y^e granddaughter of father Atherton was baptized, Joshua's Daughter.
 Octo. 9, 1692. Thomas, y^e son of Isaac Grosse, was baptized (his Mother, Elizabeth Grosse, Daughter to father Atherton, taking hold of her father's Covenant and giuing up herself and seed unto y^e Lord and to y^e Chh. &c.) On account of his Mothers Entering into covenant with God and y^e Chh.
 Nov. 13, 1692. Waitstill, y^e Dau. of Nathaneel Wiet.
 Nov. 20, 1692. Preserved, Johanah and Hannah, y^e son and daughters of George Lion, were baptized (He owning his father's Covenant &c.)
 [] Enoch, y^e son of Peter Lion.
 March 26, 1693. Mary, y^e Dau. of Swinnerton and Granddau. of Left^m G. S.; Mary, y^e dau. of Manasseh Tucker and Granddau. of Deacon R. S.
 April 9, 1693. Thomas Thacher, my son.
 May 14, 1693. Solomon, y^e son of Thomas Kelton.
 Octo. 15, 1693. Elinar Verin, y^e Grandchild of Mother Culliver; Lidea, y^e dau. of Ephraim Tucker.
 Octo. 29, 1693. Robert, y^e son of Henry Vose.
 Nov. 5, 1693. Sarah, y^e dau. of Nat. Pitcher.
 Dec. 3, 1693. An, y^e dau. of Bro. John Hudson.
 Feb. 18, 1693-4. Waitstill, y^e dau. of John Ganzey.
 March 25, 1694. Ezra, y^e son of Brother Ezra Clap.
 April 8, 1694. Samuel and Rebecca, y^e Children of M^r Sam. Miller.
 April 29, 1694. Robert, y^e son of Jonathan Badcock.
 May 27, 1694. Nathaneel, y^e son of Bro. Nat. Wales.

[To be continued.]

HISTORICAL PAPERS.

[Communicated by C. K. WILLIAMS, Esq., Rutland, Vt.]

I. REHOBOTH—ATTLEBOROUGH.

WHEARAS the Great and Generall Court or Assemble held at Boston feeb: 27: 1694 in the sixth year of their Majesty's Reign did appoynt us the Subscribers to be a Committe to Vew the graunts and Claimes of the Town of Rehoboth, and the Line of the north purchase, or Town of Attleborough and of one Mile and halfe of Land on the northerly side of said Rehoboth and make description of said Lines Clamed by Each: and Report to the next Generall Assemble as by order of the Assemble may appear

In obedience to and in pursuance of sd order Wee haue here underneath Represented the Line between the Collonys of Masathusets and Plymouth by the double Line A. B. C. D. and E, and haue Caused a

Line to be run and measured from the Letter C at the heap of stones by the Road on ten mile hill to the Letter P, being the north Line of Rehoboth Ancient Township: the Chain being caried by one for Rehoboth and one for Attleborough, and the distance is found to be five mile one quarter and 48 rod as per the platt, and from the said P to F three miles and halfe and 14 Rod, these Lines being given we Represent the Ancient Town of Rehoboth of eaight Mile square by the Letters F. G. H. I. nextly we Represent the graunt of Attleborough of Eaight Mile and ten Mile by the Letters A: N. F: and K, and by the prick line to M: and thence by the prick line to E, and by the Collony Line Thence to the Letter A

Rehoboth Gentlemen by Vertue of a deed bearing date March the 6th: 1688 and sined Thomas Hinckley Governor and sealed with the Collony seall Clame all the Land between the Collony Line potucket River, their Eaight Mile or ould Township and the line lettered G and D: to belong as Township to them:

And the Gentlemen of Attleborough presented to us their Graunt from the Generall Court which is before described by the Lines Lettered A. X. N. K. M. and E:

But perticularly as to the mile and halfe described by the Line Lettered N and O: and thence East by the prick Line Rehoboth Gen^l produce no perticular originall graunt thereof distinct from the rest of the north purchase, but present evidence upon oath that the Mile and halfe was perticularly given to said Town before they made purchase of the north Lands, though all Comprehended in one deed bearing date Aprill 10: 1666 without distinction of gift and sale; and they produce a Citation of the graunt of a Mile and halfe of Land given to the said Town as an in Largement to said Town of Rehoboth which bears date October 27: 1670. And They also produce a Town order bearing date November the 8th: 1670, which sayes in these words At a Town Meeting Lawfully warned It was Voted and Agreed upon that the Mile and halfe given to the Town for in Largement the Line should be forthwith Run between the North purchase and that Land: And in another order bearing date November 28: 1670 in these words It was also Voted and agreed upon that Leut Hunt and Ensign Smith Nicholas Peck and William: Carpenter should run the Line betwixt the Mile and halfe and the other North Land: And the said Cap^t Nicholas Peck and M^r William Carpenter being yet Living do affirm. That within a few dayes after said Last date they the whole Committe did Run the Line from N to O, which by the plat is aboue five Mile but Run the Line no further by Reason of the then badness of weather.

Rehoboth May 7th 1695

John Brown	} Committee
Thomas Leonard	
Sam ^l : ffisher	

[Then follows the "platt" made by the Committee.—ED.]

II. PROTEST BY SELECTMEN OF WRENTHAM AGAINST A PROPOSED DIVISION OF THAT TOWN.

Wrentham April 1726

To the Honourable Paul Dudley Esq^r. and y^e other Honourable and
Worthy Gentlemen of the Committe Appointed by the Great &
Vol. XXII. 38*

General Court or Assembly of His Majesties Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England to consider of what may be offered by the Town of Wrentham, Referring to the Petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants on the Westerly part of said Town praying y^t they may be sett off as a Distinct & Separate Precinct.

We Humbly beg leave to offer to your Honours the following Reasons why the Prayer of the said Petition in manner as therein is set forth may not be Granted untill such time as the Town is more able.

1. Because should a precinct be granted according to the Bounds & Limmits set forth in the Petition, the other part of the Town will be left in a very Iregular form and many of the Inhabitants of the town who Dwell remote from the Meeting House now erected, will not be accomidated but left under as great Difficulties and hardships upon the account of their Remoteness in attending on the Publick worship of God as the Petitioners themselves

2. Many of the Inhabitants Living within the Bounds of the Promised precinct and most remote from the Meeting House in Wrentham, Live convenient to attend on the Publick Worship of god in the neighbouring towns.

3. For that the greater part of the Inhabitants within the Limmits of said Precinct are against their being sett off a Seperate Precinct untill they are more able to undertake in such a Weighty affaire and goe through with the Charge of Building a Meeting House, Settling and maintaining a minister. And have complained much of their Innability to pay their proportion towards the support of Our Present minister, becase of their Porverty and low Surcomstances in the world.

4. For that should the Promised Precinct be granted and sett off according to the Limmits Petitioned for, the other part of the town will not be able to pay Our Present minister his Salary according to agreement.

These Reasons we Humbly offer to Your Honours Judicious and wise Consideration, subscribed to by your Honours very Humble & Obedient Servants

Natha ⁿ Heaton	}	Selectmen
Sam ^l Scott:		of
Thom ^s Thurston		Wrentham
Joshua Fairbank		
John Guilde		

III. SUBSCRIPTION PAPER FOR A SOCIAL LIBRARY IN BRADFORD, MASS. 1765—1780.

We the Subscribers being desirous of purchasing a *Social Library* to be kept forever in the First Parish in Bradford, by such Persons and under such Regulations as we shall hereafter determine; do severally promise and engage to pay Four Dollars a piece for this purpose to such person as the Society shall appoint to collect it

+ + Abraham Day + +	+ + Richard Woodman + +
+ + John Day + +	William Carlton
Stephen Carlton	+ + Nathaniel Kimball jun. + +
+ + Judith Carlton + +	Thomas Carlton
+ + Benj ^a Mulliken + +	+ + Phineas Carlton + +
+ + Isaac Kimball + +	+ + Joseph Kimball + +

++ David Kimball jun. ++	++ Benj. Gage jun' ++
++ Abel Kimball ++	++ David Walker ++
thimethy hagget	++ Benj. Muzzy ++
++ David Hall ++	Phineas Cole
++ Samuel Kimball ++	++ Benj ^a Walker ++
++ Dan ^l Thurston ++	++ Jacob Kimball ++
Samuel Chadwick	++ Thomas Cross jun' ++
++ Jonathan Kimball ++	John West
++ Samuel Trask ++	++ Shubael Tenny ++
++ Daniel Kimball ++	Thomas Cross
++ Jos. Hovey ++	++ Obadiah Kimball ++
++ Thomas Mors	++ Ebene ^r Griffen ++
Samuel Runels junr	++ John Griffin ++
++ Phineas Adams ++	Abijah Gage
Asa Webster	Abraham Day Jun.
++ Samuel Williams ++	++ James Campbell ++
++ Thomas Kimball ++	Moses Gage
++ Richard Kimball ++	++ Benj ^a Gage ++
++ Obadiah Hall ++	++ Nath ^l Gage jr. ++
++ Thomas Webster ++	Ephraim Chandler
++ Jonathan Chadwick ++	

[The crosses apparently indicate who, and how much each paid.—ED.]

CHURCH RECORDS OF NEWINGTON, N. H.

[Communicated by CHARLES W. TUTTLE, A.M., Boston.]

Continued from page 302.

1728. Jan. 28. Mary Nutter, Jane Damm, Sarah Rawlins, and Elizabeth Pickering? admitted to full com.
- Feb. 4. George Coolbreth ow. cov. and bap.
- " 18. Hatevil Nutter ow. cov. and bap. and ad. to full com.
- " Mary Ayres rec'd to full com.
- " Benj. Richards ow. cov. and bap.
- " Susanna, dau. to Jno. and Elizebeth Knight, bap.
- " 25. Will Holden bap.
- Mch. 3. Mary Trickey ow. cov. and bap.
- " John Hogdon son to John and Mary Hogdon bap.
- " 9. Susanna dau. to Joshua and Susanna Downing bap.
- " 10. Mary Trickey wife of Thomas Trickey ad. to full com.
- " Johanna Trickey ow. cov. and bap.
- " 11. Philip Dore son to Philip and Elizabeth Dore bap.
- April 7. Sam^l Nutter ow. cov. and bap.
- " 14. Hannah dau. to Hatevil and Rebecca Nutter bap.
- May 19. Elizabeth Nutter ow. cov. and bap.
- " 26. Elizabeth Dam wife of Jno. Dam ad. to full com.
- June 1. Elizabeth dau. Jno. and Elizabeth Dam bap.
- " 8. Elizabeth Shakford ow. cov. and had ch. Samuel, Paul, and John bap.

- June 15. Juda Ham ow. cov. and was bap.
 " Walter Fosse and wife ow. cov. and had son baptized Walter.
 " Jane dau. to Jos. and Elizabeth Richard bap.
 July 13. Elizabeth Downing ow. cov. and admitted to full com.
 " 20. Benja. Downing ow. cov. and ad. to full com.
 " Elizabeth dau. to Benj. and Elizabeth Downing bap.
 " 27. Sarah Stevens? ow. cov. and was bap. and had ch. William, Mary and Sarah bap.
 " Joseph son to Eliezer and Anna Coleman bap.
 Aug. 18. Joshua Downing, Elizth Hilliard, Abigail Smith and Abigail Hoyte ad. to full com.
 " Anna Row ow. cov. and was bap.
 " Benj. Tobias, Reuben, Nathaniel and Samuel, sons to John and Juda Ham bap.
 " Charles Hoite son to Elizabeth Hilliard bap.
 " Martha dau. to Richard and Elizth Dam bap.
 Sept. 1. Thomas Trickey ad. to full com.
 " Frances dau. to John and Charity Wallingford bap.
 " 15. Jno. Decker and wife Sarah admitted to full com.
 " 22. Jethro Bickford had ch. bap. Jethro.
 " 29. George Walton and Patience Walton ad. to full com.
 Oct. 6. Mary Witham ad. to full com.
 " Sarah Crocket ow. cov. and bap.
 " 13. Clement Meservey ow. cov. and bap.: his wife also ow. cov. and their child was baptized John.
 " Christopher son to Christopher and Mary Huntris bap.
 " Martha dau. to Christopher and Mary Huntris bap.
 " John Stevens and Sarah had dau. bap.
 Nov. 10. Sam'l Meloon ow. cov. and bap.
 " Sam'l son to Sam'l and Mary Meloon bap.
 " Mary dau. to Sam'l and Mary Meloon bap.
 Dec. 7. James Place and wife ow. cov. and bap.
 " Susanna Place ow. cov. and bap.
 " Elizabeth Wooddey ow. cov. and bap.
 1729. Jan. 19. Benjamin Adams son to Joseph and Elizabeth Adams bap.
 " 12. John son to James and Mary Place bap.
 July 13. Lemuel son to Jere^h and Mary Walker bap.
 " 20. Jeremiah Hogdon ow. cov. and bap.
 " William son to Deacon Dam and wife Abigail bap.
 " Olive dau. to [illegible] Walker bap.
 Aug. 3. Abigail dau. to Jno. and Sarah Bickford bap.
 " Mary dau. to Jno. and Elizath Knight bap.
 Sept. 23. Sarah dau. to Will. and Sarah Waterbank bap.
 " Sam'l son to Sam'l and Else Rowllins bap.
 Oct. 26. John, son, and Temperence, dau. to James and Abigail Nutter bap.
 " Elizabeth dau. to Thomas and Mary Pickering bap.
 " Sarah dau. to Jno. and Lydia Hoit bap.
 Nov. 16. John son to Samuel and Mary Meloon bap.

- Dec. 28. Ann Hogden admitted to full com.
1730. Jan. 18. Rosamund dau. to Hatevil and Rebecca Nutter bap.
 Feb. 22. Jane dau. to Jno. and Mary Hogdon secundus bap.
 Mch. 1. Elizabeth dau. to Jonathan and Elizath Downing bap.
 " 22. Dorothe dau. to Joshua and Susanna Downing bap.
 " 27. Deborah dau. to Joshua and Deborah Pickering bap.
 April 16. John son to Eliezer and Ann Coleman bap.
 " 19. Darling son to Christopher and Mary Huntris bap.
 June 7. Leah Nutter ad. to full com.
 " 21. Noah son to Joseph and Sarah Rowlins bap.
 July 5. John son to Phillip and Sarah Dore bap.
 " 11. Thomas son to Thomas and Mary Trickey bap.
 Aug. 2. Benjamin son to Richard and Elizabeth Dam bap.
 " 26. Miriah dau. to Sam'l and Sarah Nutter bap.
1731. Jabez son to Moses and Abigail Dam bap.
 Sept. 19. Alexander and wife Mary Hogdon ow. cov.
 " Eliazer and Samuel sons to Alex^r and Mary Hogdon bap.
 " Susanna dau. to Joseph and Elizabeth Richards bap
- Oct. 3. Sarah dau. to Jeremiah Hogdon bap.
1732. Jan. 2. Deborah Row ow. cov. and had ch. bap. Moses.
 " 11. Dod. Bickford son was bap. Perley.
 Feb. 13. Samuel son to Joshua and Deborah Pickering bap.
 April 23. George son to George and Abigail Boyde bap.
 " 30. Deborah dau. to Joshua and Susanna Downing bap.
 May 7. Mary dau. to Christopher and Mary Huntris bap.
 June 25. Ann dau. to Alexander and Mary Hogdon bap.
 July 16. George son to Capt. John Knight and wife Elizabeth bap.
- Aug. 13. Jonathan son to Sam'l and Allice Rawlins bap.
 " 20. Benjamin son to Thomas and Rachel Row bap.
- Oct. 1. Mary dau. to Hatevil and Rebecca Nutter bap.
 " 8. Mary Shackford dau. to Joseph and Mary Shackford ow. cov. and was bap.
- Nov. 19. Hatevil Nutter Jun. and wife had dau. Sarah bap.
 " Susanna Follet ow. cov. and had her son bap. Thomas.
- Dec. 17. John Huntris had a child baptized.
1733. April 8. Sam'l son to Sam'l and Sarah Nutter bap.
 " Martha dau. to Edward and Deliverence Walker bap.
 May 6. Ebenezer son to Edward and Deliverence Walker bap.
 " 27. Eliphalet son to Seth and Elizabeth Ring bap.
- July 1. Mary Quint ow. cov. and bap.
 " 29. Thomas Trickey's son was bap. Lemuel.
- Aug. 12. Moses Furbur and wife had ch. bap. William and Sarah.
 " 19. Michael Carter ow. cov. and bap.
- Sept. 16. Deborah dau. to John and Mary Trickey bap.
 " John son to Jno. and Mary Hogdon bap.
 " 23. Jabez son to Rich^d and Elizabeth Dam bap.
 " Benjamin son to Thomas and Mary Pickering bap.
 " Benjamin son, and Deborah dau. to James and Deborah Rawlins bap.

- Oct. 7. Theodore son to John and Elizabeth Dam bap.
 " Hannah dau. to Sam'l and Allice Rawlins bap.
 " Elizabeth dau. to John and Lydia Hoite bap.
 " 14. Edward Walker and wife ow. cov.
 " John son to John and Mary Stevens bap.
 Nov. 4. Edward Walker and Sarah had son bap. Joshua.
 " 25. Joshua son to Moses and Hannah Furbur bap.
 Dec. 2. Mary dau. to John and Lydia Hoite bap.
 1734. Jan. 13. Ephraim son to Joshua and Deborah Pickering bap.
 " 20. Rosimund dau. to Eliaz and Anna Coleman bap.
 Feb. 3. Christopher Huntris and wife had son George bap.
 " Hannah dau. to Hatevil and Hannah Nutter bap.
 " 17. Deacon Dam's dau. bap. Mary.
 Mch. 3. Mehitabel Hall ow. cov. and bap.
 " 10. Alice dau. to Jethro and Hannah Bickford bap.
 " 24. George son to James and Hannah Place bap.
 " Bethene dau. to James and Deborah Rawlins bap.
 " 28. Sarah dau. to Henry and Sarah Allard bap.
 April 7. Jane dau. to Ebenezer and Jane Place bap.
 " 14. Abigail dau. to Alexander and Mary Hogdon bap.
 " 28. Joseph son to Samuel and Abigail Huntris bap.
 May — David son to — Peverton and wife Mary bap.
 June — Sarah dau. to John and Rebecca Perry bap.
 " 2. Jethro and Phebe Furbur ow. cov. and had son bap. Jethro.
 " Ezekiel son to Abel and Mary Pevey bap.
 Sept. 2. John son to Sam'l and Mary Place bap.
 " Samuel son to William and Hannah Murie bap.
 " Sarah dau. to Sampson and Dorothy Bab bap.
 Oct. 6. Joshua son to Joshua and Susanna Downing bap.
 " Mary dau. to Hatevil and Rebecca Nutter bap.
 " 16. I baptized a dau. for Mr. Berry of Rochester, Anna.
 " A dau. for Mr. Smith of Rochester: a dau. for Zebulon Dam: a dau. for Mr. Knight.
 Nov. 24. Seth Ring and wife had son bap. David.
 1735. Mch. 16. Deborah dau. to John and Elizabeth Knight bap.
 " " Thomas Jexson ow. cov. and had son bap. Benjamin.
 April 9. Mary Nutter ow. cov. and bap.
 May 4. Sam'l Fabyan ow. cov. and son bap. John.
 Aug. 24. Jno. Gee son to Thomas and Mary Pickering bap.
 Sept. 7. Susanna dau. to John and Charity Wallingford bap.
 " Joseph son to Thomas and Rachel Row bap.
 " Mary dau. to Noah and Susanna Thompson bap.
 Sept. 14. Paul son to Sam'l and Alice Rawlins bap.
 " John son to John and Lydia Hoite bap.
 Oct. 12. Sarah dau. to Isaac and Eliza'th Trickey bap.
 " 19. Samuel son to George and Elizab'th Colbrooth bap.
 " 26. Daniel son to Joshua and Deb. Pickering bap.
 " Sarah dau. to Eliazzer and Ann Coleman bap.
 Nov. 16. Richard son to Joseph and Mary Walker bap.
 " 30. Rebecca dau. to Alexander and Mary Hogdon bap.
 Dec. 7. Will'm and Mary son and dau. to Andrew and Mary Clark bap.

- Dec. 7. Capt. Jno. Knight ad. to full com.
 " ——— to John and Mary Hogdon bap.
 " ——— to Jethro and Phebe Furber bap.
 1736. Mch. 28. Jno. Downing *tertius* ow. cov. and ad. to full com.
 April 8. Sam'l son to Richard and Elizabeth Dam bap.
 May 9. Elizabeth dau. to Jno. and Lettiss Hoit bap.
 " 30. Elizabeth dau. to Nehemiah and Abigail Furbur bap.
 June 13. Katherine dau. to Moses and Hannah Furbur bap.
 July 4. Rosimund dau. to Jno. and ——— Perry bap.
 " Timothy son to Jno. and Mary Stevens bap.
 " Judith dau. to Jno. and Charity Wallingford bap.
 " 25. Samuel Hogdon son to Mary was bap.
 Aug. 8. Jonathan Downing and wife ad. to full com.
 Sept. 2. Henry Nutter son to Henry and Mary Nutter bap.
 " 14. Mary dau. to James and Abigail Nutter bap.
 " 15. John Dow ad. to full com.
 " Mary and Olive dau^s to John and Elizth Dam bap.
 " 26. Mary Coolbroth ad. to full com.
 " Jno. Quint and Ann his wife ow. cov. and bap.
 " Jno. Elizabeth and Ann Quint, children to Jno. and Ann Quint, ow. cov. and bap.
 " Joshua, Jonathan and Martha, children to Jno. and Ann Quint, bap.
 " 29. James and Antony sons to James and Abigail Nutter bap.
 " Mary dau. to Joseph and ——— Witham bap.
 " 30. William, Hatevil [illegible] Paul and Tobias sons to John and ——— Layton bap.
 " Isaac and Deborah ch. to Hatevil and Sarah Layton bap.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A HISTORY OF GREENLAND, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[Communicated by A. M. HAINES, Esq., Galena, Ill.]

A LIST OF GREENLAND (N. H.) PARISH RATE, FEBRUARY 5, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

Joseph Bery	09 09	Jo ⁿ Johnson juner	1 10 10
Jo ⁿ foss	12 09	Jo ⁿ Philbrick juner	12 00
† Matthias Haines	1 01 03	Nathaniel Huggins	1 01 08
‡ Sam ^l Haines	06 06	Nat ^l Bery	15 00
§ Matthias Haines junr	13 00	Kitt Keneson	07 09
¶ W ^m Haines	13 00	John Cate	1 02 11

* The originals of this and the following papers relating to the History of Greenland, N. H., are in the possession of Mr. Haines.

† Son of Samuel² Jr., and grandson of Dea. Sam'l,¹ b. 7 March, 1676-7.

‡ " " " " " " " " " " 5 July, 1687.

§ " " " " " " " " " " 7 Jan'y, 1678-9.

¶ Son of Matthias,² and b. 1676.

Jo ⁿ Sockum	07 06	Abraham Lewis	00 00
Daniel Allin	08 06	John hinkson	05 00
Sam ⁿ Davis	10 00	Nat ⁿ Watson	06 06
*Widdow Haines	11 00	Walter neal	06 06
Robert goss	10 06	Ebenezer Johnson	15 00
John Hill	11 06	Robbard Avery	07 03
Wm. Philbrick	16 06	Sam ⁿ foss	09 03
Sam ⁿ King	10 09	James Bary	00 00
Ensign Johnson	1 06 04	W ^m fos	06 06
†Sam ⁿ Weeks	1 06 10	Alexa ⁿ Caniston	06 06
†Josh Weeks	1 00 00	Robberd Brient	05 03
†Joseph Weeks	12 00		Jun ^r 08 06
†Jonnathan Weeks	11 06	Josih Brackett	16 09
Sam ^l Whitten	10 06	†Joshua Haines	10 02
Elias Philbreck	11 00	Richard White	11 06
Sam ⁿ folsum	00 00	Jo ⁿ Whitten	1 01 09
Wi ⁿ Wooddy	00 00	Lef ^r March	13 09
Be ⁿ Skilling	09 00	Jo ⁿ Brient	07 09
Jeam ^l Whitten	06 06	Dan ^l Davis	04 00
Jo ⁿ Bary	11 00	James Lewis	05 06
Jo ⁿ Lues	10 06	Gerge Kineston	08 00
Be ⁿ Meereas	09 08	Walter Phillbrok	08 08
Nat ^h Johnson	13 09	Samuell neal	10 03
Arnol Brick	08 09	John Allin	08 10
Jude Allen	08 09	John Neal	07 09
Thomas Avery	04 06	John fox	06 07
Joseph Johnson	06 06	Thomas Bery	06 00
Ben ^a fox	03 03	Thomas right	06 06
John Kenestone	02 00		
Joseph Melune	07 00		35 17 08

Province of }
New Hampshire }

To Tom Varney Constable
of the parish of Greenland

Pursuant to an order of his Excelency the governer and Couensell, December 6th 1709 for Impowering y^e parish of greenland to chuse three freeholders as assessors to lay an annall Tax on the several Inhabitants for supporting a minister among themselves over and above what the town of ports^{mo} usually allows them &

These are in her Maiesties name to Requier you to collect y^e several sums anexed to Each persons name in this List in all amounting to the sum of thirty five pounds, seventeen shilings and eight pence, money and pay it in unto us the subscribers for the maintainance of the minister of s^d parish on or before the fifth day of May next and in case any person or persons refuse to pay the respective rates you are hereby then required to take the same by distress on any of their goods or chattels, and in case they have none, then to cary them before any of her maiesties next Justeses of the peace to be further delte with as the Law directs, whereof fail not for which this shall be your Warant dated at Greenland the 5th february 1711-12.

* Widow of Sam^l Haines, Jr. (formerly Mary Fifield).

† Sons of Leonard^l Weeks, and grandchildren of Deacon Samuel^l Haines.

‡ Son of Mathias,^a and b. 5 April, 1678.

TROOPS FOR DEFENCE IN 1722.

Province of
New Hampshire. }

To William Haines* Clerke of my
trainband, greeting &c



Whereas I received order from Colon^l Mark Hunk-
ing, Esq^r, for the regulating & puting my company
into a postor for the defence of themselves and their
neighbors & to cary thare armes when moveing from
the several places of thare residence & espeshely to
meetin, & finding several persons delinquents which
are fineable by law

These are therefore in his majes^{ty} name to requier you to gather
thare fines anexed to the persons names hereunder ritten & if any
refuse to pay, you are to take it by destres of the delinquents goods
& sell them by an outcry as the law directs & make return of your
doings herein to my self by the 22^d day of this instant and this shal be
your sufficent warant given under my hand & seal at greenland this
fifteenth day of october & in Eight year of his majes^{ty} raign anney-
domth 1722.

JOSHUA WEEKS, Cap^t.

Sarg—Neel	0 02 03	John Lock	0 01 06
Jonathan Weeks	0 01 06	John Blake	0 01 06
James fuller	0 01 06	Nich ^s Dolbie	0 01 06
Jonathan Philbrick	0 01 06	Thos foss	0 01 06
John gree	0 01 06	John Sling	0 01 06
Elias Philbrick jun	0 01 06	James Whedden	0 01 06

On the back of the paper are the following names :

Jonathan Weeks	afternoon
†Joshua Haines	Jonathan Weeks
Sam ^l Davis	†Joshua haines
Jon Dolkum	Nathan Johnson
Joseph Vrin	Sam ^l Keneslar
Joshua Brackitt	Jon Sling
Nathan Johnson	Joseph goss
Jon Sling	Caleb graffen
Michael Wozen	Jonathan Smith
Joseph gars	Mark Meloon
Caleb graffen	
Clement March	
Delinquents.	

A LIST OF THE PROVINCE RATE IN THE YEAR 1723, FOR THE PARISH OF
GREENLAND, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

	£. s. p.		£. s. p.
John Johnson, Senor	11 00	Nathan Johnson	12 06
Ensign Johnson	13 03	†Matthias Haines	08 09
Deacon Johnson	12 06	Joseph Melune	11 03

* Son of Samuel^s Haines, Jr. and Mary Fifield, and grandson of Deacon Samuel^l Haines,
and born 7 January, 1678-9.

† Son of Mathias^s and Jane (Brackett) Haines, and grandson of Deacon Sam^l Haines, and
born 5 April, 1678.

‡ Son of Matthias,^s and born about 1676.

	£.	s.	p.		£.	s.	p.
Nat ^l Watson		06	03	Sam ^l Neel		08	03
Cap ^t Joshua Weeks	1	04	03	Walter filbrick		08	03
Robert Goss		09	03	Sarg ^t filbrick		02	00
Robert Goss, juner		04	06	W ^m Jenkkins		07	09
Sam ^l King		06	06	Sam ^l Chapman		09	09
George Keneson		12	06	James Berry		15	00
John Dockum		04	06	John Hinkson		05	09
Jonat ⁿ Dockum		04	06	Joseph Weeks		08	03
John Vrin		07	00	§W ^m Haines		11	06
Joseph Vrin		03	09	Daniel Lunt		08	00
Joshua Bracket	1	07	06	Widdow foulsham		06	00
Tucker Cate		03	06	W ^m Walice		10	00
Robert Avery		07	06	Elias filbrick		12	00
John Bracket		05	06	Jonathan Weeks		18	00
John foss		12	00	Widdow Barker		06	06
John Berry		02	00	Joseph Hill		07	00
*Sam ^l Haines		07	09	Sam ^l Davis		08	09
Tho ^s Berry		07	09	Mary Hicks		07	06
Isaac foss		05	00	John Brient		06	06
John Clarke		07	00	Daniel Allin		04	06
Jonath ⁿ filbrick		12	09	Benj ^t meerese		06	06
W ^m Bucknel		03	09	Docter March		11	00
†Sam ^l Haines		11	06	John Whedden		14	00
Capt. James Johnson		17	06	Joshua Haines		07	00
†Levetenat Haines		14	06	Deacon Cate		11	00
Cap ^t Sam ^l Weeks	1	06	06	W ^m Cate		06	00
Nat ^l Hugins		14	06	James Whidden		08	03
Sam ^l Weeks		04	00				
Sam ^l Hugins		03	06				

LT. COL. RUNELS'S ORDERS TO CAPT PARSONS'S COMPANY, ON DUTY AT
CHARLESTOWN, MASS., IN 1781.

Regemental Orders

Charlestown, Oct. 9th 1781.

Its recommended that every Comanding Officer of Companies To see for the futer that his men appear On the Prade with thier fier arms clean, Locks in good order.

The drumers are ordred to beat the reveille at Day break In the morning. The trop at nine aclock In the four noon at which time the guards will Prade. The retreat at sun set, at which Time The companys will be punctual to turn out at Roal Call. The tatoo at Nine in the evening at which time the Soldiers are to be at their Bar-racks. It is further ordered that every officer make A provision return twice every week and every thursday adutey return to M^r. William moor Is apinted adjutant And it is orders that he be obeyed as Such.

DANIEL RUNELS Lt. Col Comd.

* Son of Mathias,² and born 25 December, 1674.

† Son of Samuel,² Jr. and born 5 July, 1687.

‡ St. Matthias, son of Samuel,² Jr. and born 7 March, 1676-7.

§ Son of Samuel,² Jr. and born 7 January, 1678-9.

|| Son of Mathias,² and born 5 April, 1678.

And all grandchildren of Deacon Samuel¹ Haines, who came from England, 1635, and settled at Portsmouth, N. H.

On the back of the above paper there is the following Return :

A Return of Capt parsons Company arrived in camp—

* Leut.	Noah Haines	1
Sar ^t .	Nathaniel Foss	1
	Job Foss	1
	John Yeten	2
	Edward Hall	3
	William dollos	4
†	Elisha Haines	5
	John Derbon	6
	James palmer	7
	Rubin Runlet	8
	Daniel Clark	9
	John Neal	10
	Daniel French	11
	Jonathan Clark	12
	Isaac Moore	13
	John Mills	14
	Enoch Buttler	15
	Joseph Crose	16
	Jeremiah Avery	17
	John Kelley	18
	Ezery Dam	19

Capt. Joseph Parsons company raised for 1st Reg. N. H. Militia by order of the Com^{tee} of Safety 11 Sept. 1781, comprising 32 men marched to Charlestown, Mass. 1 Oct. 1781.

N. H. Co^l records.

* Born at Greenland, N. H., 22 Nov., 1749.

† 5th in descent from Dea. Samuel^l Haines.

ISAAC STELLE TO THOMAS FAYERWEATHER.

[FROM THE SOCIETY'S FILES.]

SIR,—I Receiv'd your favour p^r y^e post, and have sent the Letter, you sent me, with one you Left with me (by Cap^m Chapman) who Sail'^d yesterday for St. Croix Directly. I hope they will gett safe and answer your Expectations. I waited on M^r Robinson according to your Desire about the Negro, and he told if the Doctor cou'd satisfy him the Negroes foot wou'd be soon cured he wou'd purchase him of you, if you wou'd take his Negro that you saw at his house at y^e price you both Talk'd of. I suppose your Sister has acquainted you the Doctor has Discourag'd her about the speddy cure of his feet —so upon the whole—believe there will be nothing Done till we hear from you or see you.

I am Sir,

Newport, Septem^r 21st 1753. Your most humble Serv^t

ISAAC STELLE.

Mr. Tho^s Fayerweather.

[Addressed]

M^r Thomas Fayerweather, Merch^t

In Boston.

BRAYAN ROSSETER'S PETITION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF CONNECTICUT.

[Communicated by Mr. HARRY H. EDES, Charlestown. Mass.]

{ for the Hon^d Generall Assembly now }
{ sitting in Harford. Octob. 18th. (1664). }

Hon^d Gentlemen

It is well knowne vnto you all, that very often I haue applied my selfe, to your selues, the Hon^d Assembly & oftner to y^r Councell, the ordered rep^sentatiue, & impoward, of this your graunted in Corporation with power, & priuiledges, if well improved :

My application hath bene agaynst my aduersaries, & yours; (I place my selfe first (not from any kind of ambition (but only because nextly concerned) for Riot, & Rebellion :

By priuate or personall applications, I haue bene solicited to forbear Complaynts, yet owned, or acknowledged as wronged, & much iniured, w^{ch} hath bene more ;* then effectuell endeauours of releife (you all know what I intend, The Grand & vnreasonable abuses suffered, from the p^tended Colony of New Hauen) my refuge is in being; if not timely & effectually p^uented; & none can p^uent but y^rselues, & y^rselues only as effectuell repayrers of the breach : p^swasions to wayte longer, will noe longer doe : but something done to satisfaction for wrongs, & that in some due p^portion; I mind (& desyre soe to doe) the publick good) but he cannot mind the publick good rightly, & according to rule, that minds not his owne, & families good according to rule. & hence the p^uention cannot rationally bee, vnless y^a become fellow sufferers & y^t in due p^portion & in soe doing I am your seruant : I wayte vpon your free offer, or rather rationally offering, & wayting soe I take my leaue of you at p^sent. & rest.

y^a to doe or suffer
Brayan Rosseter

(Filed)
M^r Rosseters
petition octob^r
1664

NOTE.

May 30, 1630, arrived at Nantasket the Mary and John, from Plymouth March 20th, bringing, among other passengers, Edward Rosseter, Roger Ludlow, Roger Clap, and two ministers—John Warham and John Maverick.

* We apprehend this semicolon was inadvertently misplaced by the writer of the petition, who probably intended placing it after "releife"—otherwise we are at a loss to comprehend the sense of this and the following passages.

As the sense is ambiguous in the last paragraph of the Petition, we give the following as our interpretation of the writer's meaning.

"By priuate or personall applications [from you or those in your interest] I haue bene solicited to forbear Complaynts, yet owned, or acknowledged [by you] as wronged, & much iniured, w^{ch} [referring to the applications] hath bene more " than your endeavors to effectually relieve me; and by the declaration "my refuge is in being," we infer our petitioner gave the court to understand, that the course he intended pursuing was already marked out and would be carried into effect "if not timely & effectually p^uented." The

Roger Clap tells us in his *Memoirs** that the captain of the ship would not bring them into the Charles river as he was bound to do, but put them ashore at Nantasket Point, with their effects. They procured a boat, however, and a part of the company went in it to Charlestown, taking with them their "goods." Proceeding up the Charles river, they landed near the spot, it is supposed, now occupied as the United States Arsenal, but soon removed to Mattapan (Dorchester), which they proceeded to found.

Of Edward Rosseter but little is known. Hutchinson† says he was of a good family in the west of England, "whence all the Dorchester people came"—and one of the foremost in the settlement of that town. He is pronounced, by the Historian of Ancient Windsor, "a man of character and education."

Both Rosseter and Ludlow were chosen Assistants of the Bay Colony, in London, October 20, 1629, when Winthrop was chosen Governor and Humfrey Deputy Governor, and arrived about a fortnight before Winthrop's fleet reached Salem, in June, 1630.

Edward Rosseter, a grandson of the Assistant, in a letter dated March 28, 1682, speaks of his grandfather as "a pious gentleman of good estate, who left England for the sake of religion." He died October 23, 1630, much lamented, leaving "a son who afterwards lived in Combe" in Devonshire, and Dr. Brian Rosseter who accompanied his father from England. Also "widow Jane Hart," who petitioned the government for aid in 1685, setting forth that she was the youngest surviving child of Edward Rosseter and her age 70 years.

Dr. Brian Rosseter‡—our petitioner—became a freeman of the Massachusetts colony May 18, 1631, resided for a time in Dorchester, and in 1636, in company with others, among whom was his father's friend and associate Roger Ludlow, commenced the settlement of the Connecticut colony at Windsor, where he became a leading man in the administration of the affairs of the town, serving as a magistrate for several years prior to his removal to Guilford, and was entitled to the prefix of "Mr."—in those days an index of social position.

In 1639, the office of Town Recorder or Clerk was created by the General Court, and Dr. Rosseter became the first incumbent, holding the position until 1652, when he purchased the house§ and lands of Dr. Samuel Desborough, at Guilford, in New Haven colony (upon that gentleman's return to England), whither he soon after removed. While a resident of Guilford he made the first *post-mortem* examination in Connecticut. The subject was "Kellie's child," and for his services in this case, as well as for those rendered the Deputy Governor and Mr. Talcot, the General Court, March 11, 1662-3, allowed the Doctor twenty pounds. He was Town Surveyor of Guilford, an office which he held for some time at Windsor, prior to his removal.

text is only one of many petitions on the same subject, which Mr. Rosseter presented to the General Court for their consideration, a few of which are printed in the "New Haven Colony Records," but we are not aware that this has ever before appeared in print. This one is wholly in the excellent hand-writing of Mr. Rosseter, and is printed *verbatim et punctuatum*.

* Ed. of Dorchester Antiq. Soc., p. 39, *et seq.*

† Ed. Salem, 1795. Vol. I. p. 23.

‡ Ante, ix., 336-7.

§ The location of this house may be seen by reference to the plan of Guilford and Milford, which faces page 80 of Dr. Stiles's History of the Judges.

Dr. Rosseter had received a fine education, and was for many years the physician of Windsor and afterwards of Guilford, as will be seen by his letter to the younger Winthrop which we shall presently notice.

He was a man of a turbulent disposition, often involved in litigation, and very obnoxious to the government of the New Haven Jurisdiction.

In the spring of 1661-2 the treasurer of that colony issued two warrants to the marshal to distrain for over due rates—one for the colony and one for the town of Guilford—in both of which the names of Dr. Rosseter and his son John appeared.

Calling at Dr. Rosseter's house during that gentleman's absence from home, the marshal was assured, by John Rosseter, that the Doctor would satisfy all demands upon his return, which he afterwards denied and his father refused to ratify: whereupon the marshal "hearing there would be resistance" took several assistants to aid him in enforcing the process, and upon the Doctor's refusal to make payment, took two cows by virtue of the warrants. He also reported the proceedings* and the language used by father and son, to the Governor, who immediately issued a warrant for their arrest; and they were taken into custody. They procured bail, however, and were examined before the General Court in May, 1662, when they "acknowledged their evil" and asked the pardon of the Court, which was granted upon their giving a promise "not to act anything of psecutiō or molestation against court or courts, officer or officers, or other psons, belonging to y^e colony of Newhauen any where to disturb their peace," &c.

The occasion of all this trouble will be seen by the following extract from the Doctor's letter to Governor Winthrop, before alluded to, which is printed in full in 3 Mass. Hist. Coll. x. 73-6.

"The case which was for beginning all, was as clear, and fayre: I did from my first coming to Guilford, deny to pay rates for my person and horse (which was the leading cause to my imprisoning) and the reasons that I gave them wherefore I refused were then in summe.

"1. Because I was an allowed practitioner of Phisic by the Generall Court at Connecticott, when Mr. Heynes, Mr. Hopkins, and the rest of those gentlemen, were of the bench being first tryed, and approved by Mr. Hooker, Mr. Stone and old Mr. Smith of Wethersfeild in the face of the said Court.

"2. As a practitioner of phisick I was desyred by Mr. Leet, and the rest of the cheife of Guilford to purchase and inhabit with them, and they indented with mee what to give for a visit.

"3. The lawes of Nations exempt allowed phisitians from personall services, and theire estates from rates and assessments. The Bay allso, and New Haven the french Doctor and M^r Pell, and M^r Davenport preacht for it allso.

"4. That allowed phisitians ar often necessitated to more charity than a whole towne, and if it be not allowed for some must perish (that ar poore) in there extremities, these reasons were pleaded; and an agreement in presence of M^r Allyn, and M^r Willis witnesses.

"5. And I was never rated for my head whilest I lived at Connecticott after soe approved."

* Vide N. H. Colony Rec. II. p. 436-8.

In the month of December 1663, an event occurred which produced a rupture between the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven, and resulted in the appointment of a committee by the General Court of the latter colony, who were instructed to draft a paper setting forth their grievances, which was termed "New Haven's Case Stated," to be presented to the General Court of Connecticut. Much of this document* relates to the proposed union of the colonies, but we will subjoin such passages only as relate to the subject of this note—some of which are very quaint; and that mentioning the arrival of the party from Connecticut at Guilford, at the "*unseasonable hour*" of ten o'clock at night, is well calculated to excite merriment at the present day.

In consequence of a denial, by some persons, of the authority of the New Haven Jurisdiction, after the arrival of the new charter for Connecticut in the summer of 1662, some of the inhabitants had "bin seduced to rent themselves from this colonie [New Haven] by w^{ch} diuision his maj^{ties} affaires in these parts are like to suffer," &c., and had gone to Connecticut.

At this juncture the General Court issued an order requiring such "to returne to theire due obedience & payeing theire arrears of rates for defraying the necessary charges of the colonie, & other dues, w^{thin} six dayes after the publication hereof, vnto such pson or psons as are or shall be appointed to collect the same, in attendance to the lawes & orders of this colonie. All w^{ch} being done, this court shall for euer pass by all former disobedience to this governm^t; but if any shall p^rsume to stand out against his maj^{ties} pleasure soe declared as aforesd concerneing this colonie, at theire perill be it, this court shall not faile to call the sd psons to a strict account & pceed against them as disloyal to his maj^{ty} & disturbers of the peace of this colonie according to law."

"NEWHAVENS CASE STATED."

"19. This declaration [requiring all persons to return to their allegiance and pay their arrears within six days] being grounded in generall upon his maj^{ties} comands expressed in those letters, & in speciaall in order to the p^rseruation of his maj^{ties} customes in that case puided for by act of this p^rsent parliament, w^{ch} act was sent inclosed wth the letter to our governo^r, requireing his strict obseruance of the same vnder the penalty of displacing & a thousand pounds fine, & therefore in case any difference should arrise to his maj^{ty} vpon these accounts, we must be inforced to laye the cause of it at your doore, because when it was sent to the seuerall townes of this colonie & sett vp in publick places to be seen & read of all, that all might obey it, it was at Stamford violently plucked downe by Browne yo^r constable, & wth reproachfull speeches rejected, though sent in his maj^{ties} name & by the authority of our court of magistrates. And after it was published at Guilford, Bray Rosseter & his sone hastened to Conecticut to require your aid against this gouernm^t, w^{ch} accordingly yow to hastily pformed, for on the 30th of Decembe^r, 1663, two of yo^r magistrates wth sundry young men & yo^r marshall came speedily to Guilford accompanieing Rosseter & his sone, & countinancing them & theyr

* Vide N. H. Col. Rec. II. 517-30.

partie against the authority of this gener^l court, though yow knowe how obnoxious they were formerly to this jurisdiction, for contempt of authority & seditious practises, & that they haue been the ring-leaders of this rent, & that Bray Rosseter the father hath been long & still is a man of a turbulent, restless, factious spiritt, & whose designe yow haue cause to suspect to be to cause a warre between these two colonies, or to ruine Newhaven Colonie; yet him yow accompanied in opposition to this colonie, wthout sending or writeing before to our governo^r to be informed concerning the trueth in this matter. Sundry horses, as we are informed, accompanied them to Guilford, whither they came at vnseasonable houre, about tenn aclock in the night these short dayes, when yow might rationally thinke that all the people were gone to bed, & by shooting of sundry gunns, some of yo^r or of theyr partie in Guilford, allarmed the towne, w^{ch} when the gouerno^r took notice of, & of the unsatisfieing answer giuen to such as inquired the reason of that disturbance, he suspected, & that not wthout cause, that hostile attempts were intended by theyr company, whereupon he sent a letter to Newhaven to informe the magistrates there concerning matters at Guilford, that many were affrighted, & he desired that the magistrates of Newhauen would p^rsently come to theyr succour & as many of the troopers as could be gott, alleadging for a reason his apprehension of theyr desperate resolutions. The gouerno^rs messenger also excited to haste, as apprehending danger & reporting to them that Brandford went up in armes hastening to theyr releife at Guilford, w^{ch} the gouerno^r required wth speed. Hereupon Newhauen was also allarmed that night by beating the drume, &c, to warne the towne militia to be readie, &c. This feare was not causeless, for what elce could bee gathered from the p^rperations of pistolls, bulletts, swords, &c, w^{ch} they brought wth them, & by the threatning speeches giuen out by some of them, as is attested by the depositions of some & subscriptions of others, w^{ch} we haue by vs to shew when need require; & yo^r two magistrates themselves, who ought to haue kept the kings peace amoung theyr owne partie & in their owne speeches, threatned our gouerno^r that if anything was done against those men, viz^t Rosseter & his partie, Conecticut would take it as done against themselues, for they was bound to p^rtect them; & they rose high in threatnings yet they joyned therwth their desire of another conference wth Newhaven, prætending theyr purpose of graunting to vs what wee would desire, soe farr as they could, if wee would vnite wth them; but still they held our members from vs & vpheld them in their animosities against vs."

"21. * * * * * now it is high time that we bring these unbrotherly contests, wherewth yow have troubled vs, to a peaceable issue. In order thereunto, we doe offer yow this choise, either to returne our members unto vs uolluntarily, w^{ch} wilbe your hono^r & a confirmation of our mutuall love, or to remoue them to some other plantation wthin yo^r owne bounds, & free vs wholly from them; for we may not beare it that such fœdifragous disorderly psons shall continue wthin the townes belonging to this colonie, to disturb our peace, dispise our gouernm^t, & disquiett our members & disable us to obey the kings comands. But if they stay where they now are, wee shall take our time to pceed according to justice, especially wth Browne, for his contempt of the declaration, & therin of the kings comands & of the

authority of this jurisdiction, & wth Bray Rosseter & his sonne for all theyr seditious practises."

In the spring of 1665—after the union of the colonies—Dr. Rosseter procured a summons for the appearance of Mr. Leet and William Seward before a Particular Court at Hartford, to answer "an action of vniust molestation mannadged in an hostile manner."

This action was based upon the proceedings of Governor Leet on the evening of December 30th, 1663, and damages were laid at £300.

The case was tried, but as the Jury, after awarding the Doctor the costs of court, were unable to agree upon the damages, the defendants appealed to the General Court for a decision. That body appointed a committee of four "to treat with Mr. Rosseter about those troublesome occurrences that have fallen out in reference to former passages betwixt him and Mr. Leet," &c., whose action was to be final.

The committee awarded the plaintiff £100, at the same time imposing upon him the condition of his making no further attempt or complaint against "any or all the people in those towns [New Haven, Guilford, Branford and Milford], to this court or any other authority elsewhere, for any matter or thing, except it be for matters of meum and tuum, no way refering to Public Administration," and "also determined and prohibited Mr. W^m Leet or any other person or persons in those four towns to make any complaints or cause further trouble either to the said Mr. Bray Rosseter or those of Guilford concerned with him about any matter referring to former administration of government excepting such things as have been stated by this General Assembly."

Dr. Rosseter resided for a time at Killingworth, but returned to Guilford, where he died September 30, 1672.

He wrote his christian name in two or three different ways—Brayan, as in the text—Brian, and Bray.

PUNNING SIGNBOARDS.—JOHN DRINKWATER, a publisher, intimated his name by a FOUNTAIN; and WILLIAM WOODCOCK, a bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard in the seventeenth century, happily rendered his by a COCK STANDING ON A BUNDLE OF WOOD. WILLIAM HILL, another bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard in 1598, lived at the sign of the HILL. JOHN BUCKLAND, who followed the same profession in Paternoster Row, in 1750, was modestly content with half a pun, and adopted the sign of the BUCK; while, in the same manner, another of his colleagues, SAMUEL MANSHIP, who in 1720 lived against the Royal Exchange, Cornhill, was satisfied with the SHIP. A LING, or codfish, strange to say, entwined with honey-suckles, was the sign of Nicholas Ling, at the north-west door of St. Paul's, where, in 1595, he published "Pierce Pennylesse his Supplicacion to the Divell." An OAK was the sign of Nicholas Okes, a bookseller dwelling at Gray's Inn, publisher of some of Taylor the Water Poet's works. His colophon represents Jupiter seated on an eagle between two oak trees. A French publisher, Nicholas Cheneau, in the Rue St. Jacques, Paris, in 1580, had also an oak for his sign (*chene*, an oak).

HOLDEN.—Some time ago departed this life Deacon *Joseph Holden*, in the 84th year of his age; having been an inhabitant of Westminster upwards of 31 years; his family being the second family that moved into that place, where he underwent many difficulties and unavoidable hardships in settling an uncultivated wilderness. He has left one brother alive, above 90 years old; his oldest brother died about 2 years since, about 91 years old; and his youngest sister died about a year since, above 80 years old. *Boston Chron.* 30 Jan. 1769.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

PUFFER FAMILY.—At the close of the article by Mr Appleton (vol. xiii. p. 290), on the Puffer Family, he desires information that will add to the history of the same. Matthias Puffer was one of the thirteen persons of Braintree (with the ten of Weymouth), who were ordered by the "Committee for Nipmug" (a Committee of the General Court for ordering affairs at that place, now Mendon), "to be settled at the said plantation before the end of the 7 month 1663 with their persons and estates." Mendon was incorporated May 15, 1667, and the Town confirmed the grants of land that were made by the Committee for Nipmug. Matthias Puffer's home lot was about one mile from the Post Office here, to the south, and is now owned by Charles L. Thurber, of the City of New York. Mendon was burned in the winter of 1675, by the Indians, the inhabitants fleeing to Braintree and Weymouth. Contemporary history says *four or five persons* were slain in Mendon by the Indians, July 10, 1675. Until recently, neither tradition nor history furnished the names of any of the killed. Being at Boston during the winter of 1858 and 1859, during a search among the archives at the State House for materials towards a history of this town, I found and transcribed the following petition of Matthias Puffer.

"To the Honored Council Now Sitting in Boston, The humble petition of Matthias Puffer Humbly sheweth

"That whereas your petitioner hath been Complained of for beinge absent from Mendon to ye discouragement of those that remaine, my answer is that I at first departed with ye consent of the Towne provided I carried away the Widow Gurney at my owne charge which I accordingly performed, and since the Major's warrant to summon me and the rest thither againe I have returned thither againe and have been helpful to them by procuring them ammunition and otherwise. Indeed I have been forced to return to Braintree to take care of my children that are left, my wife was slaine by the barbarous Indians and my eldest son : severall of the best of my cattell killed to maintain the garrison, many more of them, I have left my Estate, is lost : my condition is desolate and I am not in ye capacity that others are whose families are not broken. I humbly beseech the Honored Council to consider my case & not expose my poore children to ruin for I have not estate to maintain my children without my labour and care, to him that is in affliction pitty should be showed. I think my case is the case of the widdow if not worse. My humble petition is that I may be suffered to remaine at Brantree that I may be a succor to my children which else will be exposed to ruin and your petitioner shall ever pray.

MATHIAS PUFFER."

It is probable that the inhabitants fled immediately after the attack, July 10, but, as the government sent Capt. Gorum and Lieut. Upham to Mendon soon after the Indian attack and established a post there, they were summoned back, probably in September or October, as Capt. Henchman was here in November. Soon after this, the town was *finally* abandoned, and during the autumn or winter it was burned by the Indians. The inhabitants did not return until 1680, as there is an hiatus in our town records from the 21st of April, 1675, to July 14, 1680.

The record herewith transmitted seems to make it sure that *Rachel*, the first wife of Matthias Puffer, and *Joseph*, his eldest son, were killed at Mendon July 10, 1675.

Mattoonas, who headed the attack on Mendon, was supposed to have been converted to Christianity by Eliot, at Quinsigamond (near Worcester), but the death of a son, who had been executed at Boston, and the persuasions of Philip, induced him to take up arms. He was, not long afterwards, surrendered by his chief, at Boston, where he was summarily tried and sentenced to death. At the request of the chief he was shot by one of his own tribe, and his body was hung in chains on Boston Common.

JOHN G. METCALF.

Mendon, Mass.

Is not Mr. Appleton mistaken in giving the date of marriage of Matthias Puffer and Abigail Everett, as being in February? (Vol. xxii. p. 288.) I so published it in the "Everett Genealogy" in the Register, but I now think it should be April. According to my notes, the Dedham Records give the date (11-2-1677), and at that time the second month was April.

Mrs. Abigail Puffer was born Nov. 19, 1647, and died Dec. 27, 1685.

Ruth Everett, who married Richard Puffer, was born (14-4-1653.)

Charlestown, Mass.

EDWARD F. EVERETT.

THE FREE CHURCH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. Thomas W. Davids, of Colchester, England, has sent us, in print, the plan of an association which it is in contemplation to establish, under this title, in England. Its object will be to encourage the study of the history of the principles of Protestant Nonconformity, and the origin and progress of Free Churches in that country. It is proposed that the society meet at least once in six months, when a paper shall be read, and the subject to which it relates be discussed by the members present; and that a quarterly Journal be issued for the purpose of publishing papers read at the meetings, as well as historical documents hitherto inedited, and also of facilitating communication between all students who are interested in the inquiries which the society seeks to encourage. The annual meeting is to be held at London, for the election of officers and the transaction of business. The fee for membership is set at *one guinea* a year. The Journal is to be furnished gratis to members.

A society and journal, like these, would prove valuable aids to historical research. The field to which it is proposed that they shall be devoted is rich in material, and if the labors of those interested in it can be concentrated and combined, it will no doubt yield valuable results. These researches cannot fail to throw light upon the history of the early settlers of New England. We hope that the gentlemen engaged in this undertaking will meet with success.

J. W. D.

BARBER—WINSLOW—ELLIOT.—A few weeks since, while taking to pieces an old memorandum book of my ancestor, John Leach, of Boston, I found the newspaper cover to contain the following items, which may be of interest to some of the readers of the Register.

The paper was a portion of the "Boston Gazette and Country Journal" for Jan. 6, 1777, and my transcript is verbatim.

"Thursday last was Married, by the Rev. Dr. Cooper of this Town, Col. Nathaniel Barber to Mrs. Mary Winslow, 5th daughter of the late Joshua Winslow, Esq., of this Town, and a lady of Superior merit." Was her first husband a relative of Joshua Winslow, above named?

I found also the following death:—

"Last Saturday morning Died Miss Elizabeth Elliot, Sister of Mr. Samuel Elliot, of this Town, merchant. Her Funeral attended from the House of Mrs. Gerish, Mill Bridge, this afternoon at half an Hour o'clock."

The newspaper was very badly torn, and some words were worn away.

Charlestown, Mass.

H. H. EDES.

FILLMORE.—The grandfather of ex-President Fillmore was John Fillmore, of Ipswich, Mass. He was a brave man, and one of some note. Having been captured by a pirate, he rose with others, killed the captain and two seamen, imprisoned the crew, six in number, and brought the vessel into Boston harbor. All the pirates were executed. This was in 1724.

THE BROWN ESTATE.—Some sixty or seventy persons of the name of Brown, all connected by blood, met at the Boston (Mass.) Hotel, April 10, 1868, for the purpose of taking measures to secure their possession of an English estate valued at several millions, and which is now in chancery. The projectors of the scheme claim that this immense property belongs to the legal descendants of George Brown, a Lieutenant in the British army, who came to this country in 1640 and settled in Haverhill, Mass.

At a former meeting of the claimants of the estate a man named C. M. Fisher, of Vermont, was chosen to act as attorney for them, but he proved unfaithful to his trusts, and it became necessary to choose another person. This was the main object of the meeting to-day, and accordingly Mr. A. B. Herrick was chosen as the agent of the plaintiffs to prosecute their claims in England. Soon afterwards the meeting was adjourned. As a matter of interest we will state that there are about six thousand Browns in this vicinity, though, let us hope, all are not claimants of the great estate.—*Journal*.

We trust the worthy agent, above named, will retain enough of the funds to pay the costs of publishing and freely distributing a large edition of the full history of this enterprise, down even to the recovery of the "Estate."

If we had the opportunity, we would earnestly advise all members of the Brown Family to invest their surplus funds in New England farms, rather than in the so-called "Brown Estate." The farms will be good property so long as they are well tilled; the "Brown Estate" has been in chancery a long time, but unproductive to the claimants hitherto. *Query*:—Has ever an estate been recovered from the British Chancery by an American citizen, or by an American family?

COL. JOSEPH L. CHESTER.—This careful and accurate antiquary and genealogist has been engaged for some time in preparing for the press and annotating the entire Register of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials in Westminster Abbey. It is a just cause of pride to Americans that a native of New England has been selected to perform so important a work, and they may feel sure that his performance of the work will do credit to his native country. Among the sources of information that have been thrown open to him to assist him in his undertaking are the old Marriage Allegations in the Bishop of London's Registry, extending from 1598 to 1710, which are closed against inquirers, except under a fee of 3s. 6d. for each occasion. Free access to them has been given by the Bishop. Upon them Col. Chester has spent several weeks, and has secured no less than 3,500 choice extracts. At the Herald's College, during some two hundred years, only two or three hundred of these Allegations have been accumulated.

J. W. D.

PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) SAVINGS BANK.—The late Rev. Charles Burroughs, D.D., was the last surviving grantee of the original act of incorporation of a "Provident Institution for Savings in Portsmouth to be called the Portsmouth Savings Bank." Jeremiah Mason, Sebastian Streeter and Theodore Chase, residents of Portsmouth in 1823, and afterwards of Boston, were among the incorporators. The recent death of Peyton R. Freeman, Esq. leaves but one survivor of the first board of trustees, Samuel Lord, Esq., who has been treasurer of the institution from the first.

THE JOHNS ESTATE—NOT A FORTUNE, AFTER ALL.—The bottom has fallen out of the high hopes of enormous fortune entertained for a while by some members of the Johns family. The Elmwood (Ill.) Chronicle says: "Dr. J. J. Lobaugh has handed us the report of the agent sent to Europe by the Johns heirs to investigate the matter of the Johns estate in England and Wales. After a thorough search among the musty records of the East India Company, the Court of Chancery, Doctors' Commons, and Registry of Wills, assisted by able counsel, Mr. Deniston, the agent, reports that there is no foundation even in tradition for the statement that such an estate ever existed. The whole matter was a fabrication and fraud, gotten up by unprincipled men in order to make money out of the family in America by getting themselves employed as counsel in the matter. The Hon. C. M. Fisher, of London, recommended by the Hon. C. F. Adams, also makes a report, in which he says that parties in America are carrying on the same sort of swindle in the matter of other estates, in order to draw money from the credulous."—*August, 1868.*

THE GENTLEMEN'S MAGAZINE, which has been in existence for 138 years, is now an odd mixture of antiquarianism and foppery, reminding the reader of an old buck dressed in the fripperies of fashion and assuming in his countenance the smirk of youth. It is stretching the doctrine of magazine succession rather to an extreme to quote, as the editor, Mr. Walford, does, a passage from a number in 1780, and to add, "these were our remarks in January, 1780, and they were placed on paper by the pen of one of our most valued and constant contributors, the late Dr. Samuel Johnson, then Mr. Johnson only, and in his fifth year of authorship." The conductors are determined to show they are not above the modern magazine taste, and to prove it commence a story called, "Not in Society," which in its slang and its incidents is as complete a repudiation of the traditions of Sylvanus Urban, as the editor has been ordinarily styled, as could be well put together.—*Daily Advertiser, June, 1868.*

GIVING SCARFS AT FUNERALS was prohibited by the General Court in 1724, "because a burdensome custom." When and where did the custom of giving gloves, handkerchiefs, scarfs, &c., originate?

ZACHARY MUDGE, Esq.—A friend has sent us the following memorandum:—
List of American Vessels under Convoy of His Britannic Majesty's Sloop Fly, Zach'y Mudge, Esq. Commander, viz.—Phoenix, Schooner, of Plymouth. Hunter, Sloop, of Bristol. Agenoria, Brig, of Boston. Dove, Schooner, of Beverly. George, Sloop, of Hartford. Neptune, Brig, of Salem. Mary, Sloop, of Newhaven. Little John, Schooner, of Powdwalboro'.
(Endorsed) THOMAS MUDGE.

Fly, at Sea, 25th March, 1800.

Who was Zachary Mudge, and what historical facts are here referred to?

The paper on which the memorandum is written is of English manufacture, and bears the following water mark, "A. Blackwell, 1797."

THE OLDEST INHABITANT IN CONNECTICUT is said to be Dillah Ladd, aged 108 years, who lives (May, 1868) in East Lyme.

"JUNIUS" AGAIN.—Mr. Herman Merivale will shortly publish in England, in two volumes, an addition to the already voluminous collection of books on the authorship of "Junius," being the "Memoirs and Correspondence of Sir Philip Francis," a posthumous work by the late Mr. Joseph Parkes, who devoted a large portion of his time in the later years of his life to an investigation of the life of Francis and his alleged connection with the Letters of Junius. Mr. Parkes collected a great mass of materials in the shape of original papers and correspondence by Sir Philip and his family, and manuscript reminiscences and memorials left by Lady Francis, his second wife; besides a number of miscellaneous papers formerly in the possession of Woodfall, in whose paper, the *Public Advertiser*, the famous letters first saw the light, and similar documents more or less bearing on the vexed and still unsettled question, "Who wrote Junius?"

Mr. Parkes finished eight chapters of his work, which only brought his hero down to the year in which the first Letter of Junius appeared, 1768—a scale of biography which, if carried out as he projected it, would have resulted in more volumes than any publisher of the present day would have cared to print. In view of this fact Mr. Merivale has completed the remainder of the work on a reduced plan, leaving Sir Philip to speak for himself, and the mystery of the letter to unravel itself, by brief extracts from the mass of manuscripts placed in his hands by the family of Mr. Parkes. Whether the work will ultimately clear up the strange mystery of Junius remains to be seen after its publication.

A MASSACHUSETTS JUDGE FOR HAWAII.—A Washington despatch says that Alfred S. Hartwell, formerly Colonel of the fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers (colored), has been invited, on the recommendation of Prof. Washburn, of the Law School, Harvard University, to the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian (Sandwich) Islands. He has accepted the invitation, and will proceed shortly to assume the duties. The position is a most honorable as well as remunerative one, and the appointment makes the whole Hawaiian Judiciary to consist of men born in the United States.—*Boston Journal*.

REED—RICHMOND.—We have evidence of the marriage—supposed to have been about 1670 to 1680—of Wm. Reed and Mary Richmond; dates of births, marriage and deaths of Wm. and Mary, and parentage of Mary desired.

Wm. Reed, son of the above—whom did he marry? Dates of birth, marriage and death also desired.

William Reed, son of the second William, married Mary Winslow. Wanted, dates of births, marriage and deaths, and parentage of Mary. The above were of Taunton and Rochester.

T. S.

RICHARD GRAFTON, the first printer of the Common Prayer, who also printed the proclamation of Lady Jane Grey as Queen of England, for which he fell under the displeasure of Queen Mary, had a tun with a grafted fruit-tree growing through it. Stow made a pun upon this sign, saying that one of Grafton's works was "a noise of empty tonnes and unfruitful grafties," to which Grafton retaliated by calling Stow's Chronicle "a collection of lyes foolishly stowed together."—*History of Signboards*, Second edit., pp. 471 and 474.

W. J. F.

LEWIS.—Lothrop Lewis, of Falmouth, married, 3 Oct., 1770, Lucy Palmer, daughter of Rev. Samuel Palmer. Who were the parents of Lothrop Lewis?

TURNER.—"Abiel Turner married Elizabeth Robinson, a lineal descendant of the celebrated Puritan John."—*Deane's History of Scituate*, p. 362.

It is of interest to a descendant of Abiel and Elizabeth (Robinson) Turner, to know whether the statement of Deane is founded on tradition or upon recorded evidence.

T. S.

Reading, Ohio.

GUN-MAKING IN 1775.—"We hear from Concord, that a fine Laboratory for gun-making is set up there by Deacon Barrett, where every branch of that business is carried on. As the Laboratory has the advantage of a stream, the boring, grinding and polishing is performed by water. We hear also, that good encouragement will be given at said place to persons acquainted with any branch of the business, particularly Lock-making."—*New England Chronicle*, Cambridge, Dec. 14, 1775.

THE LATE HEZEKIAH PORTER, of Dalton, Mass., lived upon the same farm from the time of his birth until his death, a period of over 80 years. Wm. Worthy of Williamstown, aged 55, recently died on the farm upon which he had lived 53 years.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

GUILD=HOWLAND.—In Providence, R. I., June 9, 1868, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel L. Caldwell, Mr. Clarence Herbert Guild, son of Mr. Calvin Guild, of Dedham, Mass., and Miss Sophia Howland, daughter of John A. Howland, of Providence.

JEWETT=LEACH.—In Manchester, Mass., July 27, by the Rev. Elias Nason, Mr. Alfred S. Jewett, son of Mr. Alfred W. and his wife Abigail S. Jewett, and Miss Jane F., daughter of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Mary Jane Leach, all of Manchester.

PHILBROOK=BRENNAN.—In Brookline, Mass., May 12, by Rev. J. M. Finotti, Samuel N. Philbrook, of Boston, and Miss Mary Brennan, of Brighton.

WOOLLEY=HUTCHINSON.—In Waltham, Mass., April 23d, by Rev. Warren H. Cudworth, Mr. George Woolley and Miss Angelina Hutchinson, daughter of E. Milton Hutchinson, Esq.

DEATHS.

ARMINGTON, Hervey, M.D., at Providence, R. I., Aug. 2, aged 75 years.

ATHERTON, Mrs. Abigail, wife of Samuel, Stoughton, March 19, aged 82.

BADGER, Mr. Thomas, of Boston, Mass., at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 3, aged 75 years. Mr. Badger had been known in Boston as an artist for more than forty years. He had also during this time occasionally painted portraits in cities of several other States. His paintings were remarkable for the distinctness of their perspective, for the neatness and accuracy of their delineation; and for faithful representations of life they have seldom been equalled. And his ability to paint seemed little impaired by his advanced age, continuing to his last sickness; his eminently regular and temperate habits no doubt contributing to this result. Mr. B., as a man, was one of the most gentle and amiable, distinguished for his modesty and humility. In these respects he was a person of rare merit. He was a kind friend, a loving husband, an indulgent parent and a worthy citizen, "leading a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty."

BAKER, Mr. Obed, at West Dedham, March 24, aged 84 years.

BAYARD, Hon. Richard H., at Philadelphia, Penn., March 4, 1868, aged 72 yrs.

He was the son of the elder James A. Bayard, an eminent citizen of Delaware in the early part of the present century, and was born at Wilmington. He was educated at Princeton College, and admitted to practice at the bar, and subsequently took an active part in politics as a Whig. He was United States Senator from Delaware from 1836 to 1839, and again from 1841 to 1845. He was afterwards appointed Minister Resident of the United States in Belgium. Of late years he has lived in retirement at Philadelphia.

BELL, Hon. Samuel D., late Chief Justice of New Hampshire, at Manchester, N. H., Aug. 1, 1868, aged 70 years. Judge Bell was, at the time of his death, Vice President of this Society for N. Hampshire. An extended notice of his life and character will be published hereafter.

BELL, Henry H., Rear Admiral U. S. N., drowned near the mouth of the river Osaka, Japan, January 11, 1868, aged 63 years. Admiral Bell was born in the State of North Carolina, from which State he was appointed to the navy. After becoming a midshipman he was promoted by slow degrees until he had attained the rank of commander, which he held at the time of the breaking out of the war. When the services of the navy were brought into full play he was, in 1861, acting inspector of ordnance, and was relieved from his position as inspector to take an active part in several naval engagements that were fought during the war. He was fleet captain of the squadron under Farragut at the taking of New Orleans, and as a reward for his faithful services during his connection with the navy and the conspicuous part he bore on the occasion of the New Orleans triumph, he was made Commodore. During the latter part of 1862 and 1863 he was temporarily in command of the West Gulf blockading squadron, and by his watchfulness and exertions did much to frustrate the attempts made by the rebels to run the gauntlet with their cotton, sent out in exchange for anticipated supplies to be received by the few blockade runners which now and then succeeded in making their way under cover of the night into the guarded ports. In June, 1865, and for several months afterward, he was commandant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard,

where he inaugurated the system of employing discharged soldiers to work in the yard in preference to all others, so long as they were good workmen. While in command at this post he issued an order forbidding the payment by the employés of the yard of any money for political purposes, which for a time raised quite a storm about his head from partisan journals. In 1866 he was placed in command of the Asiatic squadron, and a short time after his arrival at his post he took very strong measures to suppress piracy in the Chinese seas. By his command, in April, 1867, Commander Febiger was sent with the steamer Ashuelot to the Formosa Islands to rescue the officers and men of the American bark Rover, which had been wrecked off the coast. This officer learned that the officers and men in question had been murdered by the natives, and Admiral Bell, after taking such peaceful measures as he thought would induce the leading men of the island to give some definite information as to the outrage, that the perpetrators might be brought to punishment, was forced to make a descent upon one of the islands with a strong force. A severe fight on land with the pirates was the consequence, in which Commander McKenzie lost his life. It is supposed that as the port of Osaka was to be made an open port for foreign trade on the 1st of last month, according to treaty, the unfortunate Admiral was with his command looking to the interests of this country at the time of his death. Admiral Bell was a genial, warm hearted gentleman, and admired by all who knew him for his many good qualities of mind and heart. As an officer he had acquired the reputation of a strict disciplinarian, and was withal very popular with his command. He had, up to the time of his taking command of the Asiatic squadron, been in the service forty-three years, twenty-three of which he had spent at sea. He entered the service Aug. 4, 1823; Passed Midshipman, March 23, 1829; promoted Lieutenant, March 31, 1831; Commander, Aug. 12, 1854; Commodore, passing the grade of Captain, July 16, 1862; Rear Admiral, July 25, 1866; retired as Rear Admiral, Aug. 4, 1867.

BRADLEY, Lieut. Curtis J., Freetown, Ms. Nov. 24, 1867, a. 66 yrs., 5 mos., 26 ds. He was commissioned Aug. 6, 1827, Lieut. of the 3d foot co. of local militia in Freetown. Discharged Sept. 25, 1830. Son of Asa Bradley and wife

Ruth Morton, grandson of Elijah Bradley and wife Lydia Ashley.

BRAMAN, Chandler Balch, M.D., Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 15, 1868, aged 27 years. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., and was a son of Isaac G. Braman, M.D., of Brighton, Mass. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1864, and a young man of great promise.

BREWSTER, Charles W., Esq., Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 4, 1868, aged 67 years. Mr. Brewster had been in the Journal office for more than fifty years, and editor of the paper for more than forty-three years; a longer period of active service than that of any of his contemporaries now connected with the press in that State. The Journal, in his charge, was always noted for the candor and ability with which it was conducted, and few newspapers have ever been more eminently reliable and useful, or merited and received a larger share of the public confidence. In addition to his labors as editor and printer, Mr. Brewster occasionally delivered lectures before Lyceums and public societies in his native city, which were well received, and about ten years ago published a volume entitled "Rambles about Portsmouth," embracing many incidents in the local history of that ancient town for a period of two centuries, which has given instruction and delight to numerous readers. He had also prepared for the press a second series of the "Rambles," which will soon be published. He has repeatedly represented Portsmouth in the Legislature, was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850, and has received various other marks of the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.—*Dover, N. H., Enquirer.*

BREWSTER, Sir David, near Edinburgh, Feb. 12, a. 87. Thus is sundered one of the links connecting the philosophical students of the present generation with those of the preceding; for Sir David Brewster was both a pioneer of modern science and one of its most illustrious disciples. Born at Jedburgh in 1781, he was educated for the Church of Scotland and became a licentiate. In 1808, he became editor of the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. At this time, and up to 1812, he was devoting his attention chiefly to the study of optics, and in 1815 received the Copley medal for his discoveries in that branch of science. In the follow-

ing year he invented the well known little instrument, the calcidoscope. In the same year the Institute of France adjudged to him half of the prize of 3000 francs for two of the most important scientific discoveries made in Europe during the two years preceding, and in 1819 he received the Rumford gold and silver medals of the Royal Society for his discoveries in regard to the polarization of light.

For several years he conducted the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and afterwards the *Edinburgh Journal of Science*. In 1831 he proposed the meeting which led to the establishment of that very important body, the "British Association for the Advancement of Science." He was the author of several works, among the best known of which were his *Life of Sir Isaac Newton* and *More Worlds than One*. He was married to a daughter of Macpherson, the celebrated translator or author of *Ossian*. He was throughout his life esteemed as highly by his acquaintances for his Christian virtues as by the scientific world for his great attainments.

BRIGHAM, Elijah Dana, Charleston, S. C., April 6, 1868, aged about 56 years. He had gone, too late, to the South, for possible recovery from a disease of the throat and lungs, from which, until lately, no fatal result had been feared. Col. Brigham was not only a thoroughly trained man of business; he had the rare gift of high administrative faculty. After a thorough mercantile apprenticeship, he was for many years one of the firm of Chandler, Howard & Co. He was afterwards, for a longer term, the head of the house of E. D. Brigham & Co. This house failed in the crisis of 1857, but without a stain upon its mercantile honor. Early in the war Gov. Andrew sought his services as the Commissary-General of the State, and every able officer in her service knows how admirably he served her. His conspicuous ability and Gov. Andrew's desire, gave him the place of U. S. Commissary at this post; and he easily and rapidly learned the principle and whole detail of army regulations and department routine. Very large purchases of supplies were made here in fitting out great expeditions and sending stores to the departments of the South. Col. Brigham's business training, his clear system, his wise treatment of the market and of dealers, saved the government more than one million of dollars. At the desire of the Commissary Department, he asked to be made a captain in the Subsistence

Department of the regular army. He remained in service long enough after the end of the war to close the bulk of the remaining business at this post, when he resigned. Since then he has been the President of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, and the Director of large smelting works in Michigan.

Col. Brigham had, as we have said, that rare combination of qualities which makes administrative faculty. The complication of large interests and annoying details, under his hand and eye, seemed almost to arrange themselves in right and clear relations. With prompt and determined decision, he had a thoroughly good temper and a rare understanding of men. His integrity could not be assailed; his eyes could not be hoodwinked. He treated all men as gentlemen. Yet he had that just dignity and self-respect which would have made it unwise for any man to presume too far upon his good nature.

It was quite remarkable that Col. Brigham should have found the time for much general reading, for cultivating a fine natural eye for form and color, and especially for the enthusiastic love and appreciation of music. He always had time to advise his friends in their troubles and to sympathize with them in good or bad fortune. He was a true gentleman in the highest sense of that word. Humanity, sensibility, thoughtfulness for the feelings of others, kindness to servants and dependants, were as natural to him as his sunny temper and his winning face.

—*Transcript*.

BURROUGHS, Rev. Charles, D.D., Portsmouth, N. H., March 5, 1868, aged 80 years. He graduated at Harvard College in 1806. He was inducted rector of St. John's Church in Portsmouth May 20, 1812, and officiated as such for nearly half a century. He was well known in Boston, his native city, as President of the General Theological Library, of which he was an early friend and patron. He was for nearly thirty years President of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, an institution that has received from the outset much benefit from his sagacious counsels and liberal attentions. He has for nearly forty years been annually elected President of the Portsmouth Athenæum. He was fond of antiquarian and literary studies, and several of his discourses on historical subjects have been published.

CAZENEAU, Hon. Edward, formerly Senator from Plymouth County, at Hingham, Mass., May 8, aged 64 years.

CHASE, Mrs. Ellen, widow of Baruch Chase, Esq., at Hopkinton, N. H., March 17, aged 92 years.

CILLEY, Joseph Longfellow, Esq., at Exeter, N. H., Aug. 18, 1868, aged 64 yrs.

COLBURN, James, West Dedham, Mass., Aug. 16, 1868, aged 61.

COLBURN, Samuel D., Galesburg, Illinois, June 20, 1868. He was the eldest son of Calvin Colburn, of Boston, where he was born, February 4, 1800.

DEHON, Henderson Inches, son of William Dehon, Esq., a member of the senior class of Harvard University, at Boston, Nov. 29, 1867, aged 20 years.

ENGLE, Frederick, Rear Admiral U. S. N., at his residence in Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 1868, in the 69th year of his age. Admiral Engle was a native of the State of Pennsylvania, and entered the service December 6, 1814, and was at once ordered to the brig *Firefly*, which took a cruise in the Mediterranean. On returning from that station, after a short furlough, he was ordered to the brig *Boxer*, where he served for a year or more, and was then transferred to the frigate *Guerriere*, then commanded by Commodore McDonough, where he served until 1821, when he was placed on shore duty at Philadelphia. In 1821, he was made a passed Midshipman, and was attached in 1822 to the West India station, then affording lively service by reason of the piratical craft abounding in those waters. He was made Lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1825, while in the West India squadron, and on his return that year was granted leave of absence. In 1827 he was attached to the frigate *Brandywine*, in the Pacific squadron, and served on that station for three years. After enjoying a brief leave of absence on his return home he was ordered, in 1830, to the sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, attached to the West India squadron, commanded by Capt. Jesse D. Elliott, where he served three years. Upon the expiration of his cruise he was ordered to the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia, and remained in that position until 1836, when he took another cruise in the West Indies in the frigate *Constellation* as first lieutenant, under Commodore A. J. Dallas. From 1838 to 1840 he was on leave of absence, when he assumed command of the receiving vessel *Experiment* at Philadelphia. Lieutenant Engle was promoted to the rank of Commander Sept. 8, 1841, and was ordered to duty with that rank in the Philadelphia Navy

VOL. XXII.

40*

Yard, where he remained until 1846, when he was placed in the command of the steam frigate *Princeton*, attached to the Home squadron, under Commodore David Connor, and took a conspicuous part in the Mexican war, especially at Vera Cruz. He was detached from the *Princeton* in 1849 and placed on waiting orders. In 1851 he commanded the naval rendezvous in New York. In 1853, he was transferred to the command of the receiving ship *Union*, at Philadelphia. In 1855, he was on waiting orders, having been promoted to a captaincy Sept. 14, of that year. In 1856, Captain Engle was placed in command of the frigate *Wabash*, flagship of Commodore Hiram Paulding, Commander-in-Chief of the Home squadron. In 1858 he was detached, and was made commandant *pro tem.* of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. In 1860 he was on special duty for a while at Washington, after which he was sent to the East Indies to take command of that squadron, and brought back the flagship *Hartford*. In 1862 he was retired, after his last cruise, and appointed Governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. His commission as Commodore on the retired list bore date July 46, 1862. He was Governor of the Naval Asylum until 1866, when he was relieved and placed on waiting orders, having been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral on the retired list. Since 1866 he has performed no service, but has spent his final days among his relatives and friends, who found the greatest charm in his society. He had given more than fifty-three years to his country, and his services will not be forgotten by a grateful people.

HATHEWAY, Gideon Palmer, Esq., at Freetown, Feb. 10, 1868. The deceased was born Sept. 4, 1803, being the eldest son of Alden Hatheway and wife Mercy Palmer, grandson of Stephen Hatheway and wife Hope Pefree, gt. grandson of Nicholas Hatheway and wife Rebecca Merrick, gt.-gt. grandson of Isaac Hatheway and wife Sarah Makepeace, gt.-gt.-gt. grandson of John Hathway, Jr., of Freetown, and gt.-gt.-gt. grandson of John Hathway, of Taunton, now Berkley.

He was commissioned Aug. 17, 1823, Paymaster (with the rank of Lieutenant) of the 5th Regt. in the local militia of Bristol county, from which he was honorably discharged, Dec. 11, 1830. As a Justice of the Peace for Bristol county he was commissioned Oct. 1, 1847. He was a Selectman of

Freetown five years, Collector and Treasurer one year, and Moderator of the annual town meeting five years.

On the maternal side he was a grandson of Gideon Palmer, of Little Compton, R. I., and wife Abigail N. Hathaway, gt. grandson of Meletiah Hathaway, Jr., of Dartmouth, Mass., and wife Judith Peirce, gt.-gt. grandson of Meletiah, Sen., and wife Anna Hoskins, gt.-gt.-gt. grandson of Jacob Hathaway, of Freetown, and wife Philip Chase, gt.-gt.-gt.-gt. grandson of John Hathaway, Jr., of Freetown, and gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt. grandson of John Hathaway, of Taunton, now Berkley.

HOWLAND, Joshua, at Freetown, Sept. 5th, 1868, aged 58 years, 11 mos. 22 days. A lineal descendant of Henry Howland, of Duxbury, one of the original proprietors of Freetown, in 1659, through Samuel, who died at Freetown in 1716, Joshua and wife Elizabeth Holloway, Joshua, Jr. and wife Mary Allen, Joshua, 3d, and wife Abigail Hathaway, Capt. Seth and wife Abigail Ashley.

HOWLAND, Capt. Malachi, at Freetown, Mass., Jan. 2, 1868.

The deceased was a son of George Howland and wife Deborah Shaw, and born in January, 1787; grandson of Isaac Howland and wife Katharine Howard, gt. grandson of Joshua Howland and wife Elizabeth Holloway, gt.-gt. grandson of Samuel Howland of Duxbury, and who died in Freetown in 1716, gt.-gt.-gt. grandson of Henry Howland, of Duxbury, who was one of the original proprietors of Freetown, and one of "ye ancient freemen" who purchased that township of the Indians in April, 1659, and who by an early writer is called "one of the substantial landholders." Henry Howland was also one of the proprietors of Bridgewater as early as 1645. His wife Mary died June 16, 1674, and Henry died 1670. Capt. Malachi Howland married Jan. 12, 1809, Caturah, a daughter of Joshua Howland and wife Phebe Chase. Caturah was born April 16, 1785, and died March 20, 1835. Capt. Malachi performed service as a private soldier in the Coast Guard, stationed at New Bedford in June, 1814, and was commissioned Sept. 28, 1816, Ensign of the 1st foot Co. in the local militia of Freetown—promoted to Lieutenant Sept. 4, 1818, and to Captain April 13, 1822. Honorably discharged March 1, 1827. He was a Selectman of Freetown 13 years, assessor four years, and twice represented the town in the General Court at Boston.

E. W. P.

HOYT, Joseph, at Newburyport, Aug. 2, aged 75 years.

INGRAHAM, Paul, at Framingham, Mass., March 6, 1868, aged 90 years, 11 mos. and 15 days. He was a son of Paul and Alice (Spooner) Ingraham, and grandson of Timothy and Mary (West) Ingraham.

Alice Spooner, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Paddock) Spooner; Thomas S., gt. grandson of William and Elizabeth (Partidge) Spooner, of Plymouth and Dartmouth.

Rebecca Paddock, born May 12, 1718, died January, 1812, daughter of Judah and Alice (Alden) Paddock; Rebecca Paddock married 2d, Capt. Elijah Warren; Alice Alden was daughter of David and Mercy (Southworth) Alden; David was son of Hon. John Alden, progenitor of the family in America.—T. S.

KINGSBURY, John, Esq., Wiscasset, Maine, May 1, aged 95 years, 9 mos.

KNAPP, Jacob N., Esq., Walpole, N. H., July 27, 1868, aged 94 years and 8 months. He was a schoolboy in Newburyport, Mass., at the time Washington visited that town, and had very distinct recollections of him. The historian Prescott was at one time a pupil of his in Salem, Mass. He was 28 years old when he graduated in 1802, and survived 57 of his classmates.

MANN, Hon. James, at New Orleans, Aug. 26, 1868, aged 47 years. Col. Mann was born July 20, 1822, in Gorham, Me. He was in the Legislature of Maine several sessions as Representative and Senator, subsequently held an office in the Custom House at Portland, was Treasurer for Cumberland County, and acted as paymaster during the late rebellion, principally in the army in the Gulf States. He settled finally in New Orleans, and was elected a member of the present Congress from Louisiana. He had but recently been admitted to his seat, and, being one of the few Democratic Representatives from the Southern States, was greatly overworked with the pressing cares and duties growing out of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and the Southern States generally. He was generous, frank and candid, and had entered upon his public career with prospects of great usefulness to his constituents.

MASON, Mr. Samuel W., at the residence of his father, Hon. Larkin D. Mason, at Tamworth, N. H., Aug. 29, 1868, aged 32 years. He served his time as a printer in Manchester, N. H. and was for some time connected with the *Mirror* in that city, and afterward with several

papers in Boston as reporter, and during the war he went South, partly for the benefit of his health, and published papers at Port Royal, and at Savannah, Georgia, where he had a proprietary interest in the *Herald and News*. He was a young man of great energy and ability, genial and kindly in manner, and held the friendship of many. He was buried at Manchester, with Masonic honors.

NORTON, Mrs. Sarah, at Newport, R. I., Feb. 1, 1868, widow of the late Elisha Norton, aged 102 years, 5 months and 26 days. She was daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Hunt) Spooner, of Newport, granddaughter of Wing and Deborah (Church) Spooner, of Newport, gt. granddaughter of Samuel and Experience (Wing) Spooner, of Dartmouth, Mass., and gt.-gt. granddaughter of William and Hannah (Prait) Spooner, of Plymouth and Dartmouth.

T. S.

NOYES, Rev. George R., D.D., Prof. in the Cambridge Divinity School, at Cambridge, Mass., June 3, aged 70 yrs.

PALMER, James S., Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, of yellow fever, at St. Thomas, W. I., Dec. 7, 1867, aged about 52 yrs. Admiral Palmer was born in New Jersey, and on the 1st of January, 1825, was appointed a Midshipman in the navy from the State of New York. His first cruise, four years in length, was on the sloop-of-war *Lexington*, in the Mediterranean. On his return he was granted leave of absence, and in 1831 he was appointed a passed Midshipman, but did not again go to sea until 1833, when he took a cruise in the Pacific Ocean in the frigate *Potomac*. He was then ordered to the line-of-battle ship *Delaware*, and cruised again in the Mediterranean. The rank of Lieutenant was conferred upon him in 1836, and after being on waiting orders for a year or more, he was ordered to the frigate *Columbia*, and served in the East Indies for two years. In 1842 he was one of the senior lieutenants of the razee *Independence* in the home squadron, where he served for two years, and was then ordered to the sloop-of-war *Boston*. After this he enjoyed a brief furlough, and then was placed on ordnance and other special duties. In 1852, he was attached to the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia. After doing duty on the shore in this way for two years he was placed on waiting orders, and by the board of 1856 he was put on the reserved list with leave of absence. Like many other worthy officers who were set aside by the action of that

Board, he succeeded in gaining a hearing, and after a vigorous examination he was reinstated and promoted to the rank of Commander on the active list, and assigned his old lineal number on the register. In 1859 he was detailed as one of the lighthouse inspectors, where he performed his duties to the complete satisfaction of the Treasury Department. In 1860 Commander Palmer was ordered to the *Iroquois*, one of the fast corvettes of the navy, and carried her out to the Mediterranean, where he remained nearly two years, when he was recalled, with his command, to serve on the home station during the war. Shortly after his arrival he was promoted to a captaincy.

He was relieved of his command of the *Iroquois* in the West Indies for allowing the *Sumter* to escape out of one of the West India ports; came home and was tried by a Court of Inquiry, acquitted, and sent back to command the *Iroquois* after she had passed the Forts, under command of Capt. John De Camp.

Subsequently he was placed in command of the sloop-of-war *Hartford*, which he joined sometime after the taking of New Orleans, and which he afterwards commanded on the Mississippi river while she bore the flag of Admiral Farragut. He was made a Commodore in the Navy the 7th of February, 1863, and while attached to the Gulf squadron evinced abilities and skill as a naval officer of a high order. During 1864 and 1865 he was acting Rear Admiral of the Gulf squadron, and so conducted himself in his onerous and delicate position as to gain the entire confidence and respect of the President and the Navy Department. During the past year he was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, and on the consolidation of the various squadrons in the Gulf and North Atlantic he was placed in command of the entire force, now known as the North Atlantic squadron, which important post he filled with eminent ability at the time of his sudden demise.

Admiral Palmer had served his country with credit and honor for nearly half a century, and in every station he brought to the discharge of his various duties a cultivated mind, a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the technical and general details of his profession, and a genial disposition, which united to make him a valued officer and a worthy, high-toned representative of our naval service.

His last official paper was an interest-

ing report of the St. Thomas earthquake. The despatch is dated Nov. 19, 1867.

PEIRCE, ENOS, at Taunton, Mass., April 8, 1868, aged 78 years and 2 months.

PEIRCE, Job, at Freetown, Mass., June 2, 1868, aged 77 years and 8 months. Selectman of Freetown in 1836.

POTTER, Hon. Chandler E., of Hillsborough, N. H., at Flint, Michigan, Aug. 3, 1868, aged 62 years. Judge Potter was a member of this Society, and an extended notice of him will be given hereafter.

SCRIPTURE, Rev. James O., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Salem, at Lincoln, Mass., Aug. 9, 1868, aged about 30 yrs. He was highly educated, and displayed great zeal and talent in his labors.

SPOONER, Hope, at Newport, R. I., May 1, 1868, aged 94 years, 5 months and 24 days. She was a daughter of John and Ruth (Pierce) Haswell; widow of Samuel H. Spooner, who was born 17 Nov., 1773, died 3 Dec., 1850; who was gt.-gt. grandson of William and Hannah (Pratt) Spooner; who was of Plymouth, 1637, and died in Dartmouth, 1684. T. S.

SWAIN, David Lawry, LL.D., who was

a very prominent man in North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, August 20, aged sixty-seven years. He was for several years Governor of the State, and for a long period a Senator in Congress and a Judge, and served as a member of the convention to revise the constitution, after which he was for a long time President of the State University. He was ardently devoted to the history of his native State, and contributed largely to Dr. Hawks's volumes. His father was a native of Roxbury, Mass.

WILLIAMS, Mrs. Hannah, widow of Dr. Seth P. Williams, and formerly wife of Elisha L. Pratt, died at Freetown, Sept. 8th, 1868, aged 80 years, 6 mos. and 4 days. She was a daughter of David Chase and wife Chloe Peirce, granddaughter of Hilkiah Peirce and wife Hannah Briggs, gt. granddaughter of Thomas Peirce and Naomi Boothe, gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Isaac Peirce, who was born in Duxbury, in 1661, and died at Middleboro', Feb. 28, 1732, and gt.-gt.-gt.-granddaughter of Abraham Peirce the emigrant, who was at Plymouth as early as 1623, and died at Duxbury in 1673. E. W. P.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

NECROLOGY.

[Prepared by Mr. WM. B. TRASK, late Historiographer of the Society.]

SMETS, Alexander Augustus, a corresponding member, died at Savannah, Georgia, May 9, 1862, aged 66. His father, Barthelemy Martin Smets, born in Mechlin, Belgium, Aug. 15, 1769, was the son of Gaspard and Barbe Tuerlinek Smets. Barthelemy was left an orphan in early childhood. His guardian, harsh and unkind, made life so irksome to him that as soon as he attained the age of discretion he emigrated to France. As no pleasant recollection was attached to the time he spent in his fatherland he neglected entirely to correspond with his relatives, and never even took the trouble of getting any information in regard to his ancestry. He was married, Oct. 17, 1792, in Nantes, to Jeanne Marié Antoinette, who was born in Paris, Sept. 10, 1770; daughter of André Masseau and his wife Jeanne D'You. Their son, Alexander Augustus—our member—was born in Nantes, Oct. 13, 1795. "Losing my mother," says he, "before reaching the age of recollection"—she died in the winter of 1798, Alexander being then in the fourth year of his age—"I was brought up by the kindest of step-mothers with the belief, all the while, that she was my own mother. I was in my seventeenth year when I discovered, accidentally, my real relationship to her." At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the French army, but instead of being despatched to the scene of war he was retained in one of the offices at La Rochelle. Here his promotion to a lieutenancy was about being consummated when the disasters of the campaign of 1814 put an end to the war. A return to private life and to a clerkship in a mercantile house succeeded. In this sphere, while meditating a departure for New Orleans to make a home, and whilst husbanding the means necessary for the purpose, he became acquainted with Mr. Charles Maurel, a merchant of Savannah, who, by flattering representations, changed his purpose, and carried him to that city, where he landed Nov.

20th, 1816, with high hopes, strong resolves, but, unhappily, an empty purse. Mr. Smets now set about amending a somewhat deficient early education, and the attainment of a knowledge of the English language, without which it was evident he could make no proper advancement. The first book that he read was D'Israeli's "Literary Characters," and forming a strong attachment for the author, he afterwards procured all of his works—in some cases twenty years before their re-publication on this side of the water. The city of Savannah was ever afterwards the place of his residence. On the 29th of March, 1820, he married Ann Watt, a native of Savannah, who died Jan. 5, 1854. Of their issue, two sons and seven daughters, one son and six daughters were living in 1859, when Mr. Smets was admitted a corresponding member of this Society.

Soon after his marriage, Mr. Smets formed a copartnership in the lumber business with his brother-in-law, and netted in the first eighteen months of their transactions the small sum of forty dollars. This little he eked out by sundry writings for lawyers and merchants until it reached a scanty subsistence. The partnership did not long continue. He immediately after engaged in business on his own account, and by industry, energy and faithfulness, conjoined with the favorable attention of parties in Carolina, he succeeded at last in retiring, in 1849, with a handsome fortune.

Perhaps one of the finest libraries ever collected by or retained in the possession of a southern gentleman was that which graced the rooms of Mr. Smets's mansion. Referring to his taste for books, Mr. S. says: "The care of a large family, and the duties demanded by an extensive concern, did not so completely absorb my time that I could not spend part of it in my library. Let my troubles be ever so great, I could there cast them all aside. Every one has his hobby; books have been, emphatically, mine. Though it never entered into my head to make such a valuable collection as I now have, I ever ardently desired to procure whatever works or literary curiosities I found referred to in the course of my readings. I cannot express my delight on the opening of every new parcel. Thus my library has gradually increased, until I am quite surprised to find myself called upon by every stranger visiting the city." For these literary tastes and propensities the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him many years ago by the Oglethorpe University.

The editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, in an able paper which appeared in that publication, describing a visit made, personally, to Mr. Smets's library, says, "The first emotion on entering and casting the eye around upon the magnificent display of the ample shelves, is that of surprise that the visitor has not before heard of so extensive and luxurious a collection." He farther says: "The library does not rest its claims upon the large number of volumes it contains, of which there are perhaps 8,000, but upon the choice selection of the authors and the great variety of the editions. It is composed, principally, of English works in all branches of learning and the fine arts, embracing the earlier and the later poets, the more celebrated novelists, the best historians and biographers—in a word, every author that can be called standard. To these may be added specimens of the most ancient typography, and of the illuminated manuscripts of the middle ages, such as would tempt the most pious man in the world, if he were only a bibliomaniac, into an utter disregard of the tenth if not of the eighth commandment. When we say further, that all the volumes are bound in a manner the most elegant known to the trade, and are arranged in rich cases of mahogany, some idea may be formed of the appearance of the library."

The *Savannah Republican* says: "The man who could, amid all the cares and perplexities of mercantile life, preserve the taste and inclination for books, and those selected from the classics of every country and time, is as much by his example a public benefactor as he who rests upon the laurels of building railroads or opening manufactories." "The library contains the riches of learning, from the elaborate missal of the twelfth century to the recent files of modern magazines. The antiquary delves in the black-letter tome bearing the imprint of Caxton, and the admirer of Dickens finds his author clad in his best typographical dress. The enthusiast in large paper copies, where 'a rivulet of text meanders through a meadow of margin,' can revel in his own peculiar delight, and the bibliophile who rejoices in 'only copies,' 'suppressed editions,' and works valuable only from some imperfection which gives them rarity, can here find ample room for the indulgence of his taste. Here can be seen one of the original editions of Hogarth, than whom no greater pictorial satirist ever existed; and there, too, is one of the early subscription copies of Boydell's Skakspeare, whose plates, worn by frequent impressions, have reduced engravings to cartoons."

Rev. Joseph A. Copp, D.D., of Chelsea, in his "notes of a recent journey in the South," read before our Society Oct. 5, 1859, gave a glowing and picturesque account of a visit to Mr. Smets's library, where, among other objects of interest that were shown

him, was "the Bible of Oliver Cromwell, a thick 8vo. volume, with Cromwell's name written by his own hand on the first page, and dated 1619;" "the original of Sir Walter Scott's History of Scotland, with the author's corrections;" a fragment in the hand writing of Addison; a volume in the manuscript of Laurence Sterne; a MS., on vellum, of the early part of the 15th century, with others ancient and valuable; one copy on parchment, written in the 7th century, and now more than one thousand years old, the original the production of Gregory the Great; a latin Bible, folio, published in 1478.

A copy of the catalogue of Mr. Smets's library is before us, being his books that were sold at auction in New York city in May last; a volume, 8vo., of 302 pages, with 2468 titles of books. A catalogue raisonné was compiled by Mr. Smets, comprising his early printed books, manuscripts, &c. Mr. Smets's collection of autographs, which was large and valuable, was also sold in June last.

WENDELL, Jacob, a corresponding member, died at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 27, 1865, aged 76. He was a son of John Wendell, by his second wife, Dorothy (Sherburne) Wendell, and was born in Portsmouth, Dec. 10, 1788. (See memoir by Rev. Elias Nason, *ante* p. 420-427.) Mr. Wendell was made a corresponding member in 1847.

TOWNSEND, Capt. Robert, a corresponding member, died at Chin-Kiang-Foo, China, Aug. 15, 1866, aged 46. He was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1819, was son of Isaiah and Hannah (Townsend) Townsend. Isaiah, son of Henry and Mary (Bennett) Townsend, was born at Sterling Iron Works, Orange Co., N. Y., April 5, 1777. He died at Albany, Feb. 17, 1838. Isaiah and his younger brother John were partners, as iron merchants, in Albany, the name of the firm being I. & J. Townsend.

Hannah, the mother of Robert, was a daughter of Solomon and Anne Townsend. She was born in the city of New York, Aug. 11, 1784; married Isaiah Townsend Nov. 15, 1809; she died after a few hours illness, whilst on a visit to her youngest daughter, at the residence of her son-in-law, Lieut. Col. W. H. T. Walker, U. S. Army, at West Point, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1854.

The paternal and maternal grandfathers of Capt. Townsend were born at Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y. They were descended, each in the sixth generation, from two brothers, Henry from Henry, and Solomon from John, who were banished from Rusdorp, now Jamaica, L. I., by Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, in 1661, for entertaining Quakers, and holding conventicles at their houses. (See Brodhead's *History of New York*, First Period, pp. 637, 638, 689; O'Callaghan's *History of New Netherlands*, Vol. 2, pp. 350, 352, 450.) Henry and John Townsend, on being banished from Rusdorp, settled at Oysterbay, then under the jurisdiction of Connecticut.

The maternal grandmother and the paternal grandfather of Capt. Townsend were own cousins to each other, their fathers having been brothers.

Four of the children of Isaiah and Hannah Townsend died in infancy, and seven of the children reached maturity, viz.: Isaiah, b. in 1813; Anne, b. in 1816, m. in 1835, Henry Hull Martin, of Albany; Robert, b. in 1819; Franklin, b. 1821; Howard, b. in 1823; Frederick, b. in 1825; Mary, b. in 1828, m. in 1846, Captain, afterwards Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel, Wm. Henry Talbot Walker, U. S. A.

Robert Townsend entered the United States Navy as a Midshipman, Aug. 4, 1837, and resigned his commission as a Lieutenant, April 7, 1851. He was acting Lieutenant of Steam Gunboat Miami, in 1862, was commander of the Iron-clad steamer Essex in 1863, of the Mohongo (2d rate), in 1864, of the Wachusett (3d rate), in 1865 and 1866. He died in China, as before mentioned, while a commander of the latter vessel.

Capt. Townsend married June 19, 1850, Harriet, daughter of Nathan Munro, of Elbridge, Onondaga Co., N. Y. Robert Townsend, Jr., son of Robert and Harriet, was born Oct. 4, 1854.

He was made a corresponding member of the Society in 1858.

CROOKS, James Washam, a resident member, died at Springfield, Mass., Aug. 5, 1867, aged 74. He was of the East Longmeadow family of that name, and was born in Blandford, Hampden Co., Mass., Aug. 22, 1793.

He graduated at Yale College in 1818, taught school in his younger days, and established himself early as a lawyer in Springfield, where he resided more than half a century. He soon became a recognized leader of the local democratic party; filled various offices; was one of the selectmen of the town, County Commissioner, and was trial Justice of Springfield under the old regime which immediately preceded the

establishment of the present police court. For some years before his death he retired from business and took no part in public affairs. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married, Aug. 12, 1849, Ann Jeannette, the eldest child of Hon. Harvey and Hannah Chapin, of Springfield; no issue.

Mr. Crooks became a member of the Society in 1857.

BRYANT, David, of Boston, a resident member, died while on a visit to his friends in Palmer, Mass., Sept. 24, 1867, aged 66. He was born in Bradford, N. H., Jan. 6, 1801. His father, Benaiah Bryant, was born in Plaistow, N. H., Dec. 16, 1772, resided there as brickmaker and cooper till 1789, then removed to Bradford, N. H., following the occupations of farmer and mechanic in the latter town until 1843, when he removed to Roxbury, Mass., where he resided until his death, Oct. 1, 1845, aged 72. The mother of David, Mary (Cresey) Bryant, b. in Hopkinton, N. H., Aug. 6, 1776, removed with her father to Bradford in 1779. After the death of her husband she resided with her son David, in Boston, where she died Aug. 22, 1862, aged 86 years and 16 days. David Bryant, father of Benaiah, and grandfather of David, was born in Plaistow in 1741; he was entrusted by the authorities with money to pay the returning soldiers of the revolution, a considerable amount of which became worthless in his hands. Phebe (Bartlett) Bryant, his widow, born in Plaistow, in 1745, died in her native town in 1840, aged 95.

Daniel Cresey, maternal grandfather of our member, born in Beverly, Mass., in 1731; resided there till the commencement of the old French war, when he enlisted in the service of his country, and continued honorably through that war, until its close. He subsequently settled in what is now Salem, N. H., as a farmer. In 1779, he removed to Bradford, N. H., being the third settler in the town, where he died in 1817, aged 86 years.

Abigail (Allen) Cresey the wife of Daniel, above, born in Beverly, Mass., in 1731, died in Bradford, N. H., in 1817, aged 85 years.

David Bryant resided in his native town till the year 1821, when he located in Quincy, Mass., where he was a short time engaged as a carpenter. In 1823, he removed to Boston, where he pursued the avocations of carpenter and builder up to 1840; after that date he was an architect, surveyor and superintendent of building. On the 9th of Dec., 1828, he married Nancy Hardwick (born in Quincy, Nov. 8, 1799), dau. of Peter and Mary (Peck) Hardwick. In 1852 he remodelled the interior of the Old Province House in Boston, built in 1679. This building is now used as a minor theatre, by Morris Brothers.

Mr. Bryant was quite fond of music, and made a large collection of singing books, some of which are of an early date. He was for a number of years connected with the choir of Bulfinch Street Church. He became a member of this Society in 1858.

WELD, Stephen Minot, a resident member, died at Jamaica Plain, Dec. 13, 1867, aged 61. He was a son of William Gordon and Hannah (Minot) Weld, and was born in Boston, Sept. 29, 1806. (See memoir by Robert M. Morse, Jr., Esq., *ante*, pp. 281-287.) Mr. Weld was made a resident member in 1855.

JEWETT, Charles Coffin, A.M., was born in Lebanon, Me., Aug. 12, 1816, and died at Braintree, Mass., Jan. 9, 1868, aged 51 years. A notice of the life and character of Prof. Jewett will be found, *ante*, p. 365.

HOOPER, Hon. Robert, a resident member, died in Boston, March 5, 1868, aged 77. He was a son of Captain Robert and Mary (Glover) Hooper, and grandson of Robert and Mary (Ingalls) Hooper, and was born at Marblehead, Nov. 16, 1790. (See sketch of the life of Mr. Hooper by John H. Sheppard, A.M., *ante*, pp. 283-287.) Mr. Hooper became a member of the Society in January, 1868.

[Prepared by Rev. DORUS CLARK, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.]

LINSLEY, Rev. J. H., D.D. Joel Harvey Linsley was the son of Joel Linsley. Joel was born at Branford, Conn., Feb., 1756, and Levina Gilbert, his wife, was born in Woodstock, Conn., Dec. 28, 1758. Joel Linsley having gone to Vermont to survey lands, settled at Cornwall. In 1794, he was Representative in the State Legislature; in 1796, a member of the Committee to revise the laws; in 1802, he was appointed presiding Judge of the County Courts, a position which he retained for twelve years. He died in 1819, aged 63. His wife Levina died May 11, 1843, aged 84.

Joel Harvey Linsley was born at Cornwall, Vt., July 16, 1790 (the fourth one of eight children); prepared for college with Rev. Jedediah Bushnell, pastor of the Congregational Church at Cornwall, and at the Academy, Middlebury, Vt.; entered the Freshman Class of Middlebury College in the autumn of 1807, and graduated in 1811. He entered the Law Office of David Edmund, Esq. in Vergennes, Vt., April, 1812. He was tutor in Middlebury College two years and a half. In 1815 he entered the Law Office of Peter Starr, Esq., of Middlebury, Vt.; same year he was admitted to the Bar and went into partnership with Mr. Starr. The law as a profession was not his first choice. He continued the practice of the law until 1822, when the doubts and fears which had hitherto hedged up his way having been gradually removed, and having for some time pursued the study of Theology in private, he was in June, 1822, licensed to preach by the Addison County Association of Vermont. He went immediately to Andover and attended Lectures at the Seminary till September, the close of the Summer Term of that year (1822). He received, before leaving Andover, a Commission from the South Carolina Domestic Missionary Society. He left Middlebury, Vt. in Nov., 1822, on horseback, and travelled by land to Columbia, S. C. On arriving (in December), he accepted temporary agency for the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, which led him to explore those two States. In the spring of the year 1823, he was for several months a City Missionary in Charleston, S. C. In July of the same year he returned to Vermont. On Feb. 25th, 1824, he was ordained and installed pastor of the South Church, Hartford, Conn., recently vacated by the dismissal of the Rev. Abel Flint, D.D.; sermon by Prof. E. T. Fitch, of Yale College. He was dismissed from that charge in 1832, and on the 5th of December of the same year was installed pastor of the Park street Church, Boston; sermon by Prof. Stuart, of Andover. Rev. Dr. Linsley had previously accepted a commission as agent of the American Tract Society, for the Valley of the Mississippi; but happening to be in Boston, fell in with Messrs. Homes & Homer, hardware merchants, of that city, for whom he had formerly transacted business as a lawyer. They had been pleased with the manner in which that business was conducted, and as Park Street Church was then vacant, they urged him to remain and preach on the next Sabbath. He did so, and received an immediate call. Mr. Linsley referred them to the Tract Society. They sent a committee to New York, who procured his release from that engagement. In March, 1834, his voice failing, he went to St. Augustine, Fla., and returned on horseback from that place to Boston, in the spring of 1835. With only partial relief, and despairing of full recovery, he resigned, and was dismissed Sept. 25, 1835, having previously accepted the Presidency of Marietta College, Ohio, then recently incorporated. After spending more than a year at the East in raising funds for the Institution, he was inaugurated July 25, 1838. His connection with this Institution was dissolved in the winter of 1845. He then spent two years in an agency for the Society in Aid of Western Colleges, making his home in New York City. December 8, 1847, he was installed pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Greenwich, Conn.; sermon by Pres. Woolsey, of Yale College.

While at Hartford, Dr. Linsley published, in 1828, a volume of Sermons addressed to the "Middle Aged." His other published works were:—An Inaugural Address as President of Marietta College, published in 1838; one Discourse in the National Preacher; Historical Discourse on entering the New Church, Greenwich; ditto on the 150th Anniversary of said Church; and Feb. 27, 1859, a Sermon in Park Street Church, in connection with two other Ex-Pastors of that Church, published in the "Memorial Volume."

Dr. Linsley's second wife was Mrs. Thompson, the widow of a clergyman, who survives him. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Fred. G. Clark, D.D., junior pastor of the church in Greenwich, of which church he was senior pastor at the time of his death, March 22, 1868.

[Com. by C. E. L.]

Dr. Linsley was elected a corresponding member of this Society in 1847.

PAGE, Kilby, Esq., was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 3, 1797. The court on Hanover st., now known as Wesley Place, was formerly a part of the garden attached to the house where Mr. Page was born. He was the sixth son of Thomas Page and Sarah Cogswell, daughter of John Cogswell, of Ipswich. Thomas Page was the son of Edward Page and Sarah Kilby Page, and Edward was one of three brothers who emigrated from England to this country in 1740.

Kilby Page, the subject of the present sketch, was married Oct. 30th, 1832, to Rebecca, second daughter of the Hon. Samuel Dana, of Groton, Mass.

They had four children, namely: Sarah Ann, born May 30th, 1834, and died

May 8th, 1861. *Kilby*, born May 2d, 1836. *Samuel Dana*, born April 30th, 1839, and died Nov. 18th, 1842; and *Francis Dana*, born Feb. 10th, 1844, and died June 18th, 1849.

Kilby Page, Jr., was married, June 18th, 1866, to Anna Catharine Hancock, and still survives. He is now a merchant in Boston.

Kilby Page, Sen., resided in Boston till 1842, when he built a house in Jamaica Plain, and removed thither. In the early part of his business life he dealt in paper hangings, but gave up that business soon after his removal to Jamaica Plain. He then engaged in commercial enterprises, especially in the building of ships; but about the beginning of the late war, foreseeing the commercial troubles which would grow out of that contest, disposed of his interest in the shipping business. From that time he retired from all active business, beyond the care of his property, and died April 24th, 1868, aged 71 years. He was elected a resident member of this Society Aug. 15th, 1862.

PUTNAM, Rev. Israel Warburton, D.D., of Middleborough, Mass., a corresponding member of this Society, died in that town, May 3, 1868. He was born in Danvers, Nov. 24, 1786, and was consequently 81 years of age. He was the son of Eleazer and Sarah (Fuller) Putnam. His father was a descendant of John Putnam, who came early to Salem, and his mother descended from Samuel Fuller of the Mayflower company, thus blending in his veins some of the best blood of the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies. He was carried three miles on a very cold day—the second day after his birth—to be baptized by the Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth, and was trained with all the religious strictness of that period. At the age of fourteen he besought his father to allow him to go to school at Andover, and his father consented on the condition that he would walk over the ten miles to Andover on Monday mornings and back on Saturday nights, and get boarded between for one dollar a week—all of which he did. He fitted for college at Franklin Academy, and at North Andover, under Master Knapp, and entered Harvard College in 1805, at the age of nearly nineteen.

In his Sophomore year occurred the great "bread and butter rebellion," in which he shared. Commons were so bad that the students could stand it no longer, and so they went into the hall and waited until the "blessing" was "asked," and then quietly withdrew, getting their meals elsewhere. This went on some ten days. The government of the College called this rebellion, and required the students to submit and confess, which the students refused to do. The regular exercises were suspended. Finally, at the interposition of Harrison Gray Otis and Samuel Dexter, a truce was patched up and a sort of confession signed by most of the students, and College went on again to the end of his Sophomore year. But there were great heart-burnings, and his class was mainly broken up. He applied with others for dismission, and to be recommended *ad eundem* to Dartmouth. They gave him (and all the recusants) a certificate in a qualified form. On presenting himself to the Dartmouth faculty he was accepted on everything but this, but was informed that he could not be received on that certificate. He wrote to a legal friend in Boston, who brought an action against President Webber on his behalf. The principle applying to the whole was fought out on his, as a test case, and the faculty were worsted, and compelled to give him a dismission in regular and ordinary form, and on this he was received at Hanover, where he graduated with honor in 1809. He then entered the office of an eminent relative in Salem, Judge Putnam, to study law. Here, under the ministry of Rev. Samuel Worcester, D.D., he became hopefully a christian, and was led by young Poor, afterwards so famous at Ceylon in missionary service, to decide to devote himself to the ministry. He accordingly left Judge Putnam's office for the Seminary at Andover, where he graduated in 1814. He preached his first sermon at Rev. Mr. Dodge's church in Haverhill, Mass., 1st July, 1814. After leaving the Seminary he preached at Brookfield, then three Sabbaths at Gloucester, then four Sabbaths at Portsmouth, N. H. (Nov. 6-27, 1814). At the end of the four Sabbaths he received a call with great unanimity from the Church, concurred in by a majority of the legal voters present of the parish.

It was the day of the outbreking of the Unitarian controversy. Dr. Buckminster, the old pastor, had been Orthodox, and the Church were so, but a majority of the parish were the other way. It had so happened, Providentially however, that he had been led, without any special plan in doing so, to preach all day on his first Sunday as a candidate, on "the goodness of God," and this so pleased so many, who otherwise might have opposed him, as to give him the majority vote of concurrence.

It was with him a serious question whether it was his duty to accept a call under

circumstances of so much delicacy; but after a prayerful consideration of the subject he accepted it, and a Council was convened for his ordination, March 15th, 1815. Before this Council a protest was filed against their procedure to ordain the candidate, drawn up with great ability, and signed by more members of the parish than had voted to give the call. The Council, however, finally voted to proceed with the ordination services, and Rev. Dr. Porter, of Andover, preached the sermon from the text, "*Who is sufficient for these things?*"

The ministry of Mr. Putnam, in Portsmouth, continued twenty years, and was highly successful. During his ministry he received 301 members into the church. He was dismissed in March, 1835, and re-settled in Middleboro', Mass., Oct. 28th, of the same year, where he officiated as pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Church thirty years, with much success, and was colleague pastor with Rev. Rufus M. Sawyer, at the time of his death.

In 1865 he preached his half-century sermon, covering the twenty years at Portsmouth, and the thirty at Middleboro', and his brethren gathered around him to do him honor, from far and near. Retiring soon after from the parsonage to a house which he made his own, he still continued to labor as he was able, until the disease prostrated him which terminated his life, after weeks of suffering, borne with unflinching patience. His funeral was attended at the Congregational Meeting-House, where he had so long labored, by a large concourse of people and of the clergy, on Wednesday, May 6, on which occasion Rev. Dr. Dexter of Boston preached the sermon. It is understood that a more formal memoir of Dr. Putnam is already in course of preparation by a competent hand.

PROCEEDINGS.

Boston, Wednesday, July 1, 1868. A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, at three o'clock, at the Society's rooms No. 17 Bromfield street. The Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., of Chicago, Ill., was called to the chair.

Mr. Jeremiah Colburn, of Boston, the chairman of the library committee, reported as donations since the last meeting, 71 volumes and 45 pamphlets. Among the donations was a complete set of the "*London Notes and Queries*," the gift of Messrs. Wilder, Whitman, Upton, Appleton, Colburn, Bradbury, Towne, Sheppard, Nason, Corey, Hodges, and Kidder, members of the Society. Thirty-four volumes on genealogy were also presented by W. H. Whitmore, A.M.

The report of the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., the corresponding secretary, was read. Letters of acceptance had been received from the following gentlemen who had been elected resident members of the Society, namely, Hon. Peter T. Washburn, of Woodstock, Vt.; Hon. Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, N. H.; David P. Holton, M.D., of New York city; Gilbert A. Davis, Esq., of Felchville, Vt.; Hon. Ariel S. Thurston, of Elmira, N. Y.; and Rev. W. T. Mallalieu and Mr. William H. C. Lawrence, of Boston.

The Rev. Dorus Clark, D.D., of Waltham, the historiographer, read a biographical sketch of Rev. George R. Noyes, D.D., of Cambridge, an honorary member, who died June 3, 1868.

The board of directors nominated five candidates for resident membership, who were elected.

The Rev. Frederic W. Holland, A.M., of Rutland, Vt., read a carefully prepared paper on the "*Rutland County Insurrection*." This paper will appear in the next number of the Register.

Boston, August 1.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, for the purpose of taking some notice of the death of Hon. Samuel D. Bell, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, the following resolutions were passed:—

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Great Disposer of events to remove from this life the Honorable Samuel D. Bell, LL.D., one of the Vice Presidents of this Society,

Resolved, That this Society deeply deplores the death of this eminent jurist, scholar and antiquary.

Resolved, That by this event this Society sustains the loss of one of its most distinguished and honored members; the profession of the law a learned and profound

jurist; and the historical and antiquarian world an accurate, learned and laborious student.

Resolved, That this Society recognizes the rare public and private virtues of the deceased; his uprightness and impartiality in the discharge of his great judicial office; his uniform kindness and amenity of manner, and his exemplary christian life.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

On motion of Mr. Dean, Charles W. Tuttle, Esq., was appointed a committee to attend the funeral of the deceased.

Boston, September 2.—The regular meeting was held, at No. 17 Bromfield street, at three o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Frederic Kidder was called to the chair, and William H. Whitmore, A.M., was chosen secretary.

The report of the chairman of the library committee showed that 34 volumes, 129 pamphlets and 1 engraving, "View of Boston in 1768," had been received as donation since the meeting in July last.

The report of the corresponding secretary acknowledged the receipt of letters accepting resident membership from Hon. Luke P. Poland and Hon. Benjamin H. Steele, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Mr. John Greenleaf Whittier, of Amesbury; John M. Shirley, Esq., of Andover, N. H.; Sylvanus J. Macy, Esq., of New York city; and John Gardner, Elijah Smalley and Theodore P. Hale, Esquires, of Boston.

The historiographer read biographical sketches of two members lately deceased, namely, Rev. William Allen, D.D., of Northampton, Mass., author of the *American Biographical Dictionary*, and Hon. Chandler Eastman Potter, of Manchester, N. H., author of the *History of Manchester*.

The board of directors nominated six candidates for membership, namely, five as resident and one as corresponding, who were elected.

W. H. Whitmore, A.M., presented a draft of certain alterations in the By-Laws intended to make it incumbent upon all members hereafter joining the Society to subscribe to its publications. Under the rules the matter was laid over till the October meeting.

An extract from a letter was read from the Rev. Mr. Davids of Colchester, Eng., in reference to a proposed "Free Church Historical Society" in England. The prospectus of the Society (the substance of which will be found in "Notes and Queries") was also read.

The Rev. John A. Vinton, A.M., read a paper relative to the famous Wheelwright deed of 1629. The paper went into a brief history of the claim of Capt. John Mason, his heirs and assigns, to the territory now embraced within the limits of New Hampshire; referred to the case of Allen *versus* Waldron, tried before the Superior Court of that Province in 1707, when the pretended Wheelwright deed of 1629 was produced in bar of the claim of Mason; and showed that in view of all the circumstances of that case, there is a strong probability that this deed was forged to meet the exigencies of the occasion. The paper then went into a particular examination of the deed itself, showing that it contains internal evidence of its spuriousness, in its peculiar structure; the nature of its provisions; and in particular the statement therein contained that John Wheelwright was "late of England," whereas it is now well known that he was in 1629 still vicar of Bilsby in England. The spurious character of the deed was shown, in conclusion, from various external considerations, especially from the fact, now clearly established, that not one, or at least but one, of the nine witnesses could have been present at the time. The letter from Neal and Wiggin, dated Aug. 13, 1633, sometimes quoted in support of the deed of 1629, was also proved to be a forgery, and the deposition of Mr. Wheelwright, dated Oct. 13, 1663, shown to refer to the transactions of 1638.

BOOK NOTICES.

A History of Massachusetts in the Civil War. By WILLIAM SCHOULER, late Adjutant-General of the Commonwealth. Boston: E. P. Dutton & Co., Publishers. 1868. pp. xv. and 670.

No State surpassed Massachusetts in an early and prompt response to the calls of the Federal Government for troops at the outbreak of the late war, nor in a cheerful and constant support of the Government during its progress, by men, money, and other supplies. None bore the losses and extraordinary burdens caused by the war with a more heroic determination to win success, if pluck, energy, sagacity, zeal and sacrifices could win. To this end her soldier-citizens shed their blood on almost every battlefield, and the bodies of her dead sons moulder in the soil of every State trodden by the armies. The record of her volunteers in the army and in the navy is safe in the memories of living men, as well as in the annals of the future.

Nevertheless, it was eminently fit that the history of Massachusetts in the Civil War should be written while that history was fresh in the recollection of those who were thoroughly acquainted with it, since none of the next generation can fully understand, and none, even of the living, can reasonably hope to remember, with distinctness, all the facts that should enter into such a history.

The regimental rolls, general orders, correspondence, and other records of the various bureaus of the State, vast as they now are, may remain for generations to come, or the work of completing them may be carried forward till every man shall be fully accounted for, yet we feel safe in saying that without this history, by General Schouler, before him, no man will be able, after the lapse of the next twenty years, to write a complete history of the part Massachusetts took in the war. The skeleton of that history, the figures and names, may be preserved in our archives, but the power to clothe them with living flesh will be wanting: for the men who guided the helm of State, organized and watched over the regiments from the day of their muster-in till their final discharge, conducted the public and private correspondence and negotiations relating to the war, who knew all the facts and circumstances as they transpired, and who also knew the history of much that was necessarily secret in the operations of the State and Federal Governments, will have passed away. Other men may compile the statistics, but the spirit capable of interpreting their meaning will be dumb.

The book, before us, contains something besides regimental rolls and dates of commissions. It is both a roster and a history; a history not only of Massachusetts, during the war, but, to some extent, a history of the war itself. It is replete with interesting incidents of the camp, the march, and the battlefield, and with sketches of officers and men. It is written with an evident intention on the part of the author to be accurate in his statements and to do exact justice, without fear or favor, to all concerned.

Bravery and faithfulness to duty, whenever and wherever displayed, are duly credited to officers and men, while neglect of duty, incompetency, trickery and charlatanism are fearlessly set down to the score of those who were guilty. Some men, heroes on paper but high in command, are here stripped of the false honors which they sought to wear by sheer force of audacity and vulgar cunning, while others, too modest to trumpet their own deeds, here find for the first time an appreciative chronicler.

We earnestly wish that this book could be read by every family in the State, and we rest assured that all who read it will realize the great debt of obligation Massachusetts owes to General Schouler, not only for his arduous labors as Adjutant-General, but for writing this book.

The volume is from the well known press of Wilson & Son, and is enriched by an excellent steel plate engraved likeness of Governor Andrew, by Stuart, a rising young artist of Boston.

The author announces, in his preface, that, if encouraged to do so, he will supplement this volume by one devoted to the three-years' regiments and batteries, to be followed by another devoted to the action of the cities and towns. We would suggest to the publishers the issuing of a less expensive edition, so as to bring the work into more general circulation, and secure for the author his only adequate compensation

for so much labor, namely, an abundance of readers. A new edition would also enable the author to supply some strange omissions, correct the errors in this volume, and add to it a good *Index*.

The Court Sermon: 1674. Supposed to have been written by GILBERT BURNETT, Bishop of Salisbury. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., Publishers, 1868. 8vo. (large paper), pp. viii. and 54.

From the preface to this volume signed R. C., which we take to be the initials of the name of one of the publishers, we learn that this sermon, in manuscript, was obtained about eleven years ago, from London, where it was advertised in an old-book catalogue, as "MS. Court Sermon, 1674;" and that the manuscript is neatly written, and contains one hundred and twenty-six pages, six inches by three and a quarter in size. The peculiarities of the original, as to spelling, &c., have been carefully followed.

The author dedicated his sermon "To the Right Hon.^{ble} James Duke of Ormond, Lord Steward of his Ma.^{ties} Household, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, And Chancellour of the Unversitie of Oxford," and this address has been photographed, and prefixed to the printed sermon.

The signature "G.^l Burr^t," affixed to the address, cannot be in the hand-writing of the author, however, nor was it placed there with his consent; since he says: "It (the sermon) was prepared for his Ma.^{ties} own hearing, but things have intervened to hinder it from being preached before him. And being fit for no other Auditory, I confesse I could not hinder my self from wishing, That, in writeing, it might be found not altogether vnusefull. My Lord, there is no vanitie in the case, Since the Authour's name shall for euer be conceal'd."

We ask then, upon what ground can it be supposed that Gilbert Burnett wrote this sermon, and its dedication? Mr. Clarke gives some reasons for and against the supposition.

It is said (NOTES AND QUERIES, 3d Series, Vol. 12, p. 367) that the MS. is not in the hand-writing of Burnett. But that proves nothing as to the authorship; for it is unreasonable to suppose that the author would have stupidly furnished the Duke with the very means of ascertaining his name, when in fact he was certain that "the Authour's name shall for euer be conceal'd." Of course, he sent a copy of the MS. in another's hand-writing. It adds nothing to the reasonableness of the supposition to cite the facts that Burnett had been a chaplain to the king, and that, previous to "September the 10th, 1674," the date of the address, he had been deposed; for the king had other chaplains at the same time, and may have deposed others besides Burnett.

The author claims in his address to the Duke to have been "bred" at Oxford, and to "have lived much abroad;" but as Burnett took his Master's degree at Aberdeen before he was fourteen, and as he passed only a few months at Oxford, in 1663, and that too in studying Mathematics under Dr. Wallis; and as he remained abroad, studying Hebrew, at Amsterdam, about six months only, it is not probable that he would have made such claims, unless we suppose, with Mr. Clarke, that he wished, by this exaggeration, to prevent the Duke from identifying him. Those who are familiar with Burnett's Historical Works will not need to be told that he was capable of exaggeration.

The signature is in the same style of hand-writing as the address, and was placed there, undoubtedly, by a contemporary hand, which tends to give strength to the supposition that Burnett wrote the original MS. It is probable that a close comparison of the style and language of this sermon with the undoubted writings of Burnett would satisfactorily determine the question of authorship.

The sermon, remarkable both in matter and form, is founded upon those seemingly contradictory injunctions contained in verses 4 and 5 of the 26th chapter of Proverbs, and it is a pity that anything "intervened to hinder it from being preached in his Ma.^{ties} own hearing," for no king was ever more thoroughly the victim of evil counsellors and flatterers than was this one. Nor would it be in vain, we hope, if its clear and exhaustive analysis of the workings of the human heart, and its pointed rebukes of official corruption, could be brought home to the princes and people of these days.

The publishers have printed and bound this volume in beautiful style, and if this is a specimen of the handiwork of Messrs. Clarke & Company, our Western friends need not come to the East to have their best printing done. Only 150 copies have been printed, and the price is \$2.00 per volume, including postage.

Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Hampshire for the year ending June 1, 1868. Manchester: John B. Clarke, State Printer. 1868. 8vo. pp. xviii. and 536.

Part First of this handsomely printed volume is devoted to the annual report of General Head, Adjutant, Inspector and Quartermaster-General of the State. On perusing the report we see that under his energetic and zealous administration great progress has been made during the past year in perfecting the new militia system, and it would appear that New Hampshire now has not only a better system, but a far more efficient military force within her borders than she has had for many years. The lessons taught by a severe experience will not have been in vain, if the citizens of that State shall henceforth support her authorities in every effort to organize, discipline and keep up a body of citizen-soldiery, which, we have the best authority for saying, is one of the surest safeguards of the peace and liberties of the people.

Embodied in this report are corrections and additions to former reports, tending to complete the military history of the State in the Civil War. Few States have made as much progress in this important work, and the efforts of the Adjutant-General in this direction entitle him to the gratitude of every son of New Hampshire. His untiring labors in this respect may not be fully appreciated now, but they will be by future generations.

Part Second of the volume occupies 394 pages, and contains the conclusion of the "Military History of New Hampshire from its settlement in 1623 to the year 1861," which was begun in the report for the year 1866,* where the narrative is brought down to the year 1812.

This work is not a mere compilation of names and dates from records carefully preserved in the archives of the State, but it is an historical narrative of all the military events in which the State was concerned. Few records relating to these events, and those inaccurate and incomplete, were in the possession of the State when this history was undertaken. Hence few can appreciate the vast labor involved, and the remarkable success that has rewarded that labor, unless it is remembered that most of the facts, and a large portion of the rolls here printed, have been gathered from private sources. The narrative is illustrated with numerous biographical notes which give a value to the work not to be lightly estimated. The general accuracy of the work is unquestionable, but we have noticed the following errors on page 14 (P. Second, Report for 1868): Joseph Lock should be Joseph Locke, 3d; Reuben Philbrick, Reuben Philbrick; Micawbah Pailsley, Micajah Pailsley; William Pease, William Peirce; and John Sanders, John Saunders.

The Military History of New Hampshire up to this time is now substantially complete. It is a record of which every patriot may well be proud, and for which every native of that State owes a debt of thankfulness to those who prepared it, and to the Legislature that authorized the expense involved in the undertaking.

In the preparation of this history the learning and resources of the late Col. Chandler E. Potter were called into service by the Adjutant-General, who says of Colonel Potter, "nearly the entire matter published, which I was unable to obtain from official sources, has been furnished by him, and is the result of many years of research and patient inquiry. But for him, much valuable information and many important rolls and documents would of necessity have been omitted. His knowledge of our early history admirably qualifies him for the work entrusted to him, and he has done the work faithfully and impartially." Alas! the ink in which these words were written was scarcely dry when Col. Potter, Judge Bell and Mr. Brewster, three of the most zealous and intelligent historical students in the State, were called away by death, to that sphere where, as we may well believe, the whole volume of History, Divine and Human, without omission, or error, or falsehood on all its pages, lies open before them in the clear light of Heaven.

History of the First New Hampshire Regiment in the War of the Revolution. By FREDERIC KIDDER. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1868. 8vo. pp. viii. and 184.

Histories of regiments which were in the service during the Civil War have already appeared in considerable numbers. As memorials of one of the most important events that has occurred in the history of our race, they are of present interest to

* See Book Notices, Vol. xxi. p. 387.

the surviving soldiers and to the relatives and friends of those who perished in the war, and, hereafter, they will be of inestimable value to every student of history who may hope to gain an intelligent knowledge of that strange epoch in the history of the United States.

This volume is the first history of a regiment, so far published, that served in the war of the Revolution. As is well known, the regiment was organized soon after the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord, was present in the fight on Breed's Hill, and under the command of Stark, Cilley, Scammell, and Dearborn, successively, was constantly in the field, and ever bore a distinguished part in every movement or conflict in which it was engaged, from the day when it first encountered the enemy till its muster-out and discharge, a period of *eight years and eight months*. If we knew nothing further in regard to this regiment than the names of its eminent commanding officers, we should have data enough from which to infer how bravely and heroically officers and men bore themselves in danger, defeat, privation and victory.

The Journal of Lieut. Thomas Blake, Paymaster of the Regiment, an interesting and hitherto unpublished narrative, covering the time from May, 1777, to near the close of 1782, is incorporated into this history. From other papers of Paymaster Blake, from his accounts well preserved in the State archives, and from various other sources, Mr. Kidder has been able to collate the rolls of the officers and men who enlisted and served in the regiment. This work was attended with much labor and difficulty. The roster is complete. But besides this, he has here given us the date of appointment or enlistment, death, resignation, and muster-out of nearly every officer and private, with the names of the towns from which they came or to which they were credited. The list comprises upwards of twelve hundred names of officers and men.

To this is added documentary matter, illustrating the method of organizing, arming, clothing and paying the Continental troops, and biographical notices of the commanders. Mr. Kidder gives us some new views of the rates of pay, and how the depreciation of the money in which the troops were paid was fully made up to them. A full index of subjects and names is appended.

The volume is a valuable contribution to the war history of New Hampshire, by one who has already explored several fields of historical study, of which we knew little or nothing previously, and we sincerely hope that the citizens of that State will appreciate the author's patriotic motives and generous labors in the preparation of this work.

The edition is quite limited, and few copies remain besides those subscribed for.

The History of Woburn, Middlesex County, Mass. From the Grant of its Territory to Charlestown, in 1640, to the year 1860. By SAMUEL SEWALL, M.A., of Burlington, Mass., sometime pastor of the church there. With a Memorial Sketch of the Author, by Rev. CHARLES C. SEWALL. Boston: Wiggin & Lunt, Publishers, 221 Washington Street, 1868. 8vo. pp. viii. and 657.

For many years the students of the local history of Massachusetts have been anxiously waiting for this book. It was generally known that such a work had long been in preparation, and it was confidently anticipated that, when it appeared, it would be no less worthy of the ancient town to whose history it is devoted, than of the learning, talents and piety of the venerable compiler. The result, now before us, justifies this anticipation and the delay. Happily, Mr. Sewall lived to complete the work upon which he had spent so many years of labor and affectionate regard. Few men are so peculiarly well qualified to write such a history as was the author of this volume. In addition to a natural taste for historical pursuits, he was diligent, painstaking and conscientiously accurate in his investigations and conclusions. With him historical doubts could not be bridged over with ingenious theories and frivolous assumptions. Truth was the goal he aimed at, and not fame, or the pecuniary profits that too often follow hasty book-making.

In his preface, the author remarks that, "this History originated in a series of historical lectures upon Woburn begun many years ago, and delivered in that town, at different intervals of time. They were at first undertaken at the suggestion, and under the influence of the friendly, persevering persuasion of the late Dr. Benjamin Cutter, a gentleman eminent in this vicinity for his antiquarian taste, his extensive acquaintance with the localities and ancient affairs of Woburn, and his zeal for advancing its credit and welfare." The chief substance of this volume was prepared

and delivered as Lectures in the town of Woburn; the first in the year 1842, and the last in 1859.

Woburn is one of the oldest towns in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and was settled by good and substantial men of the true Puritan stock. Its subsequent history has been eventful, and it has not only furnished territory for the creation of other townships, but it has contributed largely to the list of men who have given to the State her present elevated position in the sisterhood of States. Her whole history, down to 1860, is here given, and it is not an exaggeration to say, that for fullness, candor and accuracy, as well as beauty of style, it equals, if it does not excel, any local history of Massachusetts hitherto published.

The volume is published at the expense of the town of Woburn; an example we would earnestly commend to other towns and municipalities, and particularly to the city of Boston. An excellent likeness of the author accompanies the volume, and the title page is embellished with the seal of the town.

Every book ought to have an index, but that an historical work should be published without one vexes us to such a degree that we dare not venture to express our thoughts farther than to utter a regret that so perfect a book, in other respects, as this is, should be wanting in this matter. We trust the town will cause one to be prepared and published as soon as possible. That, at least, is due to the revered dead.

The phrase "Middlesex County," which occurs on the title page of this book, and on that of the History of Lexington, noticed elsewhere, is not a pleasant or necessary innovation.

A Memoir of the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, A.M., Author of the Simple Cobbler of Agawam in America. With Notices of his Family. By JOHN WARD DEAN. Albany: J. Munsell. 1868. 8vo. pp. 213.

It would be superfluous to commence this notice by remarking that it is an elegantly printed octavo, after having given the name of its publisher. And as to the composition of the work, as much might with equal confidence be said of the Author's part. At first opening the book, some may be ready to exclaim, who was Nathaniel Ward? What did he ever do that a book should be made about him? It is true he never produced a ponderous folio, as many of his persuasion did in his time; a monition that it is not the biggest books that are the longest remembered. Almost the only performance by which he is known is that little witty one which he entitled the "Simple Cobbler of Agawam in America." But he was distinguished in his time as a minister of extraordinary talents and learning, as well as a profound lawyer and statesman.

Before Mr. Dean undertook to investigate the subject of his life and family connections, comparatively very little was known anywhere concerning them. It is true his name is met with in a few biographical dictionaries, and Dr. Cotton Mather had given him a high seat among his divines in his *Magnalia*. This author might have told us much more than he did, doubtless, but he was as particular as he thought the case required, or as was demanded by the times in which he wrote.

An analysis of Mr. Dean's work would make an article in a review of great interest, but our pages cannot afford space for such an outline as would do justice to the work, and we must therefore content ourself with a few brief remarks.

Mr. Dean has settled the matter as to the time of the birth of Mr. Ward, namely, "about the year 1578," and a great amount of facts in the pedigree of his family. Indeed we have rarely seen such scrutiny in any work of the kind, such a vast amount of authorities displayed in foot notes, to prove his conclusions, or to disprove those advanced by others; and all, too, in such a candid spirit, that the most sensitive can hardly complain if their errors are pointed out. And we would heartily recommend all those who take every occasion to sneer at and berate the Puritans, to read Mr. Dean's introduction. He is no Puritan himself, we judge, but he takes a rational and candid view of the professors of that belief, which is the same that every candid man will take sooner or later, if they desire to have their judgments respected.

Respecting the name of the ship in which Mr. Ward came to New England, there is some uncertainty, but that uncertainty amounts to very little, as he doubtless had good reason for not reporting himself in *propria persona*; and as the year (1634) is distinctly stated in which he arrived, it is not worth while to be very anxious as to the name of the ship in which he came.

It is our opinion that there are very few works of a biographical or historical character, in which so much minute and critical acumen have been displayed, and

yet with no ostentation or affectation of learning, from the American press. Every important fact is vouched for by reference to authorities, and all discrepancies of authors are pointed out. Collations of different editions are made, and curious and important facts deduced, beyond any author of the present day within our knowledge.

There is an allusion to a subject in a note which is perceived to be acquiring some attention. We refer to the covert disposition manifested in some quarters to disguise or veil the name *Puritan*; impliedly assuming that it is becoming a discredit to have had Puritan ancestors. We should have been glad if the author had brought out this subject a little more prominently. If there are any ashamed to have had Puritan ancestors, their country ought to be ashamed of them. If they suppose the name Separatist, Independent or Nonconformist is preferable to Puritan, and will shield them from the reproaches of narrow minds, such may well be spared from a society having any of the firmness and courage of those brave men who subdued the wilderness and made an asylum for the oppressed of all lands.

It is not unlikely, but on the other hand it is very likely, that Samuel Butler was familiar with "The Simple Cobbler;" and that in that passage where he especially alludes to New England in *Hudibras*, beginning,

" * * * * * In a town
There lived a cobbler and but one,
That out of doctrine could cut use,
And mend men's lives as well as shoes,"

he had the Simple Cobbler in his mind. He doubtless received many other hints from a perusal of the same work, which it would not be very difficult to point out. It is true that two more antagonistic spirits could not well be found. At the same time it must be confessed that Ward was a perfect master in the line which Butler so well succeeded in. And had the former lived to have seen the work of the latter, it may be he would have written a counterpart to it; for which work there was probably no man of that age so well qualified, and with a mind so capable of turning the tables of wit upon an adversary. But the times succeeding the Restoration were adverse to such a work as Ward might have produced, and might have discouraged such an undertaking; yet the "Simple Cobbler" will live as long as *Hudibras*, which it fully equals in wit and keenness of satire, and will one day be as much appreciated in England.

"When God shall purge that land with soap and nitre,
Woe be to the Crown, woe be to the mitre."

Mr. Dean closes his narrative of the life of Ward in a few happy and well written reflections, which shall close this article also, as better and more appropriate than anything in our power to offer. The exact date of Mr. Ward's death has not been ascertained, but it occurred at Shenfield, about 1652. "If so, he did not live to see the expulsion of parliament by Cromwell, and his assumption of the reins of government as Protector. He did not feel the arbitrary rule of that iron-nerved man, nor witness the height of glory to which he raised his country among the nations of the earth. He was spared the sad sight that followed the return of royalty under Charles II., when pious ministers were driven from their flocks, and corrupt manners spread like a flood over the nation. Before these events took place, did the grave open a refuge for one who had seen much of life's vicissitudes, in England, on the continent of Europe, and in the wilderness of the New World; one who in life's conflicts and trials, having borne his full share, had fairly earned a respite from further toil and suffering."

Account of the Poor Fund and other Charities held in Trust by the Old South Society, city of Boston; with Copies of Original Papers relative to the Charities and to the late Trial before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1867. By JOSEPH BALLARD. "Better is a little with righteousness, than great revenues without right." *Prov.* xvi. 8. Boston: Rand & Avery, 3 Cornhill. 1868. 8vo. pp. 234.

We have here a work which does great credit to the author's head and heart. Could it have borne a more enticing title it would probably have attracted more notice, but it is just what the author designed it should be, and was not expected to receive a very general attention.

The misapplication of certain funds, accruing from certain bequests for specified objects, gave rise to this work by Mr. Ballard; and after long struggling in vain to have the affairs of these funds rectified, Mr. Ballard was satisfied that he had exhausted

every argument outside of legal measures to have justice done in the premises; he therefore instituted legal measures, with a hope that the Supreme Court of the State might have independence enough to do justice in the case. But he was disappointed; and yet, no candid party, we feel assured, can doubt for a moment that every allegation of the complainant is fully sustained.

It is probable that he who goes to court will get what is called law, but, too often, what is absolute injustice. After about seven years the Court has been able to make a decision, a decision which reminds us of one rendered some two hundred years ago in Essex County of this State, then Colony. A man was tried for an imaginary offence, upon which the Court decided, "that though this Court cannot find any evident ground of proceeding further against the accused, yet we determine that he hath given such ground of suspicion that we cannot acquit him, but that he justly deserves to bear the costs of prosecution." There has indeed been some improvement in the practice of courts since the time of the above decision, for, in this case of the Poor Fund, the party complained of was saddled with but half of the costs! Now there was, or was not, cause of complaint. If there was cause, what justice was there in subjecting the complainant in a case like this to any of the costs? The candid mind will feel certain that justice has not taken place. Such decisions have a bad and immoral tendency. It causes the injured to suffer rather than subject themselves not only to a loss of valuable time, but much money, which few can afford. This matter of the diverted funds from their legitimate use, has cost Mr. Ballard and his friends a large amount. They undertook the subject solely out of a regard to right. They have forced an investigation on those who left no stone unturned to avoid it by the masterly exercise of "*quieta non moveo*." It is true that the matter is settled, and the object contended for has been established upon a firm basis, so that the poor and other funds will henceforth have their proper direction; but it has been wrung out in a manner not very satisfactory, and as a precedent will give poor encouragement to good and just men to embark where there is nothing to be gained for several years but obloquy and abuse; for few will be found like our author, proof under a long series of such compensations.

This matter is not the only one which has been complained of in the Old South society. Mr. Ballard has touched upon the Prince Library. Every body knows, or may know, that that library has been managed in a way never contemplated by the donor. In fact, the will of the Rev. Thomas Prince has been entirely disregarded; in reality, broken. Without any authority, that library has been loaned, and thereby subjected to depredations to an extent which cannot now be ascertained. It has, at last, we believe, found a resting place in the Public Library of the city. So long as that library is under proper management, it will be reasonably safe and well taken care of, there is no question.

S. G. D.

A Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Levi Hanford, a Soldier of the Revolution. By CHARLES I. BUSHNELL. New York: Privately Printed. 1863. 8vo. pp. 80.

The principal and most valuable portion of this narrative relates to the sufferings of Mr. Hanford and his companions while prisoners to the British. When taken prisoner, March 13, 1777, he was but seventeen years old, and his captivity lasted till May 8, 1778, nearly fourteen months. The places where he was confined were, first, the old Sugar House prison in Crown, now Liberty Street, New York; second, the prison-ship Good Intent, then riding in the Hudson or North River, but afterwards moved round to the Wallabout in the East River, where subsequently lay the Jersey of infamous memory; third, a hospital in Beekman Street, New York, the building used for it being Rev. Dr. Rogers's (afterwards Dr. Spring's) Meeting House, on the site now occupied by the publication office of the *New York Daily Times*; and fourth, the Sugar House prison, to which he was returned after his recovery, and where he remained a short time till he was released. The barbarities which he experienced and witnessed are graphically portrayed.

The account of his imprisonment is in the first person singular, showing that it was written by Mr. Hanford, or taken down from his dictation; and the rest of the narrative seems to have been obtained from him, we presume by his son William B. Hanford, Esq., as Mr. Bushnell acknowledges his indebtedness to that gentleman for the materials from which the narrative is compiled.

Mr. Bushnell has appended copious notes explanatory and illustrative of the narrative, which show a minute knowledge of American history, both general and local, and add much to the value of the work.

The printer has given the book a beautiful typographical dress. Only a very limited edition was printed, we understand. A portrait of Mr. Hanford is prefixed.

Mr. Bushnell's taste for historical and antiquarian matters has led him, from time to time, to put forth various volumes on kindred subjects, all of which have the same evidence as this of thorough research. The reader may be gratified to see a list of his other publications, and we therefore give one below, viz.:

1. An Historical Account of the 1st three Business Tokens in the City of New York. Plate. 16 pp.

2. Memoirs of Samuel Smith, a Soldier of the Revolution. Port. and plate. 42 pp.

3. Journal of Solomon Nash, a Soldier of the Revolution. 1st printed from the original manuscript. Plate. 66 pp.

4. Memoirs of Tarleton Brown, a Captain in the Revolutionary Army. Port. 66 pp.

5. Journal of the Expedition to Quebec, by Maj. Return J. Meigs. Port. 58 pp.
J. W. D.

An Account of some Descendants of Capt. Thomas Brattle. Compiled by EDWARD-DOUBLEDAY HARRIS. 1867. sm. 4to. pp. 90.

The Brattle family to which this volume is devoted has been intimately connected with the history of New England. Capt. Thomas Brattle, the *stirps* of the family, was a merchant of Boston and a member of the Artillery Company. Two of his sons, Thomas Brattle, Esq., and Rev. William Brattle, were successively treasurers of Harvard College, of which institution they both were graduates. Both were men of varied attainments, and were honored with an election as members of the Royal Society of London. The descendants of this family, whether bearing the family or another surname, have maintained the reputation of their ancestors for respectability and talents.

Mr. Harris, the author of this book, is favorably known to the readers of the Register by his contributions to its pages in former years. The present work is exhaustive in research, and the matter is admirably arranged. The genealogy includes the names of Wendell, page 38, which is traced to the emigrant; Oliver, page 54; Eyre, page 69; and Walley, page 74. A very full index of names is given.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Harris has in preparation a new edition of the *Cambridge Epitaphs*, by his brother, the late William Thaddeus Harris, LL.B., which will be enriched by additional genealogical notes. We understand that he intends to include in the volume the *Watertown Epitaphs*, a work which was prepared for the press by his brother not long before his death in 1854, but which has never been printed. The late William T. Harris was editor of the Register in 1849, and was distinguished for the thoroughness and accuracy of his researches.

The father of the author of this book, Thaddeus W. Harris, M.D., librarian of Harvard University; and his grandfather, Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, D.D., of Dorchester, had also historical and genealogical tastes, and both are well known by their publications. Here are three generations of one family that have made valuable additions to the antiquarian literature of New England.
J. W. D.

Descendants of Edward Thurston, the first of the name in the Colony of Rhode Island. By CHARLES MYRICK THURSTON. New York: The Trow and Smith Manufacturing Company. 1868. 8vo. pp. 70.

Two previous publications by the author of this book have been noticed in the Register. The first entitled, *Genealogy of Charles Myrick Thurston*, giving the ancestry and descendants of his father, was published by him in 1865, and noticed in the Register for April, 1866, vol. xx. p. 192. The second, published the current year, entitled *Descendants of John Pitman*, was noticed in our July number, p. 374.

The present volume is printed in a uniform style with the preceding, which does credit to printers and paper makers. Only a small edition, numbering 250 copies, was printed of either of the works, the expense of which was paid by five members of the family.

In this book are given the descendants of Edward Thurston, of Newport, R. I., and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Mott. They were married in June, 1647, their marriage being the third on the records of the "Society of Friends," at Newport. Edward Thurston is mentioned in the colonial records as a freeman, in 1655; as a commissioner, assistant, and deputy from Newport, for many years, from 1663 to 1690. On the 26th of August, 1686, he, with others, signed an address from the

Quakers of Rhode Island to the king. His wife died September 2, 1694, aged 67, and he died March 1, 1707, aged 90. They had twelve children, of whom six sons left descendants.

The book also contains memoranda concerning other families by the name of Thurston, in England and America. It is in every respect creditable to the author; the facts being collected with care, the matter being methodically arranged, and the dates being full and precise.

J. W. D.

History of the Town of Lexington, Middlesex County, Mass., from its first Settlement to 1868, with a Genealogical Register of Lexington Families.

By CHARLES HUDSON. Boston: Wiggin & Lunt, Publishers. 1868. pp. 449 and 296.

Though in point of population but an inconsiderable town, Lexington has a splendid history. Like Marathon and Plataea, the very name awakens memories of illustrious men and glorious deeds in every patriotic breast. On the green sod of the esplanade in front of the village church of this old town, the raw recruits first formed themselves in line to oppose the power of England, and here it was that the first command was given to fire into a column of American patriots. The stand was brief, the action but a skirmish, and the loss but trifling, yet the affair may still be called the BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, because the great antagonistic principles of liberty and tyranny here met front to front; because the heart of America was concentrated in that slender file of men drawn up to draw the fire of British insolence, and because that contest initiated the tragic and eventful dramas of a seven years' bloody war, by which the rights of man were nobly vindicated, the foundations of popular sovereignty established, and a new order of things begun which will, in the issue, we opine, achieve political redemption for the world. The magnitude of a particular contest is to be estimated, not by the numbers engaged, or the slaughter effected, but rather by the principles involved and the importance of the issue; and when these are well considered, Lexington may claim the honor of a battle, magnificent as those of Fontenoy or Waterloo.

It was to be expected that the historian of Lexington would present a minute and graphic account of the whole affair; and, as the drama of the Revolution, in one sense of the word, opened at that place, that he would also discuss, to some extent, the great political causes out of which it sprang. This Mr. Hudson has, with a bold and steady hand, most admirably done; so that this local history has a permanent sectional interest, and must ever occupy a prominent place in the annals of our country.

With true antiquarian taste, and conscientious fidelity, Mr. Hudson has served up the ordinary civil and ecclesiastical history of the town—originally known as "Cambridge Farms," and incorporated March 31, 1713—noticing the erection of the first "meeting house," 1692; the building of the "pound," an institution in those days; the first school house, 1714; the settlement of the ministers Estabrook, Hancock, Clarke, etc.; the "couliouring of ye meeting house," and "ye casing of ye Bell free;" the part borne by the town in the old French war; the introduction of Watts's hymns over the Bay Psalm Book, 1766; the number of slaves once held in town; the part taken by the town in the rebellion of 1786, and in that of 1861; with many other proceedings, events, incidents and changes illustrative of the spirit and progress of the people. The delineation of the character of the Rev. John Hancock, as well as that of the Rev. Jonas Clarke, whose sage counsels exercised a controlling influence over the minds of Adams and Hancock, is remarkably fine; and the tables of town and other public officers, soldiers in the wars, and college graduates, are very valuable. The genealogical portion of the work must have cost a vast deal of research and labor, such as can be appreciated by those only who are conversant with such studies. It will be prized more and more highly as the years roll on, since the desire to trace the pedigree of New England families is becoming year by year more general, and since the world, and well it may, exhibits more and more anxiety to know the founders of this growing "empire of the west."

Mr. Hudson had a rich and fertile field for labor; he has worked it faithfully, and given us most excellent fruit: some for the antiquary, some for the archæologist, some for the politician, some for the scholar, some for the divine, and all for the honor of the patriotic town of Lexington, which may be held alike fortunate in having done some things worthy of remembrance and in having a citizen able to make the record.

The crowning excellence of Mr. Hudson's history, however, is the treatment of the opening contest of the Revolution. Here he has shown the hand of a master. With admirable felicity he traces the successive acts of arbitrary assumption on the part of the mother country until our wrongs became past endurance; then sketches in vivid colors the gathering of the yeomanry; the plans of Hancock, Adams, Clarke; the ride of Paul Revere; the forming of the line upon the village green; the advance of Major Pitcairn's force, the fire upon our men, and all the attendant circumstances of that memorable day. Mr. Hudson cites many authorities to show that our men did there actually return the British fire, and claims that the first* forcible resistance to the aggression of George III. was really made at Lexington, and we are inclined to think that the inscription on the monument at Concord, as well as that upon the shaft at Sudbury, must now be rectified.

Of the battle of Lexington, Mr. Hudson has written the minutest and the best history, and we turn from the meagre details of other historians to the full, accurate and graphic description of this revolutionary fight, as given by Mr. Hudson, as from a dull daguerreotype to a distinct and clear stereoscopic view; and because of the national character of this battle. We predict, and we bespeak for this work an extended circulation. Every public library in the State and country should possess a copy of it; for by the perusal of such works the spirit of the fathers is re-kindled and the fire of patriotism kept glowing. The portraits and other illustrations greatly enhance the value of the book.

N.

BOOKS, PERIODICALS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

[It is our design to give extended notices or reviews of the books sent to the Society, and as rapidly as our space will permit.]

Proceedings of the Board of Civil Engineers, convened at St. Louis, in August, 1867, to consider the subject of the construction of a Rail and Highway Bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis. St. Louis: Geo. Knapp & Co. 1867. pp. 100.

The Galaxy for August, September and October, 1868.

The Round Table. A Saturday Review of Politics, Finance, Literature, Society and Art. Published at 132 Nassau St., New York. Terms, \$6.00 per year. The Round Table has now entered on its 8th volume, and is to be enlarged. It has so far been conducted with marked ability. The wide range of subjects discussed, and their treatment, have given this periodical great influence, not alone on American scholarship, but upon American life, public and private, which we hope will continue. That such a work is so well sustained, shows that we are advancing in the right direction.

Essex Institute Historical Collections. Second Series, Vol. I. Part I. (Town Records of Salem, 1634-1659.) Salem: 1868.

Catalogus Colligii Yalensis, MDCCCLXVIII. (Triennial.)

Thirtieth Annual Report of the Hartford Young Men's Institute. June 2, 1868.

Proceedings of the National Commercial Convention, held in Boston, February, 1868. Published by order of the Convention. Boston, 1868. 8vo. pp. 251.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Boston Board of Trade, for the year ending January 8th, 1868. By Hamilton A. Hill, Secretary. Boston, 1868. 8vo. pp. 203.

Bulletins of the Public Library of the City of Boston. July, August, September, 1868.

The Life of Timothy Pickering. By his Son, Octavius Pickering. Volume I. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1867. 8vo.

Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin. Edited from his Manuscript, with Notes and an Introduction. By John Bigelow. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. London: Trabner & Co. 1868. pp. 409.

Davis Family Record. No. 8.

Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Directors, Librarian and Treasurer, of the Long Island Historical Society, with the President's Address. Brooklyn, L. I.: 1868. pp. 84.

The Central Water-Line from the Ohio River to the Virginia Capes. Richmond, Va.: 1868. pp. 95, with Map.

Annual Reports of the Board of State Charities for 1865 (pp. xlviii. and 456), and 1866 (pp. cxix. and 427). Boston: Wright & Potter.

* We see no reason, as yet, to recall the opinion expressed in note f, ante, p. 337.—ED.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society at the Semi-Annual Meeting held at the Hall of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston, April 29, 1868. Worcester: 1868. pp. 82.

Proceedings of (the same Society) at a meeting held at Worcester, June 2, 1868, to take notice of the death of the Senior Vice-President, Hon. Levi Lincoln. pp. 29.

Catalogue of Amherst College, 1868.

Annals of Iowa for July, 1868. Davenport, Iowa: pp. 141-248. With portrait of Brig. James M. Tuttle, U. S. Vols.

The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, from 1689 to 1706. Edited by Charles J. Hoadly. Hartford: 1868. 8vo. pp. 574.

Missionary Society and General Conference of the Congregational Churches in Maine. Portland: 1868. 8vo. pp. 120.

Places of Interment of Deceased Union Soldiers in the various States and Territories. Nos. 1 to 13. Washington, 1868.

Annual Report of the Boston Theological Seminary. Boston: 1868. 8vo. pp. 42.

Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. 8. Fourth Series. Boston: 1868. pp. 736.

The Janes Family. A Genealogical and Brief History of the Descendants of William Janes, the Emigrant Ancestor of 1637. By Rev. Frederic Janes. New York: 1868. 8vo. pp. 419.

Herald and Genealogist. John Gough Nichols. Part xxviii. August. London, 1868.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. Joseph Jackson Howard. Part viii. April, 1868.

Annual Report of Young Men's Christian Association. Worcester, 1868.

Proceedings of Bunker Hill Monument Association. Boston: 1868. pp. 40.

Catalogue of the American part of the Collection which formerly belonged to the Rev. Thomas Prince, by him bequeathed to the Old South Church, and now deposited in the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston: 1868. pp. 70.

Tenth Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago. Chicago, 1868.

Oration before the City Authorities of Boston, on the Fourth of July, 1868. Samuel Elliot. pp. 31.

Address of Edward Crane, Esq., on the Subject of Transportation. Boston: 1868. pp. 40.

Prospectus of the Ohio Valley Historical Series. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1868. pp. 11.

Sinclair Genealogy Chart. Rev. C. T. McCready. Dublin, 1868.

Congregational Quarterly, July, 1868. Edited by Revs. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D., Isaac P. Langworthy, and Christopher Cushing. Boston.

Political Manual for 1866 and 1867. Washington, 1867. 8vo. pp. 262.

Fire Lands Pioneer, published by the "Fire Lands Historical Society." Vol. 9. pp. 118. Norwalk, Ohio. 1868.

Catalogue of the Chickering Classical and Scientific Institute. Cincinnati, Ohio: Robert Clarke & Co., Printers, 1868.

Sixth Annual Report of the Directors and Treasurer of the General Theological Library, with a list of the Members, Subscribers, &c., presented at the annual meeting of the Corporation in Boston, April 20, 1868. Boston: David Clapp & Son, 1868.

Semi-Centennial Sermon of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge streets, New York City, preached March 29th, 1868, by the Pastor, Rev. T. M. Dawson, A.M. With an Historical Address to the Sunday Schools, by the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, D.D. New York: Egbert, Bourne & Co., Printers, 358 Pearl street. 1868. 8vo. pp. 43.

Triennial Meeting of the Class of 1864, Yale College, with the Biographical Record and Statistics. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, State Printers. 1868. 8vo. pp. 100.

ERRATA.

Page 9 (note), 2d l., *after by, insert a gentleman who received it from*; p. 65, 18th l. from top of page, *for Edwin read Edward*; p. 111, 2d l. fr. top, *for David read Daniel*; p. 165, 5th l. fr. bot., *for Alborne read Colborne*; p. 187, 12th l. fr. top, *for died read married*; p. 191, 39th l. fr. top, *for Vickerice read Vickerie*; p. 233, 27th l. fr. top, *for Oswald read Oswald*; p. 234 (note), *for of this town read of New Ipswich, N. H.*; p. 235, 12th l. fr. bot., *for the Author of this Poem read Frederick Kidder, Esq., who has furnished me with these facts and a copy of this Poem, informs us that he*; p. 277, 6th l. fr. bot., *for Leighton read Loughton*; p. 278, 2d l. fr. top, *for Sandford read Stanford*; p. 280, 14th l. fr. top, *for his read her*; p. 350, 30th l. fr. top, *for Wentworth read Wheelwright*; p. 370, 11th l. fr. bot., *after schooner, insert Crown, while cruising for the*; p. 389, 9th and 11th ls. fr. top, *for Sewell read Sewall*; p. 402, 9th l. fr. top, *for third read second*; p. 433, 13th l. fr. bot., *for is read it*; p. 394, 10th l. fr. top, *for 1828 read 1839*; p. 398, 11th l. fr. bot., *for Hachett read Hackett*.

- Grome, 16
Groom, 40, 200
Gross, 191, 194, 444
Grove, 156
Grover, 25
Guild, 165, 220, 276, 289, 446, 466
Guilford, 43
Gulliver, 262-264, 266, 442-444
Gunn, 182, 183
Gurley, 387
Gurney, 43-46, 462
Gutch, 33
Gwin, 254
- H
- Haag, 373
Hachett, 398
Hackett, 175, 176, 180, 336, 337, 442
Hadley, 280, 294
Hadlock, 248
Haffers, 431
Hafford, 181
Hagar, 211
Hagget, 447
Hague, 126
Haille, 343
Haines, 139, 451-455
Haldenby, 126
Hale, 30, 85, 89, 164, 206, 222, 225, 248, 278, 339, 440, 479
Haley, 25, 91, 358
Halford, 328
Hall, 72, 90, 92, 96, 143, 163, 176, 189, 200, 205, 211, 224, 295, 300, 375, 447, 450, 455
Hallett, 30, 168, 203, 380
Hallowell, 402
Halsey, 331
Halsted, 30
Ham, 24, 156, 157, 159, 208, 448
Hamilton, 201, 205, 213, 244
Hamlin, 351
Hammond, 117, 176, 211, 364
Hamor, 117
Hampden, 318, 360
Hancock, 15, 57, 82, 106, 108, 329, 402, 403, 420, 423, 488, 489
Hanes, 289
Haney, 16, 104
Hanford, 486, 487
Hansard, 137
Hanscom, 117
Hanson, 244
Haraldson, 376
Harbaugh, 366
Harbor, 43, 46
Harding, 117, 294
Hardwick, 475
Hardy, 86, 117, 354
Haring, 379
Harksworth, 126
Harlakenden, 29
Harlow, 180
Harnannon, 159
Harper, 354, 373
Harriman, 87, 278
Harrington, 211, 430
Harris, 8, 18, 30, 116, 162, 194, 205, 211, 233, 291, 337, 341, 362, 438, 487
Harrison, 94, 115, 331, 332, 344, 402, 403
Hart, 18, 66, 83, 157, 159, 190, 225, 388, 457
Hartshorne, 441
Hartwell, 391, 465
Harvard, 196
Harvey, 30, 104, 196, 278, 280
Harvie, 238
Harwood, 183
Hasbrouck, 341
Haskell, 164, 175, 176, 180, 182
Haskins, 175, 176, 180, 307, 306, 382
Hastings, 127, 207, 211, 379, 433
Haswell, 472
Hatch, 116, 343
Hathaway, 66, 79, 176, 181, 184, 304-308, 356, 429-431, 469, 470
Hatherly, 311
Hathorne, 51, 238
Hutton, 320, 362
Haven, 84, 85
Hawes, 52, 85
Hawke, 352
Hawkins, 32
Hawks, 472
Hawksworth, 127
Hawley, 185, 335, 437
Hay, 79, 111
Hayden, 198, 206, 442
Hayes, 87, 127, 162, 212, 357
Hayford, 175, 180, 307
Haynes, 24, 25, 30, 458
Hayward, 45, 200, 366, 439
Hazard, 357
Hazelton, 357
Hazen, 361
Heard, 24
Hearsey, 264, 265
Heath, 30, 433, 435
Heaton, 446
Hedges, 375
Helm, 132, 138, 139
Henchman, 2, 160, 424, 462
Henry (King), 20, 122, 124, 130, 204, 239, 303, 319, 364
Henshaw, 105-115, 203, 221, 263, 265, 402, 403, 443
Hepworth, 24
Herbert, 325
Herde, 30
Heriman, 278
Hering, 30, 278
Herrick, 250, 351, 357, 463
Herrington, 281
Hervey, 200
Herwood, 19
Hewes, 58
Hewitt, 30, 353
Heywood, 207
Hickling, 225
Hicks, 117, 454
Hidden, 274, 280
Higgins, 188, 190, 191, 292, 308
Higginson, 35, 154, 248, 369
Hildreth, 87
Hill, 23, 24, 26, 49, 50, 85, 88, 89, 109, 156, 157, 200, 244, 280, 299, 452, 454, 461, 489
Hilliard, 24, 25, 267
Hills, 192, 235, 418
Hillsborough (Earl of), 39
Hilman, 175
Hinckley, 63, 445
Hinckman, 100
Hind, 82
Hinds, 179, 180
Hinkley, 183
Hinkson, 452, 454
Hinsdell, 165
Hitchborn, 442
Hitchcock, 200, 438
Hive, 82
Hix, 178
Hoadly, 490
Hoar, 77, 143, 175, 176, 180, 181, 184, 185, 211, 304-306, 308-310, 428
Hobson, 277-280
Hodgdon, 24, 25, 156-159, 298-300, 302, 447-451
Hodges, 88, 100, 143, 198, 211, 212, 224, 478
Hodkiss, 71
Hoffords, 176
Hoffman, 341
Hogarth, 473
Hoges, 336
Hogskins, 26
Holt, 91, 156-159, 208, 300-302
Holbrook, 104, 289, 431
Holcomb, 29
Holden, 15, 302, 357, 367, 447, 461
Holder, 13, 14
Holdridge, 291
Holland, 49, 52, 53, 439, 478
Hollis, 55, 56, 272, 368
Holloway, 180, 181, 304, 306, 470
Holman, 50, 51, 53, 54, 85, 200, 261, 262, 264, 266, 443
Holmes, 76, 88, 117, 176, 179, 180, 200, 351, 420, 431, 436
Holt, 410
Holton, 478
Holyoke, 329
Homans, 357
Homer, 423, 424, 476
Homes, 476
Honeywell, 117
Hood, 107, 272
Hooker, 194, 200, 325, 338, 458
Hooper, 117, 213, 283, 287, 367, 475
Hooton, 123, 125
Hopkins, 15, 60, 62, 189, 191, 194, 195, 271, 351, 357, 363, 424, 458
Hopkin, 363
Horton, 56, 262, 263, 331, 375, 376, 442
Hoskins, 73, 178, 181, 182, 184, 304, 429, 430, 470
Hosmer, 358, 382
Hotchkiss, 183, 282
Hough, 33, 275, 282
Houghton, 80, 86, 115, 183, 262, 443
House, 267
Houston, 95
Hovedon, 319
Hovey, 57, 208, 279, 342, 387, 388, 447
Howard, 176, 271, 281, 353, 354, 468, 470, 490
Howden, 24
Howe, 3, 30, 74, 80, 87, 91, 92, 197, 200, 276, 397, 398
Howell, 315
Howeth, 87
Howland, 15, 61, 62, 66-69, 89, 91, 175-177, 180, 181, 198, 304, 309, 364, 429, 430, 433, 466
Hoyt, 24-26, 82, 99, 100, 163, 200, 211, 224, 349, 437, 448, 450, 451, 470
Hubbard, 12, 30, 40, 41, 89, 100, 161, 211, 214, 329, 349, 362, 392, 419
Huckins, 61, 189, 295
Hudson, 143, 212, 224, 443, 444, 488, 489
Hue, 27
Huff, 374
Huggins, 328, 451, 454
Hughes, 87, 94, 185, 200, 261
Hulbert, 350
Hull, 38, 48, 49, 114, 276
Humfrey, 457
Humphreys, 30, 86, 200, 435
Hunking, 453
Hunnewell, 367
Hunt, 30, 53, 56, 175, 180, 189, 390, 445, 471
Hunter, 27, 443, 444
Hunting, 166, 298, 375
Huntington, 29, 88, 165, 282, 340, 379, 419
Huntriss, 26, 27, 158, 159, 299-302, 448-450
Hunty, 299
Hurst, 30
Hussey, 23
Huston, 116
Hutchins, 117, 375
Hutchinson, 16, 39, 53, 54-56, 83, 111, 131, 136, 138, 139, 155, 162, 174, 216, 218, 236-254, 272, 273, 280, 348, 367, 368, 425, 457, 466
Hutson, 262, 431
Hyde, 130, 211, 350
Hyman, 4
- I
- Isley, 343, 412, 418
Inches, 341
Ingalls, 279, 283, 351, 475
Ingersoll, 119, 201, 249
Ingraham, 180, 470
Ireton, 241
Irvine, 402
Isgate, 288
Ives, 355, 423
- J
- Jackman, 162, 163, 358
Jackson, 90, 96, 106, 107, 113, 114, 184, 199, 201, 226, 278, 357, 420, 423, 450
Jacobs, 116, 158, 278
James, 30, 398
James (King), 114, 221, 321, 324
James (Duke of Ormond), 481
Jones, 400
Janverin, 23, 158
Jauvair, 26, 302
Jacques, 24, 57
Jarvis, 382
Jay, 331, 374
Jeames, 186
Jeffers, 118, 119
Jefferson, 370, 423
Jeffreys, 324
Jeffries, 88
Jelf, 353
Jellison, 116
Jene, 66
Jenkes, 14

- Jenkins, 27, 153, 189, 201, 324, 434
 Jenney, 179, 432
 Jennings, 30
 Jennison, 84, 211, 246
 Jewell, 43-46
 Jewett, 201, 211, 213, 279, 280, 303, 306, 406, 475
 Jogues, 309
 Johns, 404
 Johnson, 27, 30, 32, 38, 49, 50, 57, 64, 73, 86, 87, 173, 211, 213-219, 272, 274, 281, 292, 293, 313, 333, 451-454, 464
 Johnnot, 9
 Jones, 29, 50, 53, 54, 78, 98, 117, 158, 159, 163, 164, 173, 176, 201, 211, 262, 282, 341, 347, 391, 397, 398, 421, 422, 428, 429, 431, 442, 444
 Jonson, 82, 176
 Jordan, 9, 80, 204, 266, 267, 313
 Jorgenson, 86
 Josceline, 30
 Josiah (Indian), 47, 48
 Josselyn, 30, 312-314
 Joy, 117, 423, 424
 Joyce, 382
 Jucket, 173, 181
 Judd, 185, 222
 Juell, 43-46
 Junkins, 405, 418
 Justin, 282
 Justulan, 220
 Juxson, 25
 Jypson, 116
- K**
 Kane, 379
 Kast, 359
 Kean, 173
 Keannekuck, 433
 Keating, 321
 Kehy, 44, 45
 Keeler, 30
 Keen, 180, 181, 279
 Keep, 358
 Keith, 42, 176, 309, 310, 433
 Kely, 44, 45
 Kelley, 313, 453, 457
 Kellogg, 192, 194, 319
 Kelton, 443, 444
 Kemp, 30, 165
 Kempton, 79, 178
 Kendall, 91, 282, 437
 Kendrick, 115
 Keneslar, 453
 Keneson, 451, 454
 Keniston, 280, 452
 Kennally, 286
 Kennard, 27, 157, 158, 159
 Kenne, 116
 Kennedy, 173, 282
 Kennedy (Lord), 244
 Kent, 167, 158, 286
 Keverell, 180
 Kevy, 82
 Kidd, 396
 Kidder, 98, 100, 154, 155, 183, 212, 224, 235, 274, 478, 479, 482, 483
 Kilby, 476
 Kimball, 89, 116, 165, 211, 279, 361, 446, 447
 King, 92, 97, 163, 252, 253, 333, 452, 454
 Kingman, 180
 Kingsbury, 165, 280, 358, 470
 Kingsley, 29
 Kinston, 280
- Kinney, 429
 Kinslagh, 116
 Kinsley, 262, 265
 Kinsman, 279
 Kipp, 88
 Kirby, 29, 30
 Kirk, 230, 324
 Kirkaldy, 373
 Kitchell, 350
 Knapp, 5, 470, 477, 489
 Kneeland, 280, 351, 423
 Knell, 52
 Knickerbocker, 342
 Knight, 21, 23, 24, 26, 117, 156, 159, 251, 281, 288-300, 447, 448-451
 Knott, 201
 Knowles, 63, 101, 188, 406
 Knowlton, 58, 280
 Knox, 285
 Kowidhyrst, 335
- L**
 Labaree, 350
 Lacy, 30
 Ladd, 279, 400, 404
 Lafayette, 102
 Lakeman, 164, 278
 Lamartine, 230
 Lamb, 30, 86, 156, 328
 Lambert, 331, 347
 Lambeth, 311
 Lamborde, 319
 Lamphrey, 29
 Lampus, 29
 Landais, 398
 Lander, 29
 Landon, 45
 Lane, 30, 97, 241, 286, 297
 Laufear, 29
 Laufell, 29
 Lang, 158
 Langdon, 156, 159, 275, 317, 379, 396, 398, 421
 Langley, 26, 30, 159, 264
 Langrain, 79
 Langworthy, 379, 400
 Lapham, 67, 224
 Large, 239
 Lary, 27
 Laseell, 116, 117
 Latham, 30, 281
 Latomy, 373
 La Tour, 153
 Latrobe, 224
 Laurens, 374
 Lauriat, 308
 Laver, 117
 Lawrence, 30, 85, 167, 168, 171, 173, 180, 211, 230, 252, 478
 Lawson, 132, 138, 139
 Layborne, 239
 Layman, 351
 Layton, 25, 26, 72, 157, 158, 299, 451
 Lea, 124
 Leach, 27, 92, 117, 250, 463, 466
 Leadbetter, 200
 Leader, 163
 Learned, 211
 Leature, 4
 Leavers, 299
 Leavitt, 117, 138, 139
 Leban, 433
 Le Baron, 176, 180
 Lechford, 33, 36
 Le Cotelier, 223
 Le Despencer, 126
 Lediard, 395
 Ledra, 39, 150
 Ledyard, 222
- Lee, 19, 184, 201, 224, 287, 353, 371
 Leech, 306
 Leeds, 8, 299
 Lect, 347, 458, 461
 Leffingwell, 341
 Leigh, 29
 Leighton, 158, 159, 277
 Leland, 85, 87, 429
 Leman, 115
 Lencey, 27
 Lenton, 131
 Leonard, 79, 140-143, 156, 176, 180, 273, 276, 352, 388, 445
 Leslie, 331
 Lester, 281
 Lethers, 26
 Lettin, 81
 Le Tyas, 126
 Leverett, 143, 218
 Levett, 34
 Lewis, 66, 85, 90, 99, 100, 117, 146, 196, 208, 210, 212, 262, 287, 433, 452, 465
 Libby, 24, 25, 156, 157, 159
 Lincoln, 7, 10, 79, 85, 201, 205, 212, 275, 330, 356, 384, 428, 490
 Lindsey, 116, 204
 Ling, 461
 Linnell, 188
 Linsley, 368, 475, 476
 Linzee, 227
 Lion, 82, 260, 261, 263, 264
 Lippincott, 104, 489
 Lisinby, 117
 Lister, 127
 Little, 60, 66, 162, 278, 489
 Littlefield, 25, 116, 119
 Littlejohn, 180
 Livermore, 91, 211, 425
 Livingston, 331
 Lobangh, 464
 Locke, 200, 453, 482
 Loller, 117
 Lombard, 191, 202
 Long, 30, 189
 Longfellow, 354, 405, 408, 433
 Longworth, 354
 Look, 116
 Looker, 225
 Loosa, 433
 Lord, 27, 32, 33, 116, 117, 282, 295, 350, 464
 Loring, 2-3, 84, 213, 357, 358
 Lossing, 276, 369
 Lothrop, 16, 88
 Loud, 25
 Louis (XI.), 204
 Louis (XVI.), 397
 Louis Philippe, 204
 Lovel, 30, 280
 Lovelace (Lord), 126
 Lovewell, 57, 153
 Low, 32, 164, 278
 Lowell, 201, 371
 Lower, 321
 Lowmounowski, 300
 Lowther, 127
 Lucas, 30
 Luce, 306, 309
 Ludlow, 48, 60, 63, 456, 457
 Lufberry, 253, 254
 Lambert, 180
 Lunt, 91, 102, 117, 232, 233, 358, 454, 483, 488
 Luse, 374
- Lusher, 163, 166
 Lusk, 93, 94
 Luson, 163
 Luther, 30, 432
 Luxembourg, 254
 Lydstone, 117
 Lyman, 182, 342, 430
 Lyme, 30
 Lynch, 116
 Lynden, 196
 Lyndhurst (Lord), 355, 356
 Lyon, 173, 180, 260, 261, 263, 264, 441, 442, 444
 Lyson, 318, 325, 327
 Lyston, 24
- M**
 Macanlay, 148, 229
 Macgregor, 439
 Mackenzie, 421
 Macomber, 174-176, 180, 182, 183
 Macpherson, 468
 Macy, 479
 Magewick, 266
 Magnus (King), 376
 Main, 315
 Mahony, 116
 Majoli, 81
 Makepeace, 50, 52, 80, 184, 469
 Malcomb, 402
 Mallaleu, 354, 478
 Mallory, 208
 Maltby, 29
 Mamentaug (Indian), 47, 48
 Manley, 2, 3, 284
 Mann, 93, 263, 441, 470
 Manning, 30, 230, 221, 358
 Mansfield, 250
 Manship, 461
 Maps, 331, 334
 Marble, 87
 Marbury, 16, 17, 131, 133, 134, 138
 March, 22, 71, 116, 432-454
 Marion, 374
 Markham, 128, 129, 138
 Marknor, 24, 117, 156
 Marsh, 195, 282, 350, 363, 409
 Marshall, 19, 26, 30, 86, 91, 152, 244
 Marston, 29
 Martin, 26, 30, 65, 116, 117, 183, 280, 368, 474
 Martineau, 205
 Martyn, 45
 Marvin, 372, 373, 434
 Marwood, 127
 Mary (Queen), 83, 84, 465
 Mason, 27, 155, 180, 188, 201, 211, 293, 377, 464, 470, 479
 Masseau, 472
 Massie, 29
 Maston, 26
 Mather, 22, 40-42, 46, 98, 102, 163, 112, 151-153, 348, 434, 484
 Mathew, 345
 Matthews, 24, 26, 87
 Mattoon, 462
 Maudit, 273
 Maunsel, 319
 Mauvel, 472
 Maverick, 49, 50, 456
 Macey, 221, 377
 Maxfield, 68, 69, 336, 412
 Maxim, 176

INDEX OF NAMES.

- A
 Abbott, 24, 27, 81, 89,
 117, 211, 354, 419, 438
 Abercrombie, 74, 369
 Abtoste, 238
 Abtson, 238
 Achus, 161
 Acton, 29
 Adams, 8, 20-24, 27, 64,
 106-108, 110, 113, 114,
 116, 119, 156-159, 198,
 206, 209, 227, 264, 273,
 276, 278, 292, 297-301,
 342, 352, 355, 370, 371,
 382, 393, 419, 423, 434,
 436, 447, 448, 464, 488,
 489
 Addison, 472
 Agry, 5
 Ahaton (Indian), 47, 48
 Aiken, 69
 Alberi, 373
 Alby, 232
 Alcock, 26, 315
 Alden, 1, 2, 60, 176, 198,
 438, 439, 470
 Aldrich, 176, 307
 Aldus, 165
 Alexander, 35, 182
 Alexander (Emperor),
 220
 Alford, 183
 Alger, 175
 Allan, 274
 Allard, 25, 450
 Alcock, 315
 Allen, 30, 60, 69, 71, 85,
 115-117, 157, 165, 181,
 182, 190, 208, 211, 234,
 276, 277, 279, 281, 282,
 296, 310, 354, 368, 369,
 419, 428, 430, 432, 436,
 442, 452, 454, 470, 475,
 479
 Alley, 357
 Alliston, 303
 Allston, 201
 Allyn, 30, 458
 Alofsen, 224
 Alva, 232
 Ambrose, 112
 Amherst, 369, 396, 409
 Amory, 198, 199, 227,
 354
 Amos, 180
 Amsden, 87
 Aniyas, 173
 Anderson, 30, 95
 Andre, 285
 Andrew, 49, 80, 98, 99,
 100, 145, 146, 210, 211,
 213, 367, 368, 371, 385,
 468, 480
 Andrews, 32, 33, 278, 388,
 411, 489
 Andros, 41, 42, 172, 411,
 434
 Angell, 102
 Anne (Queen), 243, 354,
 434
 Annesley, 372
 Anthony, 101
 Apes, 438
 Applethwait, 239
 Appleton, 29, 30, 126,
 143, 160, 196, 198, 211,
 224, 278, 279, 288, 371,
 462, 478
 Apsley, 242, 243
 Apthorp, 30
 Archer, 248
 Arcules, 117
 Armington, 354, 466
 Armstrong, 180
 Arnold, 12, 101, 193, 353,
 369
 Arthington, 124
 Asa, 278
 Ashby, 248, 249
 Ashley, 29, 175, 180, 193,
 305, 467, 470
 Ashton, 237
 Ashurst, 41
 Astor, 379
 Atherton, 29, 43, 262,
 265, 444, 466
 Atkins, 85, 125, 395
 Atkinson, 96
 Atwater, 29, 84, 360
 Atwell, 29
 Atwood, 29, 30, 82, 90,
 184
 Aubespine, 373
 Augustine, 219
 Austin, 72, 106, 107, 176,
 193
 Averill, 30, 90, 117
 Avery, 452, 454, 455, 485,
 Axtell, 143, 144, 160
 Ayer, 157, 301
 Ayers, 26, 27, 117, 159,
 343
 Ayres, 25, 117, 158, 343,
 447
 B
 Bab, 24, 25, 450
 Babbett, 429
 Babcock, 66, 354
 Babson, 64, 65
 Backus, 275, 276, 281, 340,
 342, 362, 436
 Bacon, 30, 187, 188, 189,
 293
 Badcock, 262-266, 441-
 444
 Badlam, 265
 Badger, 198, 361, 398,
 430
 Bagley, 29
 Baguall, 198
 Bagshaw, 116
 Baguley, 29
 Bailey, 117, 198, 263, 354
 Bainbridge, 18-29
 Baker, 30, 63, 64, 70, 143,
 198, 200, 279, 282, 290,
 291, 387, 443, 466
 Balch, 7, 380, 386, 388
 Balcom, 87
 Baldwin, 325, 368, 419
 Bale, 391
 Ball, 86, 87, 88, 197
 Ballard, 362, 485, 486
 Bamborough, 127
 Bancroft, 89, 119, 183,
 210, 227, 276, 359
 Banfield, 24
 Bangs, 295, 405, 411, 417,
 418
 Banks, 233, 315
 Barber, 88, 154, 202, 331,
 438, 463, 466
 Barden, 176
 Bards, 297
 Bardsley, 87
 Bardwell, 183
 Barker, 26, 31, 86, 143,
 247, 454
 Barnard, 195, 211, 294,
 361
 Barnes, 46, 57, 87
 Barnham, 29
 Barns, 87
 Barnstead, 183
 Barnum, 29
 Barrasa, 87
 Barre, 106
 Barrell, 423
 Barrett, 427, 465
 Barron, 391
 Barrows, 180
 Barrulo, 88
 Barry, 439, 452
 Barstow, 146, 165, 211
 Bartholomew, 49, 106
 Bartlett, 57, 104, 278-280
 Bartlett, 90, 159, 205, 429,
 475
 Bartol, 88
 Barton, 29, 84, 85
 Baschet, 373
 Bascom, 29
 Bass, 1, 2, 20, 111
 Bassett, 30
 Batchelor, 89
 Bateman, 160
 Bates, 55, 176, 362, 365,
 389
 Bathurst, 243
 Batsham, 45
 Batt, 86
 Battell, 350
 Baum, 373
 Baxter, 151, 318
 Bayard, 340, 466
 Bayley, 290, 417
 Baynes, 128, 129, 133
 Beach, 358, 400, 401
 Beadle, 71
 Beale, 30, 264
 Beals, 176, 429, 430
 Beaman, 369
 Bear, 156
 Beard, 72
 Beaumont, 126
 Beckwith, 30, 349
 Bedwell, 318
 Beed, 239
 Beetson, 124
 Belcher, 82, 155, 263, 265,
 289, 370, 441
 Belden, 29, 342
 Belding, 182
 Bell, 182, 224, 282, 355,
 406, 467, 478, 482
 Bellenden, 29
 Bellingham, 127
 Bellows, 89, 90, 211
 Bemis, 211
 Bemus, 180
 Benjamin, 183
 Bennett, 30, 86, 175, 176,
 180, 238, 267, 281, 282,
 474
 Benson, 24, 156, 175, 176,
 180
 Bent, 263
 Bentley, 291, 443
 Benton, 193
 Bentzen, 376, 379
 Bergeret, 82
 Bernard, 39, 107, 108,
 272, 274, 411
 Berry, 25, 26, 81, 186, 311,
 450-452, 454
 Blackford, 21, 23-27, 156,
 157, 159, 297-302, 448-
 450
 Bidwell, 193, 195
 Bigelow, 11, 29, 85, 89,
 193, 199, 211, 282, 489
 Bill, 47, 48, 106, 109, 221,
 222, 281
 Billings, 117, 183, 264-
 266, 409
 Bills, 83
 Bingham, 435
 Bingler, 343
 Binneman, 335
 Binney, 63
 Bird, 378
 Birdley, 70
 Bishop, 16, 39, 89, 103,
 175
 Bissett, 123
 Bixby, 29
 Black, 343
 Blackaler, 290
 Blackington, 89, 92
 Blackman, 267
 Black Sachem, 60
 Blackwell, 464
 Blake, 30, 64, 260, 262,
 263, 265, 453, 483
 Blakiston, 69
 Blankinship, 429
 Bliss, 440
 Blome, 132
 Blomefield, 318, 323
 Bloomfield, 17, 343, 344
 Blower, 89

- Bly, 175, 180
 Blythman, 125
 Boardman, 104, 245, 249, 350
 Boden, 287
 Bodwell, 280
 Bognert, 360
 Bolland, 274, 352
 Bolles, 30
 Bolton, 176
 Boltwood, 30, 192
 Bonaparte, 382
 Bond, 31, 88, 117, 108, 202, 211, 338
 Bonighton, 312
 Boomer, 433
 Bonner, 87
 Boorum, 85
 Booth, 175, 176, 178, 179, 180, 181, 307, 431, 472
 Borden, 180, 181
 Boreel, 379
 Borlase, 375
 Bostock, 82
 Boston, 116, 117
 Boswell, 292
 Bosworth, 164, 247-249, 330
 Boteler, 243
 Bottom, 282
 Boudinot, 374
 Boughton, 30
 Bourne, 70, 116, 490
 Bouteille, 219
 Bouton, 155
 Bowditch, 6, 439
 Bowdoin, 107, 108, 374
 Bowen, 14, 85, 180, 183, 207
 Bowers, 108
 Bowker, 198
 Bowles, 88
 Bowman, 211
 Bowne, 167
 Boyd, 25, 159, 199, 449
 Boyden, 473
 Boyes, 33
 Boylston, 8, 211
 Boynton, 157, 279, 280, 369
 Boyvill, 237
 Brabrook, 282
 Brackerbury, 19
 Bracket, 23, 24, 43, 156, 159, 452-464
 Bradbury, 30, 70, 224, 280, 478
 Bradford, 1, 34, 267, 276, 436, 437
 Bradlee, 100
 Bradley, 199, 360, 368
 Bradshaw, 335
 Bradstreet, 70, 74
 Brady, 389
 Brainard, 363
 Braley, 175, 180, 467
 Braman, 467
 Bramin, 92, 181
 Brand, 56
 Branker, 50, 55
 Brattle, 108, 487
 Braythwaite, 30
 Breck, 207
 Breed, 354
 Bremen, 205
 Brennan, 406
 Brett, 123
 Brevoort, 379
 Brewer, 57, 158, 180, 307, 363
 Brewster, 27, 156, 337, 400, 467, 482
 Briant, 170
 Brick, 482
 Bridge, 211
 Bridges, 431
 Brier, 280
 Brigham, 35, 387, 468
 Briggs, 180, 183, 184, 308, 309, 341, 356, 429, 472
 Bright, 211
 Brightman, 266
 Brinkerhoff, 88
 Bristed, 379
 Bristoe, 87, 211
 Bristow, 30
 Britt, 320
 Brockett, 30
 Brocklebank, 277
 Brodhead, 369, 474
 Brooke, 169, 214, 216
 Brookes, 139
 Brooks, 65, 117, 203, 207, 287, 344
 Broughton, 29, 287
 Browne, 14, 23, 25, 26, 30, 34, 71, 87, 88, 90, 100, 158, 159, 163, 182, 194, 195, 206, 208, 211, 221, 238, 278, 279, 280, 343, 355, 368, 369, 419, 433, 445, 459, 460, 463, 487, 489
 Brookholme, 132
 Bruce, 90, 198, 322, 379
 Bruxble, 238
 Bryant, 6, 87, 175, 176, 309, 429, 432, 454, 475
 Buchanan, 16, 91, 357
 Buck, 30, 440
 Buckingham, 439
 Buckland, 49, 461
 Buckman, 213
 Buckminster, 424, 477
 Bucknel, 454
 Buel, 198, 360
 Bugbee, 428
 Bulkeley, 29, 191, 206, 207
 Bull, 30, 115, 193, 342, 379
 Bullard, 165
 Bullock, 30, 80, 86-89, 198, 357, 367
 Bulman, 117
 Bumpus, 176
 Bumstead, 30
 Bunce, 193, 249, 342
 Bunn, 343
 Burbank, 117, 429
 Burder, 325
 Burdett, 173
 Burdick, 85
 Burge, 44, 46
 Burgess, 104, 276
 Burgoyne, 284, 421
 Burke, 317, 353, 435
 Burks, 116
 Burley, 156
 Bursley, 310
 Burnaby, 272
 Burnap, 57
 Burnet, 324, 481
 Burnham, 27, 29, 100, 156, 280, 329, 339, 354
 Burnside, 356
 Burr, 103, 104, 193
 Burrill, 153
 Burroughs, 85
 Burroughs, 464, 468
 Burrows, 291
 Burt, 143
 Burton, 233
 Busby, 25
 Bush, 57, 282
 Bushnell, 476, 486, 487
 Buss, 160
 Bussey, 381
 Buswell, 110
 Butler, 30, 80, 116, 117, 193, 195, 349, 455, 485
 Butterfield, 86
 Butts, 30
 Buxton, 249, 251, 252
 Byles, 1
 Byfield, 41
 Byrde, 30
 Byrne, 196
 Byron, 242
 C
 Cabot, 88, 89, 201
 Cadwell, 183, 193
 Cady, 87
 Cake, 238
 Caldwell, 24, 198, 465
 Calef, 42, 102, 275
 Callender, 266
 Calverley, 126, 127
 Camden, 20, 320, 321
 Campbell, 87, 164, 176, 207, 355, 447
 Campyon, 343
 Canady, 176, 181
 Canaway, 116
 Candler, 100, 198, 224
 Canney, 25, 196
 Canning, 86
 Cannon, 66, 67
 Capen, 51
 Capron, 15, 266, 267, 281, 431
 Carey, 18, 30, 57
 Cargill, 419
 Carlin, 97
 Carline, 315
 Carlton, 115, 158, 446
 Carpenter, 178, 439, 445
 Carr, 117, 356
 Carson, 378
 Carter, 1, 16, 24, 30, 86, 117, 134, 135, 139, 156, 276, 300, 301, 391, 449
 Carver, 64, 292
 Cary, 175, 379, 400
 Cassilis (Earl of), 244
 Castle, 181
 Caswell, 87, 176, 178, 207, 428
 Cate, 451, 454
 Catten, 117
 Caverly, 27, 45
 Cavendish, 127
 Caxton, 473
 Cazneau, 489
 Cely, 30
 Clace, 85
 Chadbourne, 117, 314
 Chadwick, 371, 447
 Chaffee, 330, 354
 Chalmers, 275, 435
 Chamberlain, 244
 Chamberlayne, 30
 Chambre, 186
 Camperdowne, 238
 Champlain, 369
 Champney, 87, 89
 Chandler, 5, 88, 103, 159, 164, 336, 442, 447, 468
 Chanler, 255, 379
 Channing, 7
 Chapin, 45, 88, 475
 Chaplin, 30
 Chapman, 5, 157, 378, 379, 454, 455
 Chappell, 60
 Charity, 256
 Charles (King), 14, 38, 98, 125, 217, 242, 317, 345-347, 373, 485
 Charnock, 365, 397
 Chase, 139, 179, 181, 213, 277, 279, 356, 368, 432, 433, 464, 469, 470, 472
 Chatfield, 29
 Chatterton, 29
 Chauncy, 30, 270, 340, 387, 416, 436
 Checkley, 111
 Cheever, 34
 Cheneau, 461
 Cheney, 30, 139, 140, 200, 278
 Cherry, 82
 Chester, 17, 83, 120, 211, 236, 338-342, 350, 464
 Chester (Earl of), 16
 Chetwood, 342
 Chevalier, 438
 Chevallet, 59
 Chick, 157
 Chickataubut, 49
 Chickering, 165, 166, 439
 Child, 37, 211
 Childs, 355
 Chipman, 349
 Chisholme, 59
 Chittenden, 29, 160, 161
 Choate, 70
 Cholmley, 127, 128
 Choules, 355
 Chrysostom, 219
 Church, 30, 64, 153, 154, 180, 267, 293, 436, 471
 Churchill, 175, 176, 180
 Chute, 32, 277, 279, 317
 Cilley, 460, 483
 Claghorn, 79
 Clapp, 52, 85, 200, 260, 261, 262, 264, 265, 443, 444, 456, 457, 490
 Clarell, 124, 323
 Clarke, 7, 14, 15, 22, 30, 116, 117, 160, 156, 175, 179, 180, 181, 200, 212, 213, 222, 224, 266, 267, 276-278, 295, 307, 345, 348, 352, 359, 363, 366, 369, 377, 405, 417-418, 433, 434, 450, 454, 456, 475, 476, 478, 481, 482, 488-490
 Claver, 371, 372
 Clay, 207
 Cleveland, 11, 12, 6, 292
 Clemens, 176
 Clement (VII.), 82
 Clement, 48, 112, 117, 3
 Clements, 72
 Clerk, 27, 186
 Clifford, 125, 363, 383
 Clifton, 14, 169
 Clibee, 87
 Clossen, 181
 Clough, 326
 Cluff, 117
 Cobb, 4, 63, 90, 176, 189, 190, 256, 417
 Cobham, 323
 Cockayne, 82
 Cocke, 135
 Coddington, 29, 151
 Codman, 199, 419
 Coe, 50
 Coffin, 64, 159, 197
 Coggeshall, 30, 266
 Cogswell, 279, 476
 Coit, 311
 Colborne, 165, 490
 Colburn, 33, 57, 212, 224, 266, 35
 Colby, 404, 409, 41
 Colby, 26
 Colcut, 280
 Cole, 30, 62, 85, 178, 180, 194, 447

- Coleman, 24, 26, 27, 104,
 156, 158, 159, 189, 299-
 301, 448-450
 Coleridge, 327
 Coles, 186
 Colligny, 373
 Collamore, 90, 200
 Collen, 115
 Collicott, 48-51
 Collier, 83, 325
 Collins, 25, 30, 163, 180,
 191, 355, 442
 Collyer, 193
 Colman, 106, 153, 434
 Colt, 30
 Colton, 29, 194
 Columbus, 84, 231
 Colvin, 67
 Combe, 29
 Combee, 29
 Comber, 29
 Compton, 29, 343
 Comstock, 29
 Conant, 89, 198, 349, 355
 Congdon, 66
 Conklin, 108
 Conner, 117
 Connor, 460
 Conny, 82
 Constable, 160
 Conway, 103
 Conyers, 238
 Cooch, 30
 Cooke, 27, 30, 45, 46, 48,
 49, 86, 89, 154, 162, 188,
 299
 Coolbroth, 25, 157, 159,
 301, 447, 450, 451
 Coolidge, 211, 379
 Coombs, 170, 316
 Cooper, 9, 18, 33, 84, 106,
 161, 227, 341, 394, 397,
 421, 463
 Cope, 16, 17
 Copeland, 100, 206
 Copley, 221, 355, 356, 467
 Copp, 87, 473
 Coquerel, 373
 Corbett, 356
 Corbyn, 296
 Corcoran, 91, 196
 Corey, 198, 212, 224, 478
 Corliss, 401
 Corne, 82
 Corner, 403
 Cornwallis, 352
 Corry, 435
 Corser, 290
 Corson, 117
 Cortes, 232
 Corwin, 160, 161, 331
 Cothren, 31
 Cotton, 29, 37, 150, 158,
 176, 180, 243, 380, 439
 Cousins, 116, 117
 Couteiller, 223
 Covert, 30
 Covil, 291
 Cowdin, 306
 Cowdrey, 86
 Cowell, 287
 Cowlage, 165
 Cowley, 155
 Cox, 82, 180, 382
 Craddock, 65
 Crafts, 2
 Drake, 126
 Crandall, 267
 Crane, 90, 184, 261, 263,
 265, 288, 306, 371, 387,
 442-444, 490
 Crank, 180
 Cranston, 114
 Crapo, 175
 Crawford, 25, 416
 Creasie, 82
 Crediford, 116
 Creed, 86
 Creek, 266
 Crehore, 262-264, 288,
 443, 444
 Crequi, 82
 Cressey, 479
 Creshon, 343
 Cresset, 83
 Cressey, 280
 Crittenden, 29
 Crocker, 156, 281
 Crockett, 24, 96, 298, 448
 Cromwell, 167, 247, 313,
 343, 345, 346, 474, 485
 Crooks, 368, 474, 475
 Crosby, 58, 86, 295
 Crosland, 238
 Cross, 82, 162, 202, 279,
 419, 447, 455
 Crossman, 165, 310
 Crow, 194
 Crowell, 190, 191, 295, 344
 Crumel, 157
 Cruttenden, 29
 Cudworth, 356, 466
 Cue, 251
 Culver, 165
 Cunningham, 4, 160, 319,
 320
 Currier, 87, 163, 279
 Curtis, 1-9, 116, 183, 198,
 253, 286, 315
 Curtius, 325
 Cushing, 12, 167, 155, 330,
 336, 364, 379, 403, 411,
 418, 490
 Cushman, 34, 176, 349,
 356
 Custis, 398
 Cutler, 211, 223, 391
 Cutter, 344, 483
 Cutting, 211, 439
 Cutts, 30, 117, 224

 D
 Dakin, 222
 Dale, 114, 115
 Dallas, 469
 Dalrymple, 412
 Dalton, 239
 Dam, 21, 23-27, 117, 156-
 159, 297-302, 447-451,
 455
 Dame, 21, 297
 Damon, 182, 300
 Damrell, 358
 Dana, 167, 362, 476
 Danby, 125, 126
 Dane, 89, 274, 277, 278
 Danforth, 37, 116, 117,
 140, 141, 183, 223, 367,
 440
 Dantel, 69, 262, 265
 Daniels, 336
 Darby, 61
 Darcy (Lord), 125
 Darling, 174, 176
 Dart, 39
 D'Aulney, 153
 Davenport, 29, 329, 347,
 374, 458
 Davids, 463, 479
 Davidson, 193
 Davis, 4, 24, 32, 39, 85,
 87, 106, 116, 117, 156,
 180, 183, 198, 213, 263,
 265, 279, 280, 336, 356,
 364, 419, 424, 452-454,
 478, 489
 Davison, 197, 281
 Davy, 17
 Dawen, 267
 Dawes, 30, 86
 Dawson, 83, 490
 Day, 160, 161, 280, 446,
 447
 Deane, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35,
 85, 88, 89, 100, 103, 116,
 140, 143, 176, 211, 212,
 224, 251, 264, 282, 306,
 364-366, 379, 410, 414,
 429, 465, 479, 484, 485
 Dearborn, 162, 455, 483
 Dearing, 117
 De Barras, 398
 De Beaumont, 323
 Debert, 403
 Deblois, 199
 De Camp, 471
 De Chastellux, 455
 Decker, 25, 298, 299, 448
 De Colligny, 373
 De Costa, 208, 368
 Deering, 199, 419
 D'Este, 81
 De Fekisby, 326
 Degrand, 266
 De Gray, 360
 Dehon, 88, 469
 D'Israeli, 473
 De Kay, 326
 De Kenerisforth, 323
 Dekey, 420, 426
 De la Mott, 350
 Delancey, 374
 Delano, 198
 De la Noye, 198
 De Lattre, 363
 Del Lee, 323
 De Loyaute, 254
 D'Mann, 198
 De Martigne, 398
 De Medicis, 373
 De Mesmaker, 223
 Democke, 48, 49
 De Moranville, 175, 431,
 432
 Denbow, 24
 Dene, 29
 Denham, 124, 325, 334,
 335
 Denison, 203, 204, 280
 Deniston, 464
 Denmark, 443
 Denmore, 26
 Dennett, 24, 27, 157-159,
 393
 Dennis, 263
 Denny, 30, 86, 110, 111
 De Nottbeck, 379
 Denslow, 49
 Denton, 29
 De Rastrick, 326
 Derby, 29, 86, 418
 De Roos, 126, 128
 De Rotherfield, 123
 Desborough, 457
 Deshon, 117
 De Silveira, 197
 De Thornhill, 326
 Devens, 33, 87
 Devereux, 199
 Devil, 67
 Devotion, 116
 De Wakefield, 323
 Dewey, 356, 438
 De Witt, 88, 380
 Dexter, 33, 34, 108, 153,
 154, 440, 477, 478
 D'You, 472
 Dibdin, 325
 Dickens, 80, 386, 473
 Dickenson, 200, 282
 Dickerman, 200, 264
 Dickinson, 358, 363, 437
 Dickson, 158
 Dike, 162, 262, 307, 309
 Dill, 266
 Dille, 343
 Dillon, 125
 Dimmick, 387
 Dimmock, 48, 49, 281
 Dinamore, 400
 Diosway, 374
 Dix, 211
 Dixon, 291
 Dixwell, 346
 Doane, 62, 63
 Dockum, 454
 Dodd, 331
 Dodge, 155, 370, 477
 Dolble, 453
 Dole, 278, 279
 Doler, 336
 Dolkum, 463
 Dollos, 455
 Donahue, 196
 Donald, 159
 Dongan, 172
 Donnell, 117
 Doollittle, 182, 270
 Dore, 26, 302, 358, 447,
 449
 Dorman, 117
 Dorr, 4, 349
 Dotson, 117
 Doty, 74, 175, 178
 Doughty, 117
 Douglass, 175, 180, 270,
 281, 431
 Dow, 25-27, 279, 298, 336,
 451
 Down, 278
 Downing, 21, 23-27, 117,
 156-159, 297-302, 447-
 451
 Downs, 278, 290
 Drake, 35, 40-42, 47, 48,
 102, 107, 108, 153, 155,
 212, 223, 240, 245, 325,
 330, 334, 350, 420
 Draper, 30, 213, 219
 Drax, 124, 240
 Dresser, 430
 Drew, 24, 25, 30
 Drinkwater, 461
 Dronsfield, 426
 Druggier, 82
 Drury, 11, 12
 Duane, 224
 Dudley, 35, 153, 364, 391,
 392, 434, 445
 Duffie, 379
 Duffield, 29
 Duhian, 335
 Dummer, 154
 Dunbar, 75
 Duncan, 48-51, 55, 363
 Duham, 92, 98, 116, 176,
 180, 343, 344, 433
 Dunn, 85
 Danton, 372
 Durgan, 156
 Durant, 123
 Durell, 158
 Duren, 351
 Durfee, 304
 Durkee, 281
 Duryea, 375
 Dutch, 165
 Dutton, 29, 380, 480
 Dwight, 165, 166, 419, 427
 Dwyer, 157
 Dyer, 48, 51, 52, 209, 291,
 411

 E
 Eairs, 62
 Eales, 50
 Eames, 90
 Earl, 78
 Easterbrook, 211

age 495-96
is bound in front of → p. 495

- Eastman, 71, 90, 163, 183,
279, 336, 337, 363
Easton, 194, 441
Eaton, 29, 175, 176, 180,
241, 242, 329, 349
Eccleston, 29
Eckomberg, 352
Eddy, 175, 176, 183, 198,
211, 309, 310, 379, 428
Edes, 197, 213, 345, 353,
456, 463
Edgerly, 156, 158
Edmunds, 356
Edminster, 180, 181
Edmund, 476
Edson, 176
Edward (King), 16, 122,
123, 236, 311, 317, 319,
323, 325, 326, 345
Edwards, 29, 95, 195, 221,
222, 330
Egan, 200
Egbert, 400
Egleston, 363
Eldridge, 116
Elgin (Lord), 361
Elliot, 5, 38, 39, 151, 152,
224, 381, 434, 436, 462
Elizabeth (Queen), 316,
324, 325, 335
Elicek, 86
Ellen, 262
Ellery, 353
Elliot, 154, 200, 251, 252,
362, 463, 469, 490
Ellis, 85, 87, 89, 176, 180,
198, 212, 241, 242, 246,
280, 305
Ellison, 431
Els, 264
Elsley, 277
Elwyn, 396
Ely, 282
Ely, 30
Emerson, 46, 278, 279,
282, 438
Emery, 30, 140, 278, 280,
294, 424
Emmons, 200, 438
Emory, 251
Endicot, 214, 347
Engle, 469
English, 238
Ensign, 193, 194, 430
Entick, 274
Eplethwatt, 239
Epps, 32
Erasmus, 219
Ernst, 354
Errington, 59
Erving, 183
Erwin, 198
Estabrook, 468
Eusebius, 219
Eustis, 337, 350, 421
Evans, 29, 116, 163, 180,
200, 304
Everts, 302
Everenden, 265
Everett, 80, 119, 165, 231,
275, 286, 288, 289, 351,
462
Ewer, 198
Eyre, 103, 211, 487

F
Fabyan, 21, 22, 24-26,
157, 158, 159, 297, 298,
300, 450
Fairbank, 87
Fairbanks, 165, 282, 446
Fairfield, 29, 116
Falconer, 396
Fales, 85
Faneuil, 374
Fanning, 281
Fanshaw, 30
Farley, 200
Farmer, 16, 17, 37, 42,
81, 209, 329, 437
Farnan, 183
Farnsworth, 82
Farnsworth, 288, 290
Farnum, 90, 97
Farragut, 401, 466, 471
Farrar, 90, 282
Farrington, 4
Farwell, 86
Fawkes, 20
Fay, 356
Fayerweather, 455
Fearling, 177, 309, 330
Febiger, 467
Fellows, 278, 279
Felt, 82, 153, 154, 212,
276, 439
Fendall, 30
Fenelon, 373, 426
Fenner, 14, 363
Fenno, 262, 264, 200, 442
Ferguson, 86
Fernald, 26, 27, 72, 117,
158, 393
Ferrars, 131
Fessenden, 199, 200, 357
Field, 23, 26, 81, 158, 166
-173, 182, 210, 264, 354,
362, 363, 367
Fifield, 29, 452, 453
Filling, 27
Filkin, 137
Fillmore, 199, 201, 224,
357, 463
Finch, 127
Finley, 274
Finoth, 371, 466
Finn, 393
Fish, 82, 180, 198
Fisher, 48, 88, 89, 151,
165, 172, 180, 206, 224,
378, 445, 463, 464
Fiske, 211, 354, 390, 441
Fitts, 30, 64, 292, 379, 476
Fitch, 70, 71, 161-165
Fitz, 70-72, 161-165
Fitzgerald, 27
Fitz Maldred, 19
Fitz Randolph, 344
Fitzwilliams, 134, 242
Flagg, 198, 211
Flanders, 163, 336
Fleming, 123, 134, 135,
139
Fletcher, 44, 116, 127,
191, 234, 389-392
Fleury, 90
Flint, 476
Flood, 51, 196
Flower, 316
Flowers, 183
Floyd, 200
Flynt, 85, 420
Fobes, 140, 141, 267
Fogg, 158
Follet, 449
Folsom, 85, 157, 203, 361,
452
Fountain, 374
Forbes, 400, 439
Force, 34-37, 41, 200, 343
Ford, 30, 48, 50, 53, 202,
263, 357
Forman, 169, 173
Forrester, 200
Forster, 213
Foss, 25, 448, 451-455
Foster, 15, 43, 86, 90,
175, 176, 249, 278, 354,
357, 379, 443
Fouet, 26
Foulsham, 454
Fowle, 278-280
Fowler, 28, 186, 278
Fox, 82, 156, 296, 440,
452
Foxcroft, 155
Fram, 281
Francis (I.), 82
Francis, 465
Franklin, 9, 67, 84, 209,
210, 267, 268, 489
Frary, 165
Frazer, 280
Freeman, 57, 62, 64, 90,
187-189, 293, 344, 397,
414, 415, 464
Freley, 297
French, 87, 102, 163, 183,
286, 305, 306, 336, 366,
455
Frey, 180
Frisbie, 369
Frissell, 87, 203
Frobenius, 219
Frost, 30, 465, 418
Frothingham, 35, 85, 198,
286, 340, 435
Fry, 101, 157, 175, 409
Fuller, 161, 176, 178, 211,
250, 252, 278, 296, 311,
354, 444, 453, 477
Furbish, 117, 357
Furbur, 23-27, 72, 156,
159, 298-301, 440-451
Furnel, 25

G
Gaches, 373
Gage, 39, 107, 272, 274,
413, 447
Gains, 159, 279, 380
Gale, 213, 284, 287, 377
Galloway, 276, 280
Gallup, 86
Gandor, 82
Ganse, 264, 443, 444
Gardner, 236
Gardner, 86, 97, 151, 183,
479
Gargrave, 125, 126
Garibaldi, 80
Garret, 239
Garrison, 198
Gars, 453
Gartwell, 90
Gascoigne, 124, 125
Gates, 30, 282, 284
Gay, 165, 289
Gayarre, 230
Gaylord, 59
Geary, 282
Gee, 425
Geer, 281
Geese, 82
Genere, 165
Geno, 282
Gellins, 278
George, 86, 117, 277
George (King), 114, 271,
356, 369, 406, 407, 410,
434, 489
Gerrish, 108, 117, 159,
278, 279, 351, 463
Gerry, 283
Getchell, 117
Gibson, 49-52
Giddings, 164, 279
Gifford, 323
Gilbert, 57, 97, 117, 143,
175, 194, 224, 345, 348,
357, 362, 375, 475
Gilby, 139, 131
Gilchrist, 344
Giles, 222, 353
Gill, 163
Gillet, 59, 194
Gillpatrick, 116
Gillman, 23, 200, 204, 206,
285, 286
Gillmore, 200
Gilson, 87
Gisby, 176, 307
Gladding, 200
Glazier, 282, 289
Gleer, 25
Glover, 50, 51, 53, 64, 86,
262, 264, 283-286, 287,
453, 475
Goch, 333
Goddard, 211
Goddrey, 279, 311-313,
315, 316
Godsoe, 26
Gody, 278
Goes, 82
Goffe, 113, 345-348
Goins, 356
Goldsmith, 347
Goldstone, 21
Goldthorpe, 126
Goldthwaite, 30
Goodale, 251, 252, 371
Goodell, 213, 224, 252
Goodenow, 143
Goodhue, 200
Gooding, 39
Goodrich, 57, 86
Goodricke, 127
Goodwin, 30, 88, 117, 194,
203, 426, 427
Gookin, 49, 209
Gootman, 159
Gordon, 161, 382, 418, 436
Gore, 2, 6
Gorges, 38, 216-218, 311,
312, 316
Gorton, 37, 150, 363
Gorum, 462
Goss, 156, 452-454
Gould, 482, 438, 439
Gouls, 249
Gove, 27, 160, 211
Gowell, 117
Gower, 127
Gracian, 443
Grafton, 325, 335, 453, 465
Graham, 18, 342, 438
Garrison, 359
Grant, 71, 117, 186, 441
Grantham, 137, 241
Graves, 194, 414, 417
Gray, 5, 8, 24, 30, 61, 106,
267, 298, 309, 336, 357,
418
Greaves, 197
Gree, 453
Greeley, 91, 357
Greene, 4, 82, 83, 85, 88,
96, 117, 156, 182, 200,
213, 281, 356, 363, 364,
379, 383, 419, 423, 429
Greenleaf, 104, 106, 278,
294, 295, 437
Greenough, 3, 157, 158
Greenway, 200
Greenwood, 200, 363, 357
Gregory (the Great), 474
Gregory, 238, 263
Grew, 357
Grey, 465
Gridley, 3, 107
Griffin, 32, 108, 331, 334,
447
Griggs, 43, 374
Grindall, 39
Grinnell, 310
Grissold, 88, 354
Grotter, 82

- Maxwell, 57-59, 302
 May, 4, 117
 Mayhew, 33, 38, 351
 Mayo, 62, 63, 91, 187, 189, 191, 295
 McArthur, 59
 McCampbell, 95
 McCleary, 91
 McClellen, 87
 McClintock, 156
 McConihe, 207, 208, 306
 McCready, 490
 McCulley, 175, 182
 McDaniel, 116
 McDermot, 320
 McDonald, 157
 McDonough, 86, 409
 McDougal, 294
 McEffe, 116
 McFarlin, 183
 McIntire, 253, 404
 McIntosh, 436
 McKean, 89, 259, 261
 McKenzie, 467
 McLellan, 117
 McMarrow, 116
 McMurrrough, 321
 McNamee, 207
 McNeal, 282
 McNeile, 264
 Meacham, 349
 Mead, 30
 Meader, 157, 158
 Meagher, 91
 Means, 90, 307
 Mecarel, 117
 Meder, 157, 158
 Medici, 81
 Meel, 27
 Meereas, 452, 454
 Meigs, 487
 Melford, 247
 Melish, 437
 Mellen, 12, 86, 282
 Meloon, 448, 453
 Melune, 452, 453
 Merivale, 465
 Merriam, 88, 143, 160, 161
 Merrick, 184, 469
 Merrifield, 116
 Merrill, 80, 195, 336, 349
 Merriott, 48
 Merritt, 311
 Merriweather, 79
 Merrow, 358
 Merry, 344
 Merwin, 355
 Meserve, 358, 396
 Meservey, 24, 25, 27, 158, 299-301, 448
 Mesier, 311
 Messer, 221
 Messinger, 57, 224
 Metcalf, 32, 43, 163, 222
 Meyrick, 335
 Meyceet, 156
 Michill, 338
 Middleton, 19, 29, 127, 346
 Mighill, 195, 277
 Milbanke, 127
 Miles, 117
 Miller, 24, 26, 27, 57, 59, 91, 157, 175, 263, 265, 282, 298, 444
 Mills, 157, 158, 200, 441, 453
 Milton, 229, 318
 Miner, 431
 Minot, 48, 50, 51, 64, 272, 273, 382, 475
 Mirfield, 126
 Mishnay, 158
 Mitchell, 30, 60, 87, 184, 280, 342
 Mixter, 211
 Molière, 229
 Mollineux, 108, 110
 Mollines, 1, 2
 Monroe, 291
 Montague, 182, 183, 223, 352
 Montcalm, 73, 250, 369
 Montfort, 124
 Moody, 25, 117, 157, 195, 279, 361, 405, 411, 415
 Mooers, 280
 Moore, 25, 30, 37, 49, 51, 52, 86, 93, 152, 182, 183, 333, 344, 358, 375, 435, 440, 454, 455
 Moores, 344
 Moorhouse, 254
 Morant, 30
 Mordaunt (Lord), 334
 More, 82, 117
 Morehouse, 490
 Morey, 262, 263
 Morgan, 342, 363
 Morpeth (Lord), 205
 Morr, 158
 Morrill, 92, 162, 163, 279, 342
 Morris, 396, 398, 475
 Morrison, 117, 251
 Morrrough, 417
 Morse, 87, 165, 176, 210, 211, 223, 276, 358, 381, 436, 447, 475
 Morton, 29, 36, 39, 175, 176, 178, 180, 184, 467
 Moses, 27
 Mosher, 175, 431
 Motley, 119, 210
 Mott, 30, 487
 Moulton, 26, 301
 Mount, 33, 34
 Mowatt, 410, 411, 414, 415, 418
 Mudge, 252, 370, 380, 464
 Mugford, 283, 284
 Mugrig, 280
 Mullally, 156
 Mulliken, 446
 Mullins, 1, 193
 Mumford, 266, 267
 Munjoy, 314, 414, 416
 Munnings, 51, 52
 Munroe, 87, 90, 201, 336, 474
 Munsell, 104, 376, 482, 484
 Murat, 205
 Murdoch, 366
 Murdock, 24
 Murie, 450
 Murphy, 196, 380
 Murray, 128, 182
 Musgrove, 279
 Muzzy, 447
 Myzantonomy, 206
 Myer, 442
 Myrick, 189, 296
 N
 Napoleon, 91, 204
 Nash, 487
 Nason, 89, 90, 117, 157, 209, 211-213, 224, 367, 368, 420, 466, 474, 478
 Nauntun, 372
 Navarette, 229
 Neale, 27, 154, 158, 452-453, 479
 Needham, 43, 45, 46
 Nelson, 23, 27, 79, 87, 176, 177, 178, 181, 308, 309, 362
 Newbery, 51, 348
 Newbury, 14
 Newcomb, 29, 211
 Newell, 183
 Newhall, 252, 433
 Newland, 30
 Newman, 30, 164, 278, 399
 Newmarch, 123, 279
 Newton, 29, 87, 143, 200, 292, 289, 440, 468
 Newtt, 72
 Nichols, 60, 119, 183, 252, 334, 409, 490
 Nicholson, 200
 Nicolson, 201
 Niles, 263, 270, 271, 435, 441
 Norcliffe, 127
 Norcross, 211, 369
 Norcut, 188
 Norket, 188
 Northleigh, 323
 Northrop, 30
 Norton, 29, 184, 244, 471
 Norwood, 92, 156
 Nourse, 250
 Noyes, 64, 71, 143, 108, 339, 358, 434, 471, 478
 Nutter, 21, 23-27, 72, 156, 159, 297-301, 447-451
 O
 Oakley, 377
 Oaks, 87
 O'Brien, 320
 O'Brien, 400
 O'Byrne, 320
 O'Byrne, 321
 Ocam, 238
 O'Connell, 91
 O'Conner, 196
 Odell, 336, 337, 379
 Odiorne, 104
 O'Flaherty, 321
 Ogilvie, 343
 Oglethorpe, 136
 Okes, 461
 Oldham, 211
 Oldmixon, 153
 Oliver, 30, 107, 152, 371, 402, 420, 487
 Olmstead, 195
 Omey, 175
 Orcutt, 369
 Orcutt, 182, 281
 Orgill, 243
 Orme, 283
 Orr, 354
 Osborne, 86, 156, 200, 208, 351
 Osgood, 81, 109, 336, 359
 Oska, 433
 Otis, 106-108, 110, 209, 271, 272, 352, 435, 477
 O'Toole, 320-322
 Overton, 29
 Owens, 86
 Oxnard, 414, 415, 418
 P
 Paddock, 175, 176, 470
 Page, 189, 181, 359, 369, 476, 477
 Paige, 183, 198, 213, 368, 369
 Pailsley, 482
 Paine, 12, 43, 60-64, 64, 85, 143, 187-191, 200, 275, 291-293, 306, 308, 310, 356, 433
 Paley, 219
 Palfrey, 210
 Palmer, 41, 42, 180, 184, 224, 267, 290, 455, 466, 469-471
 Palmore, 117
 Parish, 436
 Pariman, 117
 Park, 211, 225, 369
 Parker, 5, 6, 27, 30, 86, 89, 90, 115, 150, 180, 279, 382, 391, 419, 426
 Parke, 466
 Parkhurst, 211
 Parkman, 50
 Farley, 149
 Farr, 226
 Farris, 103, 180, 181, 304, 306-308, 310
 Parrott, 359
 Parsley, 26
 Parson, 278
 Parsons, 65, 92, 224, 226, 454, 455
 Partridge, 83, 470
 Patch, 300, 301
 Patterson, 281, 354, 359
 Paul, 117, 143, 157
 Paulding, 469
 Payne, 32, 33
 Paynter, 130
 Payson, 200, 359, 365
 Peabody, 92, 234, 288, 354, 366, 382, 386, 438
 Peapes, 303
 Pearce, 85
 Pearl, 27
 Pearsall, 344
 Pearson, 27, 278, 279, 378
 Pease, 482
 Peaslee, 361, 362, 368
 Peck, 30, 92, 352, 445, 475
 Pecker, 176
 Peckham, 68
 Pedigrove, 158
 Pegram, 352
 Pelce, 26, 73-79, 174-185, 211, 213, 265, 280, 287, 304-310, 428-433, 441, 469, 470, 472, 482
 Pell, 190, 458
 Pemberton, 108, 425, 436
 Pendergrass, 116
 Penfield, 29
 Pengelly, 29
 Penhallow, 29, 155, 281
 Penington, 29, 39
 Pennant, 83
 Pennell, 29
 Penniman, 441
 Penoyer, 29
 Pepperell, 117, 118, 209, 352, 395, 399
 Pepys, 303
 Percy (Bishop), 325
 Percival, 60, 188, 203, 328
 Perdue, 442
 Perigo, 281, 282
 Perit, 362
 Perkins, 117, 158, 180, 207, 224, 282, 307, 433
 Perley, 90, 149
 Perrin, 429
 Perry, 98, 117, 176, 183, 206, 253, 440, 450, 451
 Pestell, 82
 Peter (Czar), 243
 Peters, 30, 206
 Pettee, 202
 Pettigrew, 157
 Pettigrew, 374, 377, 378
 Pettigrell, 65
 Peverly, 27
 Peverton, 450
 Pevey, 24-26, 157, 159, 302, 450
 Phelps, 200, 251, 357
 Philbrick, 451-454, 488
 Philbrook, 157, 466
 Philip (King), 15, 46, 153, 164, 386, 438

- Philippe, 373
 Phillips, 25, 26, 32, 48,
 49, 51, 62, 65, 92, 106,
 108, 165, 202, 211, 249,
 405, 410, 418, 420
 Phipps, 365
 Pickard, 280
 Phoenix, 97, 375
 Pickens, 176, 177, 306,
 309
 Pickering, 23-27, 127, 158,
 -159, 230, 301, 447-450,
 489
 Pidell, 60
 Pidgeon, 83
 Pierce, 50, 65, 89, 117,
 200, 361, 472
 Pierpoint, 241
 Pierson, 117, 343, 344
 Pike, 163, 277, 279, 336,
 344
 Pillsbury, 26
 Pinchon, 49
 Pinckney, 30
 Piner, 24, 159
 Pitcairn, 489
 Pitcher, 262, 264, 265,
 441-444
 Piper, 107
 Pitkin, 192, 339, 348
 Pittman, 27, 85, 374, 375,
 487
 Pittney, 344
 Pitts, 143, 359, 428
 Pizarro, 232
 Place, 23, 24, 26, 300, 358,
 448, 450
 Plalce, 24, 25, 27, 300, 301
 Plastow, 49
 Platt, 225, 379
 Playford, 424
 Plimpton, 29
 Plumb, 30
 Plummer, 24, 278
 Pocock, 206
 Podd, 31
 Poland, 479
 Pole, 81
 Pollington, 123, 125
 Polycarp, 219
 Pomeroy, 413
 Pond, 362
 Poole, 38, 143, 213, 215-
 218
 Poor, 31, 278
 Pope, 52, 60, 420
 Porter, 30, 68, 97, 180,
 195, 250, 286, 419, 465,
 478
 Post, 430
 Potter, 206, 207, 213, 280,
 363, 429, 472, 479, 482,
 490
 Poulton, 241
 Powell, 33, 165, 166, 413
 Powers, 30, 183, 222, 440
 Pownall, 409, 410
 Pratt, 35, 73, 87, 175, 176,
 178, 180, 181, 197, 211,
 471, 472
 Pray, 25, 92, 200, 304
 Preble, 18, 202, 224, 311-
 317, 393, 401-419
 Prence, 31, 62, 418
 Prentiss, 359
 Prescott, 30, 58, 210, 225,
 -232, 274, 297, 367, 470
 Preston, 108
 Price, 183
 Prichard, 417
 Priest, 341
 Prime, 331
 Prince, 62, 65, 89, 100,
 155, 187, 202, 351, 359,
 392, 466, 490
 Priors, 30
 Prise, 344
 Proby, 406
 Proctor, 200, 391
 Prosmell, 344
 Puffer, 263, 265, 288-290,
 402
 Pugsleigh, 117
 Pulsifer, 152, 185, 212, 224
 Pummery, 24
 PUNCHARD, 365
 Purchas, 34
 Purkiss, 425
 Purrington, 63, 175, 180,
 191, 291
 Putnam, 29
 Putnam, 29, 58, 59, 85,
 101, 165, 248-251, 369,
 382, 386, 477, 478
 Pylborough, 232
 Pynchon, 30, 49
 Pyne, 30
 Q
 Quimby, 163
 Quincy, 7, 31, 108, 110,
 190, 211, 382, 420, 423,
 441
 Quint, 26, 157, 300, 379,
 440, 449, 451, 490
 R
 Rachley, 156
 Raffles, 268
 Raitt, 159
 Raleigh, 372
 Ralston, 340, 341
 Ramsay, 430
 Ramsdell, 181, 182, 183
 Rand, 100, 202, 212, 224,
 485
 Randall, 30, 85, 380
 Randolph, 274, 434
 Ranke, 373
 Rankin, 350
 Ransom, 175
 Rantoul, 89, 382
 Ratcliffe, 243
 Rawlings, 24-27
 Rawlins, 156, 157, 299-
 302, 447-450
 Rawson, 42, 65, 85, 190,
 214, 265
 Raymond, 30, 176, 180
 Rayner, 30
 Read, 30, 41-46, 53, 59,
 116, 175, 207, 279, 280,
 310
 Ready, 86
 Recorde, 83, 84, 181
 Redfield, 29
 Redington, 211
 Redman, 124
 Redwood, 353
 Reed, 5, 58, 176, 208, 299,
 304, 306, 355, 359, 388,
 431, 465
 Reeding, 262
 Reeps, 248
 Reeve, 30, 375
 Reggio, 92
 Renick, 87, 158
 Remington, 354, 391
 Rendal, 157
 Renwick, 379
 Reresby, 124
 Revere, 489
 Reynolds, 26, 93-97, 175,
 176, 180, 286, 344
 Riant, 377
 Rice, 87, 89, 100, 183, 359
 Rich, 83, 116, 162, 190,
 191, 292, 295
 Richard (King), 303, 319
 Richard, 448
 Richards, 24-27, 29, 49,
 51, 165, 195, 281, 302,
 447, 449
 Richardson, 84, 88, 156,
 158, 159, 183, 202, 224,
 252, 253, 278, 279, 353,
 358, 369, 377
 Riche, 30
 Richmond, 176, 267, 307,
 465
 Rickard, 176
 Ricket, 180
 Rider, 176, 262, 295, 428,
 443
 Ridley, 30
 Riker, 168, 172
 Rindge, 425, 427
 Ring, 26, 278, 298-301,
 411, 449, 450
 Ripley, 104, 281, 282
 Rishworth, 138, 139, 313-
 315
 Rivere, 81
 Roath, 341
 Robard, 443
 Robbins, 30, 87, 88, 152,
 259, 308, 346, 354, 379,
 391
 Robbs, 303
 Roberts, 30, 72, 157, 198,
 337, 341, 359, 406, 417,
 418, 443
 Robertson, 230, 377, 436
 Robespierre, 4, 204
 Robin, 275
 Robinson, 116, 151, 157,
 176, 209, 282, 359, 380,
 432, 455, 465
 Rockwell, 49, 50
 Rockwood, 183
 Rodgers, 380
 Rodriguez, 371
 Rogers, 26, 30, 57, 62, 74,
 85, 101, 158, 162, 175,
 193, 221, 242, 271, 278,
 329, 346, 372, 417, 425,
 427, 486
 Rolfe, 30, 280
 Rollin, 94, 278, 302
 Rooke, 396
 Roosevelt, 379
 Ropes, 117
 Rose, 117, 183, 280
 Ross, 71, 116, 207, 411
 Rosse (Earl of), 92
 Rosseter, 456-461
 Rounsevell, 76-78, 175,
 178, 180, 305, 307, 309
 Rouse, 38, 267, 352
 Row, 21, 23-26, 297, 299-
 301, 448-450
 Rowe, 106, 107, 301, 331,
 359
 Rowland, 430
 Rowley, 30
 Rowson, 290
 Ruck, 160, 161, 247
 Ruddock, 106, 107
 Rude, 344
 Ruff, 279
 Rugg, 85
 Ruglen (Earl of), 244
 Ruishie, 125
 Rumford, 468
 Rumrill, 354
 Runels, 447, 454
 Runlet, 26, 455
 Runnels, 175
 Rupert (Prince), 115
 Russell, 68, 176, 182, 189,
 245, 252, 294, 307, 336,
 338, 339, 346-348, 351,
 419, 423, 424
 Rust, 30
 Ryder, 100
 Rymer, 322
 Rymes, 425
 S
 Sabine, 284, 285
 Sachems, 176, 180
 Sacheverell, 241
 Sadler, 280
 Safford, 165
 Salisbury, 84, 85, 88, 261
 Salmon, 53, 352
 Saltmarsh, 89
 Saltonstall, 211
 Sampford, 63
 Sampson, 60, 117, 176,
 180, 182, 183, 309
 Sanborn, 202
 Sanderson, 206, 211, 369
 Sanford, 30, 53
 Sanford, 276, 428
 Sands, 167
 Sandys, 127
 Sanger, 202, 211
 Sargent, 65, 142, 158, 202,
 213, 359
 Saunders, 108, 313, 374,
 482
 Savage, 31, 37, 40, 50, 87,
 138, 139, 190, 161, 206,
 209, 215, 233, 329, 348,
 434
 Savery, 27
 Savile, 128, 127, 338
 Sawin, 92
 Sawyer, 163, 279, 478
 Say, 30, 116
 Sayward, 117, 158, 315
 Scates, 298
 Scammell, 421, 463
 Scammond, 158
 Scanlin, 87
 Scant, 43, 46
 Scath, 303
 Scharon, 244
 Schouler, 440, 450
 Schow, 86
 Schuyler, 369
 Seill, 59
 Seollay, 106
 Scotchford, 160
 Scott, 13-18, 82, 112, 182,
 208, 323, 324, 352, 406,
 420, 423, 446, 474
 Scottow, 418
 Scripture, 472
 Seabury, 267
 Searle, 30, 267
 Sears, 30, 180, 190, 221
 Seaver, 350
 Seavey, 156, 359, 383
 Sebright, 30
 Seckel, 189
 Sedgwick, 202, 379
 Seckel, 175
 Senison, 53
 Series, 267
 Sergeant, 351
 Sever, 57, 88
 Severance, 71
 Sevey, 24
 Sewall, 22, 30, 106, 107,
 114, 142, 155, 202, 276,
 283, 366, 388, 399, 483
 Seaward, 461
 Seymour, 198
 Shaffen, 156
 Shakford, 21, 23-27, 159,
 202, 302, 325, 447, 449
 Shakespeare, 473
 Shallis, 281
 Shapleigh, 158, 298, 299,
 313
 Sharpe, 338

- Shattuck, 160, 202
 Shaw, 30, 62, 160, 173,
 175, 176, 179, 180, 201,
 359, 470
 Shays, 59, 111, 209
 Sheafe, 160, 161, 393
 Sheffield, 123
 Sheldon, 89, 379
 Shepard, 37, 195, 200,
 264, 277, 280, 359, 371
 Sheppard, 97, 100, 146,
 208, 210, 212, 224, 283,
 366, 369, 370, 475, 478
 Sherborn, 27
 Sherburne, 106, 337, 421,
 424, 425, 474
 Sheridan, 80, 222
 Sherman, 30-32, 87, 176,
 180, 181, 211, 305, 356,
 360, 380
 Sherwin, 164, 366
 Shipley, 273
 Shippen, 88
 Shirley, 270, 271, 352, 406,
 407, 410, 479
 Showally, 59
 Shreves, 30
 Shurtleff, 41, 85, 88, 119,
 152
 Sibley, 87, 378
 Siddell, 341
 Simmons, 175, 176, 180,
 181, 198, 308, 356, 431,
 432
 Simms, 204
 Simonds, 278
 Simons, 279
 Simpson, 27, 310, 405
 Sinaert, 156
 Sinclair, 86
 Singleton, 115
 Skals, 376
 Skelton, 123
 Skerue, 130, 131
 Skidmore, 30
 Skilling, 452
 Skinner, 90, 108, 344
 Slade, 96
 Slaughter, 56, 57, 97, 100,
 165, 202, 308, 210, 212,
 213, 224, 366, 369, 387,
 478
 Slayton, 431
 Sleeper, 354, 368
 Sling, 453
 Slocum, 14
 Small, 202, 240, 252
 Smalley, 189, 479
 Smedley, 43
 Smets, 309, 472-474
 Smiles, 373
 Smith, 4, 5, 11, 12, 25, 26,
 34, 35, 69, 85, 87, 90, 143,
 150, 157, 161, 164, 165,
 169, 173, 175, 176, 178,
 180, 181, 188, 191, 200,
 205, 211, 221, 223, 241,
 263, 268, 279-282, 298,
 309, 336, 362, 367, 405,
 411, 414, 419, 431, 441,
 443, 448, 450, 453, 458,
 487, 490
 Smithers, 297
 Smithson, 26, 365
 Smyth, 87
 Snides, 335
 Snow, 60, 62, 63, 87, 188,
 190, 191, 292
 Sockum, 452
 Somerby, 29, 169, 232,
 303, 380
 Somerset (Duke of), 124
 Sommers, 276
 Sotwell, 173
 Soule, 66, 116, 176, 180
 Soullouque, 256
 Souther, 165
 Southgate, 254
 Southill, 131
 Southwick, 359
 Southworth, 61, 470
 Spafford, 278, 281
 Sparahawk, 4
 Spare, 202
 Sparhawk, 202, 211, 250
 Sparks, 119, 268, 280, 369
 Sparrow, 60, 62, 63, 189,
 291, 308, 309
 Spaule, 32
 Speakman, 382
 Spelman, 354
 Spencer, 30, 81, 193, 264,
 322, 441
 Spenser, 117
 Sperle, 32
 Spincey, 24, 117, 157, 158
 Spofford, 437
 Spooner, 66, 67, 108, 181,
 182, 211, 224, 305, 306,
 310, 470-472
 Sprague, 11, 12, 87, 339,
 364, 363, 370, 441
 Sprigg, 95
 Spring, 30, 211, 486
 Springer, 117
 Sprittle, 408
 Sprout, 79, 180
 Squier, 119
 Staats, 420
 Stableford, 61
 Standish, 248
 Standtowne, 262
 Stanhope, 242
 Stanley, 115
 Stanton, 29, 245
 Stanwood, 427
 Staple, 157, 158
 Staples, 18, 117, 157, 179,
 431
 Stark, 57, 59, 73, 74, 483
 Starr, 330, 476
 St. Aspinquid, 316
 St. Christopher, 81
 Stearns, 104, 211, 359,
 379, 382
 Stebbins, 30, 85
 Steele, 207, 479
 Stelle, 455
 Stentley, 159
 Stephens, 190, 305
 Sterne, 474
 Steruhold, 424
 Stetson, 108, 200, 351
 Stevens, 26, 87, 89, 117,
 163, 359, 359, 390, 448,
 450, 451
 Stevenson, 30, 59, 269,
 382
 Steward, 327
 Stewart, 30, 282, 344
 St. George, 237, 239, 240,
 242
 Stickney, 280, 366
 Stiles, 100, 343, 346, 347,
 457
 Stillson, 206
 Stimpson, 117
 Stimson, 278
 Stoddard, 339, 349
 Stone, 30, 89, 101, 161,
 203, 211, 293, 344, 359,
 363, 417, 458
 Storer, 116, 118, 138, 139,
 203, 280, 438
 Storre, 83
 Storrs, 355
 Story, 72, 115, 200, 274
 Stott, 292
 Stoughton, 48, 50, 52, 53,
 103, 318
 Stow, 87, 319, 335, 390,
 465
 Stowe, 89, 213, 219, 220,
 224, 380
 Stowell, 152
 Strange, 356, 432
 Stratton, 29, 182, 211, 390
 Strauss, 219
 Street, 180, 347
 Streeter, 464
 Strobridge, 73, 78, 176,
 177, 181
 Strong, 85, 207, 338, 342,
 419
 Stuart, 117, 310, 438, 476,
 480
 Studley, 29, 189
 Sturgis, 6
 Sturleson, 376
 Sturtevant, 308
 Stuyvesant, 168, 474
 Sullivan, 7, 9, 59, 86, 158,
 284, 421, 435, 436
 Summersby, 277
 Sumner, 52, 85, 111-113,
 115, 260-266, 288, 352,
 359, 442
 Supplies, 196
 Surry (Earl of), 324
 Suter, 203
 Sutherland, 341
 Sutton, 29, 30, 237
 Swain, 203, 472
 Swalden, 288
 Swan, 280, 361, 442
 Swazey, 359
 Sweetser, 85, 88, 197
 Sweetland, 263, 441
 Swett, 158, 159
 Swift, 200, 260-262, 309,
 349
 Swinnerton, 444
 Sylvester, 54, 173
 Synmes, 16, 27, 155, 331,
 332
 Symonds, 30
 T
 Taber, 60, 175, 180, 310
 Taggart, 408
 Talbot, 211, 264, 290, 441
 Talcott, 339, 457
 Tappan, 344, 354, 359
 Tarbell, 211
 Tarbot, 277
 Tasker, 159
 Tate, 302, 411
 Tayloe, 359
 Taylor, 96, 116, 143, 160,
 183, 190, 213, 259, 279,
 282, 359, 365, 380, 425,
 461, 490
 Teffe, 205
 Tefft, 203-205, 213
 Tempest, 127
 Temple, 403
 Teneick, 172
 Ten Eyck, 203
 Tenney, 277, 278, 447
 Terry, 178, 375, 376, 441
 Tertullian, 219
 Thatcher, 62, 88, 176, 188,
 189, 203, 250-261, 263,
 264, 276, 287, 440, 441,
 443, 444
 Thackeray, 205, 227
 Thakel, 122
 Thatcher, 57, 176, 351
 Thaxter, 427
 Thayer, 89, 101, 102, 360,
 382
 Thing, 203
 Thirsett, 19
 Tholuck, 219
 Thom, 117
 Thomas, 4, 29, 59, 85, 86,
 89, 95, 175, 176, 180,
 276, 361, 437
 Thomason, 79
 Thompson, 88, 117, 160,
 168, 198, 218, 281, 291,
 331, 351, 369, 386, 397,
 414, 419, 427, 430, 450,
 476
 Thomson, 70
 Thorley, 71
 Thorne, 71
 Thorndike, 90
 Thornton, 152, 211
 Thoroton, 240
 Thrasher, 180, 181, 308
 Throop, 342, 354
 Thurber, 462
 Thurston, 29, 98, 165,
 278, 279, 374, 375, 446,
 447, 478, 487, 488
 Thwing, 106, 107
 Tibbits, 72, 117
 Ticknor, 119, 226-228
 Tiebout, 379
 Tiet, 205
 Tilden, 29, 311, 317, 404
 Tileston, 49, 200
 Tillinghast, 211
 Tilly, 49
 Tilton, 347
 Timberlake, 266
 Tinker, 89
 Tindall, 238
 Tingley, 29
 Tinkham, 73, 178, 180,
 184, 189, 305
 Tinsley, 123
 Tipton, 205
 Tirrell, 87, 358
 Tischendorf, 220
 Tisdale, 143, 403
 Tiscomb, 29, 279
 Tobey, 117, 180, 203, 309
 Todd, 30, 363, 365, 379
 Tolman, 64, 200, 290
 Tomlinson, 362
 Tommasco, 373
 Tompkins, 347
 Tompson, 21, 26, 27, 156,
 159, 260, 298
 Tomson, 32, 206
 Tooker, 39
 Toppam, 156, 203
 Toriaus, 376
 Torrey, 85, 308, 359, 418
 Totman, 183
 Totyl, 322, 335
 Towne, 98, 100, 143, 146,
 162, 210-212, 224, 478
 Townsend, 30, 176, 206,
 360, 424, 474
 Tyacy, 198, 281
 Trask, 48, 93, 97, 98, 203,
 210, 212, 213, 224, 251,
 259, 360, 366-369, 440,
 447, 472
 Treat, 29, 189, 339
 Trencham, 242
 Prescott, 29, 262, 264,
 Trevor, 29
 Trevelyan, 29
 Treworthy, 29
 Trickey, 25-27, 156, 159,
 300, 301, 447-450
 Triggott, 126
 Tripe, 26, 27, 157
 Tripp, 67, 68, 86
 Trott, 263, 265
 Trouant, 176, 180
 Trow, 113, 114, 487
 Troy, 117
 Trubner, 489
 True, 336
 Trumble, 59

- Trumbull, 33, 36, 155,
 330, 331
 Try, 117
 Tubbs, 307
 Tucker, 27, 109, 156, 160-
 266, 283, 284, 290, 330,
 300, 308, 370, 371, 441-
 444
 Tuckerman, 30
 Tudor, 352, 435, 437
 Tully, 323
 Tupper, 175, 178, 180
 Turner, 30, 143, 405
 Tuscapin, 60
 Tuser, 325
 Tutill, 317-335, 375, 376
 Tuttle, 20, 23, 72, 99,
 156, 158, 168, 183, 213,
 224, 297, 320, 329, 330,
 334, 354, 358, 375, 441,
 447, 479, 490
 Tyler, 106, 403
 Tyng, 143, 414, 417
 Tyrell, 30

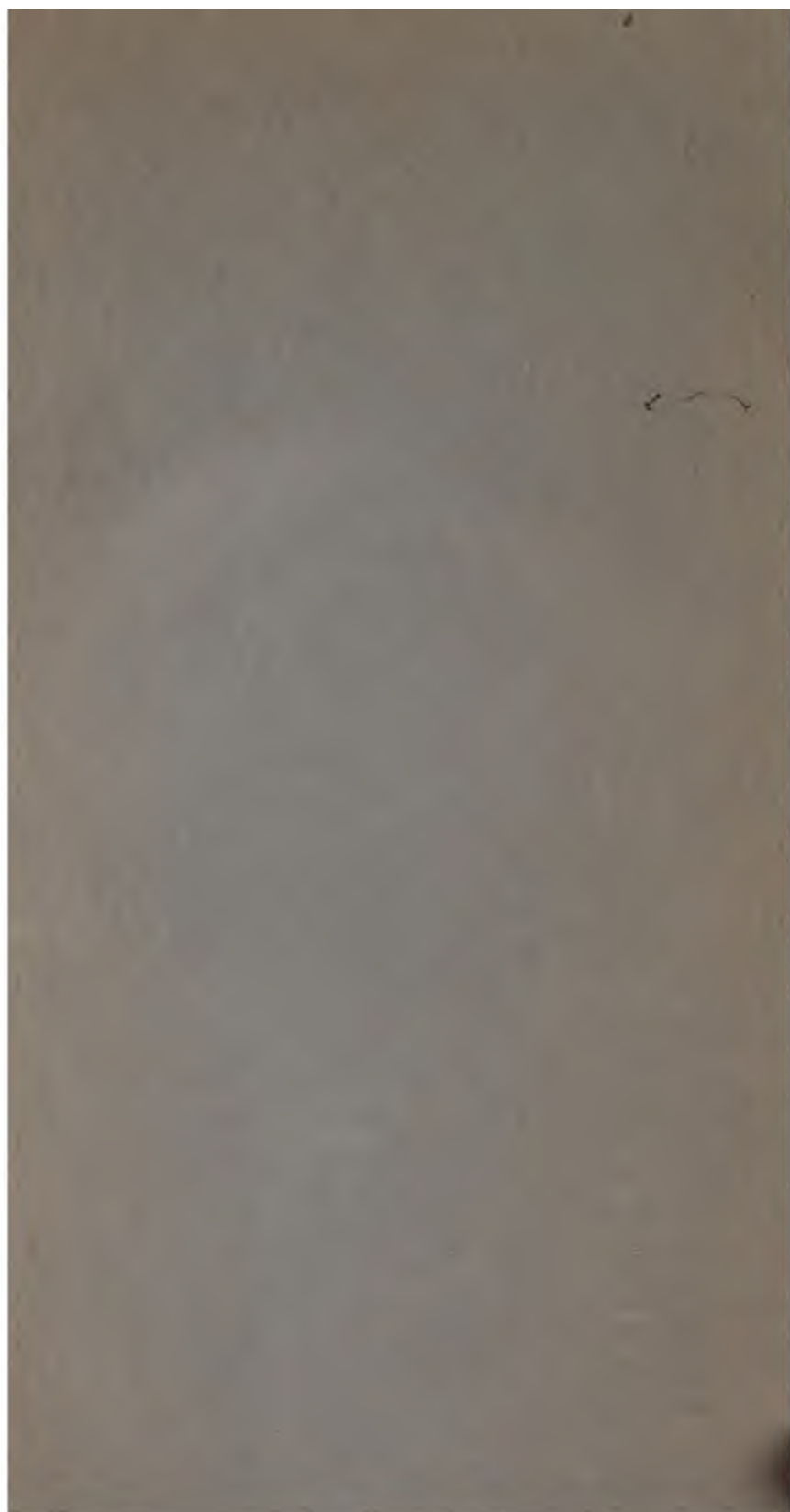
 U
 Underdown, 395
 Underhill, 36
 Unger, 374
 Upcott, 204
 Updike, 97
 Upham, 86, 102, 103, 106,
 211, 284, 297, 402
 Upsall, 49-51
 Upton, 29, 98, 100, 144,
 224, 300, 478
 Uran, 453, 454
 Usher, 20

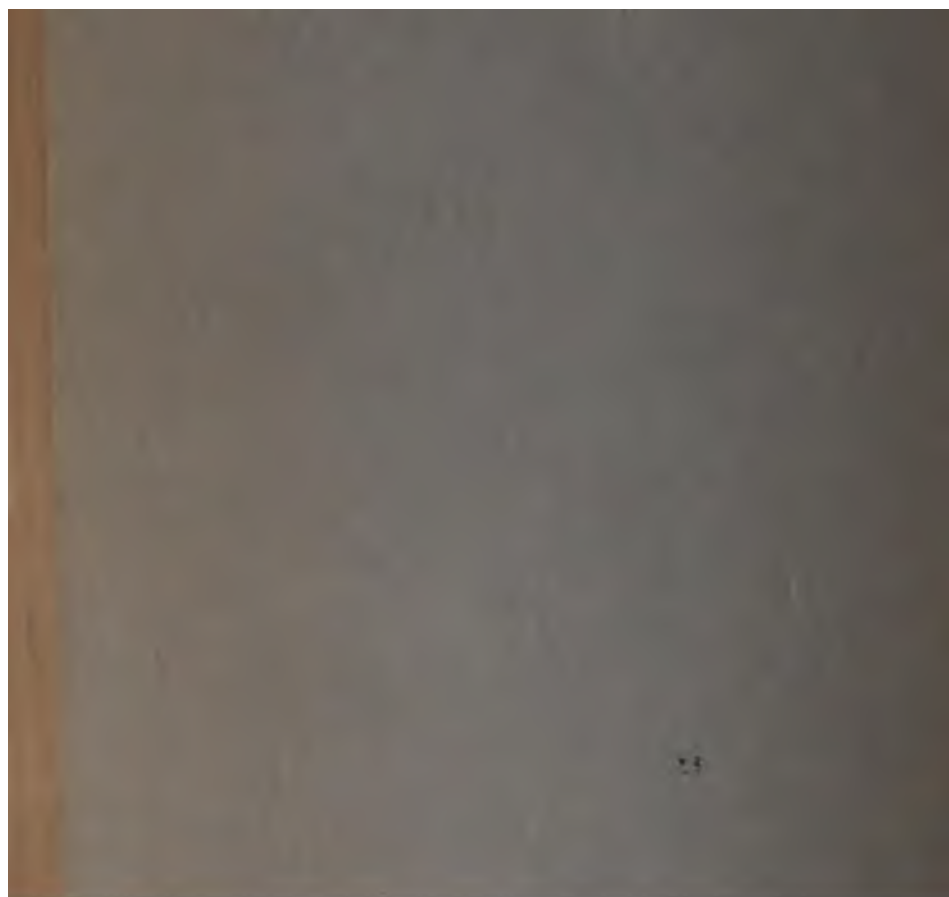
 V
 Vacher, 12
 Vaill, 85, 375
 Valentine, 306, 336
 Van Alstine, 369
 Vanburgh, 420
 Van Prusterer, 373
 Van Rensselaer, 309, 420
 Van Veghelen, 172
 Van Zandt, 363
 Varney, 452
 Vasari, 373
 Vaughan, 175, 176, 180,
 182, 183, 346
 Very, 279
 Vespuccius, 84
 Vickery, 62, 190, 292
 Victoria (Queen), 204
 Vincent, 25, 27, 36, 158,
 159
 Vines, 312
 Vinton, 222, 367, 479
 Virgil, 424
 Vose, 261-265, 285, 290,
 442-444
 Vpsall, 49-51
 Vroom, 172

 W
 Waddell, 377
 Waddle, 441
 Wade, 92, 189, 338
 Wadland, 442
 Wadsworth, 262-265,
 441, 442, 477
 Wager, 395
 Wainwright, 5, 290, 357
 Waite, 85, 279, 418
 Waitt, 87
 Wakefield, 116, 117
 Walcott, 87, 430
 Waldo, 244, 379, 404, 406,
 410-412
 Waldon, 281
 Waldron, 479
 Wales, 202, 441-444
 Walford, 464
 Walker, 24-27, 90, 117,
 143, 157, 169, 169, 181,
 184, 280, 282, 298, 300-
 302, 307, 343, 354, 395,
 396, 447-450, 474
 Wallace, 322, 454
 Walley, 233, 382, 487
 Wallingford, 26, 277,
 299-301, 448, 450, 451
 Wallis, 481
 Walton, 25, 298, 299, 301,
 450
 Walworth, 367
 Wamputuck (Indian), 47
 Wandersford, 127
 Wapies, 157
 Ward, 10-12, 31-33, 37,
 42, 58, 105, 108, 110,
 203, 221, 310, 368, 379,
 411, 484, 485
 Wardall, 351
 Wardlaw, 370
 Ware, 199, 357
 Warham, 456
 Warkman, 260, 267
 Warner, 30, 117, 186, 322,
 360, 421
 Warren, 108, 110, 156,
 176, 208, 211, 241, 250,
 265, 276, 352, 399, 435,
 470
 Warring, 241
 Washburn, 11, 12, 78, 85,
 88, 92, 180, 182, 183,
 221, 224, 275, 306, 306,
 308-310, 383, 465, 478
 Washington, 2, 29, 64,
 84, 90, 92, 101, 102, 196,
 197, 251, 267, 281, 285,
 332, 333, 370, 398, 413,
 421-423, 470
 Waterbank, 448
 Waterbave, 25
 Waterhouse, 24, 26, 301
 Waterman, 57, 224, 282,
 355
 Watson, 23, 30, 117, 125,
 143, 192, 194, 201, 229,
 240, 241, 278, 326, 327,
 354, 355, 425, 452, 454
 Watt, 473
 Watts, 64, 488
 Wau-bonsie, 433
 Wayland, 221
 Wayne, 197
 Weare, 418
 Weaver, 79
 Webb, 73, 87, 199, 263,
 281, 340, 342, 353, 374,
 405, 411, 418, 430, 443
 Webber, 24, 116, 117, 158,
 299, 477
 Webster, 71, 80, 105, 111,
 192, 196, 336, 337, 441,
 447
 Weeks, 264, 343, 432-454
 Weir, 182
 Welby, 29
 Welch, 116
 Weld, 36, 203, 360, 368,
 381-387, 475
 Welles, 30, 106, 107, 186,
 339
 Wellington, 211, 357
 Wells, 24, 25, 27, 192,
 231-234, 340, 376
 Wendell, 420-427, 474,
 487
 Wentworth, 22, 24, 30,
 104, 117, 129-139, 224,
 281, 290, 350, 369, 396,
 421, 440, 478
 Wescott, 189
 Wesson, 203
 West, 68, 100, 180, 302,
 447, 470
 Westgate, 135
 Weston, 29, 175, 176, 180,
 304, 380
 Wetherby, 29
 Whalley, 345-348
 Wharton (Lord), 127
 Wheaton, 198, 366
 Whedden, 453, 454
 Wheeler, 27, 39, 87, 225,
 282, 300, 391
 Wheelock, 87, 165
 Wheelwright, 83, 116,
 119, 136-139, 350, 351,
 367, 368, 479
 Wheelton, 449
 Whelden, 189
 Whidden, 25, 454
 Whipple, 80, 85, 249, 363,
 410
 Whitaker, 341, 375
 Whitcomb, 29, 49, 282
 White, 6, 26, 30, 35, 49,
 63, 65, 79, 80, 88, 89, 92,
 116, 117, 143, 152, 175,
 176, 179-182, 184, 185,
 190, 202, 205, 206, 211,
 304, 305, 307, 341, 346,
 348, 369, 373, 419, 428,
 442, 452
 White Cloud, 433
 Whitefield, 268, 270, 302
 Whitelocke, 319
 Whiteside, 95
 Whitfield, 37, 38
 Whiting, 57, 99, 100, 212,
 339, 434
 Whitley, 124
 Whitman, 52, 100, 212,
 439, 478
 Whitmore, 42, 100, 166,
 170, 209, 211, 212, 224,
 253, 273, 303, 369, 372,
 376, 478, 479
 Whitney, 86, 203, 209,
 211
 Whittemore, 26, 203, 211
 Whitten, 336, 379, 452
 Whittier, 479
 Whittle, 16
 Wiate, 289
 Wickham, 29
 Wiggins, 102, 159, 208,
 224, 479, 483, 488
 Wigglesworth, 55, 56,
 163, 104, 162, 211, 357
 Wight, 165
 Wightman, 430
 Wigtofte, 319
 Wilbore, 143
 Wilbur, 379
 Wilcox, 429
 Wilde, 86
 Wilder, 86, 100, 144, 212,
 213, 224, 294, 300-308,
 478
 Wilkins, 50, 52
 Wilkinson, 15, 58, 344
 Wilks, 379
 Willard, 88, 89, 179, 183,
 437, 440, 443
 Willcocks, 67
 Wille, 156
 Willes, 186
 Willet, 266, 267
 William, 60
 William (the Conque-
 rer), 236
 Williams, 14, 17, 29, 48,
 51, 88, 143, 150, 157, 192,
 196, 206, 278, 339-341,
 344, 363, 367, 369, 387,
 402, 419, 428, 444, 447,
 472
 Williamson, 438
 Willis, 175, 176, 186, 410,
 413, 458
 Williston, 29, 442
 Willson, 89
 Willys, 329
 Wilson, 68, 103, 116, 117,
 130, 152, 165, 192, 219,
 352, 368, 371, 480
 Winchcombe, 29
 Windle, 115
 Winde, 349
 Wines, 471
 Wingate, 293
 Winn, 116, 132
 Winslow, 30, 34, 37, 98,
 150, 189, 181, 263, 406,
 408, 409, 428, 463, 465
 Winsor, 198
 Winterbotham, 436
 Winthrop, 17, 30, 36, 37,
 98, 119, 216, 274, 457,
 458
 Wise, 154, 273
 Wishart, 270
 Wiswell, 375, 414
 Witham, 21, 24, 117, 158,
 300, 391, 448, 451
 Witherly, 311
 Withers, 375
 Withington, 50, 52, 55,
 264, 360, 442
 Wodehouse, 122
 Wolcott, 339, 348
 Wolfe, 83, 244, 250, 409
 Wombwell, 124, 126, 127
 Wood, 35, 66, 71, 80, 89,
 162, 174-176, 180, 182,
 267, 309, 331, 365, 392,
 428
 Woodbridge, 22, 294, 306
 Woodbury, 89, 200, 206
 Woodcock, 461
 Woodfall, 465
 Woodhouse, 122
 Woodhull, 379
 Woodin, 278
 Woodman, 25, 157, 158,
 276, 279, 446
 Woodruff, 124, 400, 401
 Woods, 86, 182, 306
 Woodville, 16
 Woodward, 90, 102, 165,
 211, 278
 Woodworth, 267, 282
 Woody, 265, 448, 452
 Woolley, 198
 Woolhouse, 245
 Woolsey, 476
 Worcester, 388, 389, 477
 Wormewood, 49
 Worrell, 124
 Worsley, 89
 Worthen, 163
 Worthington, 29, 115
 Worthv, 465
 Wouldbie, 237
 Wozen, 453
 Wright, 30, 143, 182, 183,
 192, 330, 407, 419, 452,
 490
 Wrottesley, 244
 Wyatt, 225, 443, 444
 Wyatt, 87
 Wyde, 30
 Wyllys, 186
 Wyman, 88, 211

 Y
 Yates, 344
 Yeaton, 26, 156, 455
 Young, 23, 27, 34, 36, 63,
 97, 111, 159, 186, 188,
 191, 279, 375
 Youngs, 330, 331, 333, 376

 Z
 Zerrahn, 80
 Zouch, 241





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